City of Ocala

2040 Water Supply Facilities Work Plan

Effective January 2, 2024

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Introduction

Florida Statutes (F.S.) § 163.3177 subsection 6.c(3) establishes requirements for water supply planning and creates statutory links between the regional water supply plans (RWSPs) prepared by water management districts and a local government's adopted comprehensive plan. The availability of water supplies and public facilities are now part of the required data and analysis for the comprehensive plan; local governments must develop a Water Supply Facilities Work Plan as part of their comprehensive plan within 18-months of approval of a RWSP by a water management district.

The City of Ocala (City) falls within the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD), and is subject to the following RWSPs:

- Central Springs / East Coast RWSP [*St. Johns River Water Management District, approved February 8, 2022*][1]
- Northern Planning Region RWSP [*Southwest Florida Water Management District, approved November 17, 2020*][2]

It is imperative to note that the City's water supply wells are permitted solely through the SJRWMD. The data contained within this report reflects projections from a Water Resource Plan prepared by Kimley-Horn[3], the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR),[4] and the Central Springs/East Coast (CSEC) RWSP (February 8, 2022). Population and demand projections for the City of Ocala were not accounted for within the Northern Planning Region (NPR) RWSP (November 17, 2020).

This document has been prepared to coordinate the City's Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (WSFWP) with the 2022 CSEC RWSP and applies jurisdiction wide. The 5-year planning periods are reflected through 2040 to align with the RWSP data; a future amendment to account for data through 2050 and accompany the City's new long-range vision is anticipated.

Data and Analysis

The City of Ocala is the largest utility provider within the city limits; the City water system is identified by the FDEP as PWS-ID No. 3420922. The Active Service Area and Active Service Territory for the City of Ocala, as well as surrounding and adjacent providers, are both shown on Map 1, Utility Service Areas. In addition to parcels within city limits, the City provides service for contiguous areas in unincorporated Marion County. There is no current, written interlocal agreement with Marion County in force. By verbal agreement, developers outside of City limits but within the City Service Area connect to the closest utility infrastructure. It is anticipated that unincorporated parcels located within the Active Service Area will be annexed into the City, and unincorporated areas within the Active Service Territory will be upgraded to the Active Service Area, by the conclusion of the planning period (2040).

Existing Potable Water Facilities

The City of Ocala has an existing water supply system that is composed of two (2) water treatment plants (WTP), two (2) ground storage tanks (GST), two (2) repump stations, one (1) 1,000,000-gallon

[1] Central Springs/East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan; 2020 - 2040 February 7th, 2022 (sjrwmd.com)
[2] Northern Planning Region RWSP 2020 (swfwmd.state.fl.us)
[3] Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. *Water Resource Plan City of Ocala Vol. II: Water* (July, 2019)
[4] BEBR Vol. 56, Bulletin 195 (April 2023)

storage tank, one (1) 500,000-gallon storage tank, and two (2) elevated storage tanks. The raw water source is groundwater from the Upper Floridan Aquifer (UFA), accessed via public supply wells. The main water treatment plant (WTP-1) provides aeration, fluoridation, chlorination, and pH adjustment; while WTP-2, which is used for emergency purposes, only provides chlorination. The remainder of the water supply facilities includes the water distribution system, fire hydrants, and customer connections ("taps").

City of Ocala WTP-1

WTP-1 is a Category 1, Class A WTP which is located at 1805 NE 36th Ave., Ocala, FL 34470 and is identified by the FDEP as PWS-ID No. 3420922-1. The City's WTP-1 facility consists of five (5) water supply wells, two (2) GSTs, two (2) elevated storage tanks, and a high service pumping facility.

The firm pumping capacity (capacity when the largest installed HSP is out of service) of the WTP is 22.896 mgd (15,900 gallons per minute). The max-day permitted capacity for this plant is 24.42 mgd; the plant produces an annual average daily flow (AADF) of 13.25 mgd. The AADF of WTP-1 represents 99.4% of the total combined annual average daily flow of 13.25 mgd from the two (2) WTPs owned and operated by the City. Since WTP-2 is an emergency plant and rarely supplies water for the system, WTP-1 is considered the primary facility for the service area. The maximum daily flow (MDF) produced at WTP-1 represents approximately 75% of the max-day permitted capacity of the plant.

City of Ocala WTP-2

WTP-2 is an emergency plant served by one (1) water supply well No. 6 (Well #6) and is located at 3774 S. Pine Ave., Ocala, FL 34480. WTP-2 is a Category 5, Class C facility, and is identified by the FDEP as PWS-ID No. 3420922-2. The City's WTP-2 facility consists of a UFA public supply well (Well #6), four (4) Lower Floridan aquifer (LFA) (Well # 7 [test well] and three (3) LFA wells #8, #9 and #10); a future UFA public supply well (Well #11) is planned for the facility and is estimated to be drilled in 2024.

Currently, WTP-2 operates as a standby emergency facility and does not normally operate. The plant is currently only operated once a week to sample and flush Well #6. WTP-2 does not have any on-site storage facilities.

Downtown Repump Station

The Downtown repump station (DRS) is located at the corner of SW 3rd Avenue and SW 5th Street and consists of one (1) 500,000-gallon ground storage tank and two (2) high service pumps.

SR-40 Repump Station

The State Road-40 repump station (SR-40 RS) is located on SW 49th Avenue just south of SR-40. The SR-40 RS consists of a single 1,000,000-gallon ground storage tank, one (1) jockey pump, and four (4) high service pumps.

Potable Water Demand, Supply, and Facility Capacity

Projected Population and Water Demand

Table 1 contains the CSEC RWSP[5] projected population and water demand estimates for the City's potable water service area, the City's current CUP allocation, and water treatment plant facility data. Table 1 demonstrates that the City currently has adequate potable water supply and facility capacity

[5] Central Springs/East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan; 2020 - 2040 February 7th, 2022 (sjrwmd.com)

for at least the next 10 years. Table 2 contains population forecasts derived using the share-of-growth method from the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) medium projections for Marion County (Vol. 56, Bulletin 195, April 2023)[6], and the City's estimated demand calculated from these figures both of which are projected to be higher than the CSEC RWSP.

Table 1. City of Ocala Service Area Projections, Demand, Allocation and Capacity					
	Projected Population				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
CSEC RWSP Population	64,740	65,658	66,032	66,596	66,806
CSEC RWSP Demand	11.49	11.62	11.69	11.79	11.82
WTP-1 Capacity (mgd)		24.42	24.42	24.42	24.42
WTP-2 Capacity (mgd)					
CUP Allocation (mgd)	-	17.54	17.54	17.54	

Additionally, the demand projected below includes a water loss factor of 1.29, representing water production at Point of Entry to the distribution system. 2022 demand was 13.02 mgpd. Factoring in water loss, the adopted level of service is 167 gpcd (gallons per capita per day). The updated projections reflect that the City has adequate potable water supply and facility capacity through the planning period.

Table 2. 2023 BEBR Population Estimate and Projected Water Demand					
	Projected Population				
	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040
2023 BEBR Population	64,596	67,585	71,952	75,413	78,099
Estimated Demand (mgd)	13.02	15.29	15.55	15.71	15.85

Water Supply Capacity

A total of six (6) active wells comprises the raw water supply and withdraw from the UFA. The total capacity of the system is 54.72 mgd; the maximum daily permitted capacity is 24.42 mgd. The reliable water supply capacity for both WTPs is 44.64 mgd, which is calculated by subtracting the capacity of the largest well from total capacity at each plant. Reliable pumping capacity is 44.64 mgd and the total maximum day storage capacity is 6.25 mgd.

The City also constructed a LFA test well (Well #7) at WTP-2 in 2011 to evaluate the potential of utilizing the LFA as a future water supply source. Well # 7 is not currently considered an active well. Although there are currently no capacities assigned to Well #7, the City plans to utilize Well #7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and expand WTP-2 within the next ten (10) years. Utilizing Well # 7 thru 11 would allow the City to increase their permitted withdrawal capacity without increasing the demand on the UFA.

Table 3. City of Ocala Water Supply Facilities Capacity				
Facility	Equipment	Well Yield (gpm)	Pump Capacity (gpm)	Storage Capacity (gallons)

[6] BEBR Vol. 56, Bulletin 195 (April 2023)

WTP-1	Well #1 (AAE0112)	3,500	3,500	-
WTP-1	Well #2 (AAE0113)	3,500	3,500	-
WTP-1	Well #3 (AAE0114)	3,500	3,500	-
WTP-1	Well #4 (AAE0115)	3,500	3,500	-
WTP-1	Well #5 (AAE0115)	3,000	3,000	-
WTP-1	Ground Storage Tank	-	-	2,000,000
WTP-1	Ground Storage Tank	-	-	2,000,000
WTP-1	Elevated Storage Tank	-	-	500,000
WTP-1	Elevated Storage Tank*	-	-	250,000
WTP-1 Total		**17,000**	**17,000**	**4,750,000**
WTP-2	Well # 6 (AAH2587)	3,500	3,500	-
WTP-2	Well #7 (LFA Test Well)	3,500	3,500	-
WTP-2	Well #8	3,500	3,500	
WTP-2	Well #9	3,500	3,500	
WTP-2	Well #10	3,500	3,500	
WTP-2	Well #11**	3,500	3,500	
WTP-2 Total		**21,000**	**21,000**	**N/A**
DRS	Ground Storage Tank	-	-	500,000
Downtown Repump Station Total		**N/A**	**N/A**	**500,000**
SR-40 RS	Ground Storage Tank	-	-	1,000,000
SR-40 Repump Station Total		**N/A**	**N/A**	**1,000,000**
System Total		**38,000**	**38,000**	**6,250,000**

Note: 1 gallon per minute (gpm) = 1440 gallons per day (gpd)

*Recently purchased elevated tank **Estimated to be drilled in 2024

Level of Service (LOS)

The water service area is comprised of a wide variety of users, including residential, commercial, and industrial users. The City has adopted a level of service standard for potable water in the Potable Water Sub-Element and the Capital Improvements Element. The level of service standard for potable water is based on historical data compiled and maintained by the City's Water Resources Department (Table A-2). The proposed adopted level of service is 300 gpd per ERU or the equivalent of 167 gallons per capita per day (gpcd), which is within a 5% range of the average Level of Service between the years 2018 and 2023. The adopted level of service is enabled through Potable Water Sub-Element Policy 1.1 and Capital Improvements Element Policy 1.1.3.

Concurrency Management

The City's Concurrency Management System is enabled by Future Land Use Element Policy 15.6 and enacted through Chapter 86 of the City's Code of Ordinances. Prior to receiving a final development order, applicants must obtain a certificate of capacity. Applications are reviewed on a first-come, first-served basis, and capacity is temporarily reserved upon the filing of an application. If the capacity of available public facilities is equal to or greater than the capacity required to maintain the level of service standard for the impact of the development, the application for determination is approved and a certificate of capacity is issued upon payment of the requisite capacity reservation

fees. Alternative options are provided under Chapter 86-3, if the capacity of available public facilities is less than what is required.

Annexation Policy

The City's annexation policy is that unincorporated areas receiving water or sewer services from the City of Ocala will annex when such properties become contiguous to the city limits. These annexations are voluntary and agreed to at the time that agreement regarding service provision is reached.

Consumptive Use Permit Conditions and Duration

The City's water utility system operates under SJRWMD Consumptive Use Permit (CUP) No. 50324. The permit was issued on June 9, 2017 and expires on August 7, 2027. The permit authorizes the use of 6,402.1 million gallons per year (mgy), which equates to an annual average usage of 17.54 mgd. The estimated annual average usage for 2022 was 13.02 mgd. The City anticipates amending the CUP within the planning period; additionally, the City has been steadily making improvements to the system and anticipates drawing primarily from the Lower Floridan Aquifer (LFA) as a means of alternative water supply by 2031. The City's Water Conservation Plan is being updated in anticipation of the CUP renewal on or before 2027.

The City's CUP is subject to the following conditions:

- Stepped water use allocation through the year 2027;
- Reuse of reclaimed wastewater to the maximum extent economically, environmentally, and technologically possible;
- Continued implementation of conservation measures, including the City's Water Conservation Plan; and
- Continued monitoring of the system for leakage, impacts, and proper operation and maintenance.

Conservation and Reuse Practices

The City will continue to implement the several city-wide conservation and reuse measures enacted for the purpose of reducing the use of potable water. These include the following:

- Intergovernmental Coordination Element Policy 3.1.
- Potable Water Sub-Element Policies 1.10, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7.
- Conservation Element Policies 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.8 3.8, 3.9, and 3.10.
- Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Sub-Element Policy 2.5.
- Sanitary Sewer Sub-Element Policies 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6.

Impact of the Water Supply on Surface and Ground Water

The City's raw water supply is drawn from the UFA via deep wells; no surface water is used for water supply. The drawdown associated with the City's withdrawals is not anticipated to cause adverse impacts to wetlands, lakes, crops, or other types of vegetation at the requested withdrawal rates.

Location of Wells and Requirements for Wellfield Protection

Map 1, Potable Water Urban Service Area, shows the location of each WTP. There are five (5) water supply wells at WTP-1 and one (1) water supply well at WTP-2.

Wellfield protection is ensured in the current Comprehensive Plan. The Future Land Use Element requires that:

The city will continue to implement the following city-wide wellfield measures:

- Future Land Use Element Policies 17.1, 17.2, 17.4, 17.6, and 17.7.
- Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Sub-Element Policies: 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 2.1, 2.4, and 2.5.
- Conservation Element Policies: 3.5, 3.6, and 4.1.
- Sanitary Sewer Sub-Element Policy 1.2.
- Stormwater Management Sub-Element Policies 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.
- Potable Water Sub-Element Policy 1.5.

Reclaimed Water

The City currently owns three (3) permitted Wastewater Reclamation Facilities (WRF); two (2) of which are operational. Currently, 100% of wastewater generated by the City of Ocala is categorized as beneficial reuse[7]. 100% of the wastewater treated by WRF-2 and WRF-3 is reused. Active reuse sprayfield locations are depicted in Map 2, Reuse Sprayfields.

Projects to increase the rate and efficiency of wastewater reuse within the City are included within the Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan. Reclaimed water projections from Kimley-Horn[8] for the planning period are provided below; projections are provided for the current percentage of beneficial reuse utilization (100%). SJRWMD recommends that cities be required to reuse all wastewater when economically, environmentally, and technologically feasible.

Table 4. Reclaimed Water Projections

Model	2020 Est. Population	2020 Treatment Flow	2020 Beneficial Reuse	2040 Additional Pop. Hooked Up to Sewer	2040 Est. Treatment Flow	2040 Est. Beneficial Reuse	2040 Est. Total Beneficial Reuse
100% Beneficial Utilization	64,740	6.0	6.0	1,963	13.77	13.77	13.77

City of Ocala WRF-1

WRF-1 (WAFR ID No. FLA010677) is in the process of being decommissioned and no longer receives flows. During its time of operation, it was one of the oldest treatment facilities utilizing the Trickling Filter Process, as it was built in 1949. Even though the plant is no longer in operation, its structures will provide an economical solution to some of the needs for the OWRP.

City of Ocala WRF-2

WRF-2 (WAFR ID No. FLA010680) is a permitted 6.5 mgd plant which has been in operation since 1972. Through a series of underground piping and pumping stations, wastewater from the eastern and southern quadrants of Ocala is collected and transported to the treatment plant. After which it

[7] Beneficial reuse for SJRWMD consists of uses in which reclaimed water takes the place of a pre-existing or potential use of higher quality water for which reclaimed water is suitable and as such does not match DEP's broader definition of reuse.
[8] Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. *Water Resource Plan City of Ocala Vol. II: Water* (July, 2019)

goes through the biological and chemical processes. The water is then distributed to land application sites and reused in irrigation for farms, city parks, a golf course, OWRP, residential and commercial properties. The bio-solids that generated are hauled offsite to a landfill for surface disposal.

City of Ocala WRF-3

WRF-3 (WAFR ID No. FLA190268) has been operating since May 2003 and serves the western quadrants of the City of Ocala and is permitted for 4.0 mgd. The plant receives nearly three (3) million gallons of wastewater each day from homes and businesses. The treated water is then used for the irrigation of city parks, OWRP, and golf courses, while the bio-solids that are generated are hauled offsite to a landfill for surface disposal.

Domestic Self-Supply and Septic Tanks

There are an estimated 1,450 Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems (septic systems) within the City limits and 5,400 septic systems within the City's service territory within unincorporated Marion County. Known septic tank and domestic self-supply areas are reflected on Map 3. The Clean Waterways Act final order requires development of a plan to address septic tanks within the Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) areas over the next 20 years, and which is to be adopted on or before July 1, 2025.

The Sanitary Sewer Sub-Element requires new development to connect to the City's sanitary sewer system if available within one-eighth of a mile (Policies 2.3 and 2.4); and requires that existing development on septic systems connect to City sanitary sewer within 2 years of notification of the availability of such services within one-eighth of a mile (Policy 2.5). New or replacement septic systems shall not be permitted if sewer service is available within one-eighth of a mile (Policy 2.6).

The Potable Water Sub-Element requires that all new development with needs for potable water in the City shall connect to the City's water system if available within one-quarter mile (Policies 1.3, 2.3, and 2.4). When an existing potable well fails to function properly, it shall be abandoned, and the structure shall be connected to the City's potable water system if available within one-fourth of a mile (Policy 2.5).

Alternative Water Supply (AWS) Development

Ocala Wetland Recharge Park

The City recently completed construction of a 60-acre wetland groundwater recharge park in 2020. The park was developed to create wetland habitat, improve water quality, and boost regional groundwater supplies, and is an important part of the City's plan to fully use its water resources. Additionally, the OWRP serves as a recreational and educational facility for the community, containing oak canopies, lined irrigation ponds, grassed fairways, accessible trails, wildlife overlooks, and kiosks with information about the recharge benefits, plant communities, and wildlife habitat. The park was designed to integrate the site's natural resources, and with the following goals in mind:

- Replenish the aquifer with treated reclaimed water and stormwater, removing nitrogen and phosphorus, and providing benefits to the underlying UFA and Silver Springs;
- Create a setting that will attract wildlife and improve the natural value of the area; and
- Continue to involve the community to help develop educational opportunities and park facilities.

Ocala Lower Floridan Aquifer (LFA) Conversion

A list of all obligate RWSP projects is to be maintained under Potable Water Sub-Element Policy 1.10. The City has selected the Ocala LFA Conversion project from the 2022 CSEC RWSP options. Utilization of LFA wells will allow the City to increase withdrawal capacity, while offering relief to the UFA and assisting in protecting Silver Springs. Implementation of the project is underway and anticipated to be completed by 2030. Design and construction of LFA wells is a priority for the city, and identified in the Capital Improvements Schedule (Table A-1).

Capital Improvements Schedule

The Capital Improvements Plan will be assessed annually as part of the City's Budget. Table A-1 reflects future work planned on water supply and capacity, including the new Water Treatment Plant #2. These figures are projections and will vary dependent on future funding and materials costs.

Appendices

Table A-1. Capital Improvements Schedule FY24-FY33

Project Description	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	Totals
WTP #2 Design - LFA	$3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$3,000,000
WTP #2 - LFA Construction Phase 3	$4,215,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$4,215,900
WTP #2 - LFA Construction Phase 4	$2,989,200	$2,989,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$5,978,400
WTP #2 - LFA Construction Phase 5	-	$6,251,934	$6,251,934	$6,251,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	$18,755,801
WTP #2 - LFA Construction Phase 6	-	-	$5,763,125	$5,763,125	$5,763,125	-	-	-	-	-	$17,289,375
WTP #2 - LFA Construction Phase 7	-	-	-	$4,428,375	$4,428,375	$4,428,375	-	-	-	-	$13,285,125
WTP #2 - LFA Construction Phase 8	-	-	-	-	$3,331,375	$3,331,375	$3,331,375	-	-	-	$9,994,125
Water Main CIP	$3,600,695	$3,708,715	$3,819,977	$4,042,775	$4,164,058	$4,288,980	$4,417,650	$4,550,179	$4,686,684	$4,827,285	$42,106,998
Winding Oaks - Water	-	$2,275,331	$2,619,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$4,895,324
Total	$13,805,795	$15,225,180	$18,455,029	$20,486,208	$17,686,933	$12,048,730	$7,749,025	$4,550,179	$4,686,684	$4,827,285	$119,521,048

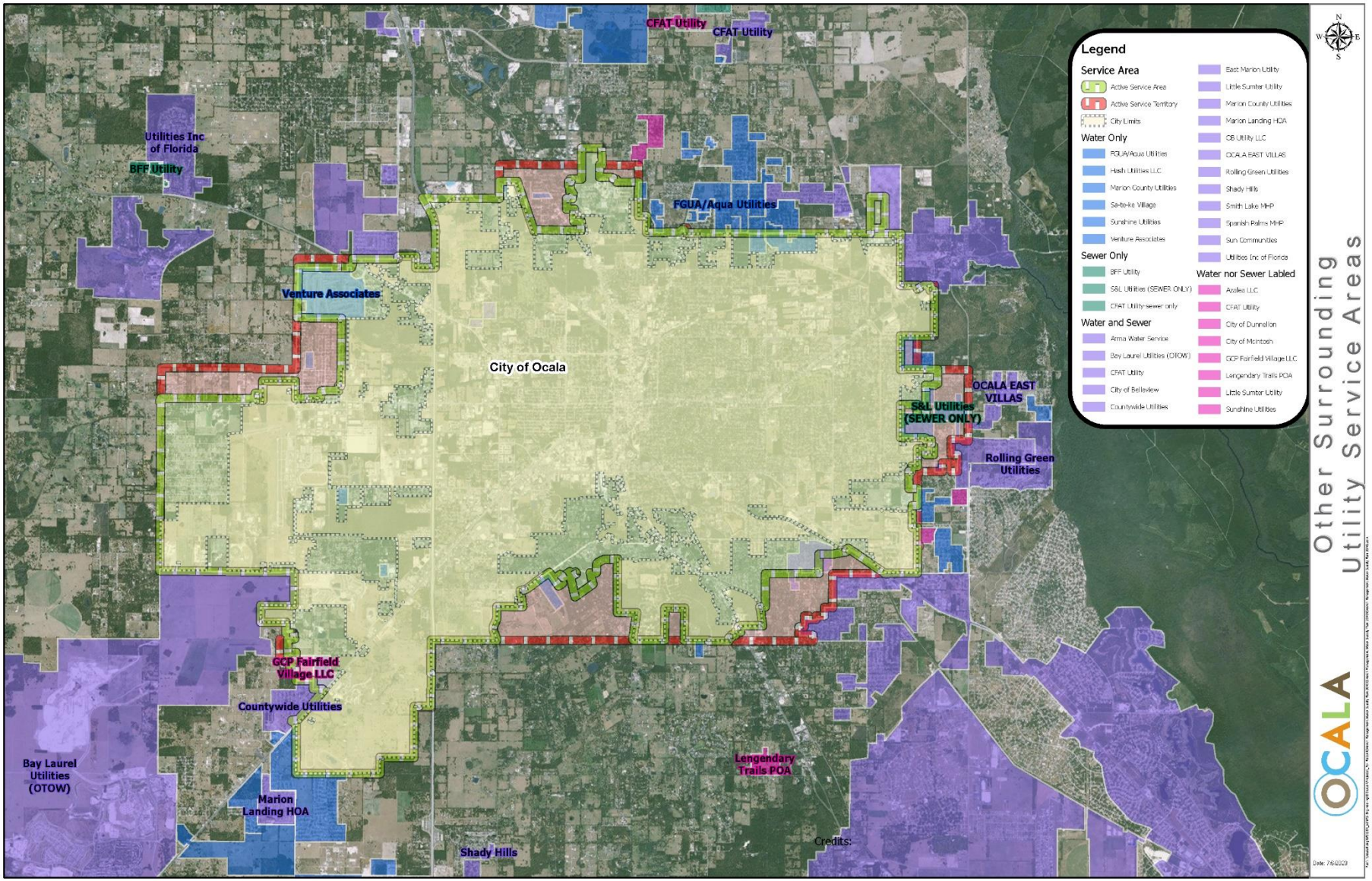
Table A-2. WTP #1 – Level of Service Data From January 2018 to June 2023

2018					
MONTH	Service Connections	Population	Average Daily Flow (mgd)	Level Of Service (gpcd)	Level Of Service (20% Loss)
January	24,146	55,536	10,940,000	197	164
February	24,170	55,591	11,116,679	200	167
March	24,237	55,745	11,790,000	211	176
April	24,335	55,971	11,686,867	209	174
May	24,434	56,198	11,762,548	209	174
June	24,453	56,242	11,209,900	199	166
July	24,504	56,359	10,823,161	192	160
August	24,580	56,534	11,511,903	204	170
September	24,724	56,865	11,827,033	208	173
October	24,652	56,700	12,450,387	220	183
November	24,961	57,410	11,688,567	204	170
December	24,990	57,477	10,737,097	187	156
2019					
MONTH	Service Connections	Population	Average Daily Flow (mgd)	Level Of Service (gpcd)	Level Of Service (20% Loss)
January	25,022	57,551	11,172,484	194	162
February	24,860	57,178	11,262,786	197	164
March	25,036	57,583	12,051,645	209	174
April	25,075	57,673	11,883,433	206	172
May	25,131	57,801	12,996,000	225	187
June	25,151	57,847	12,282,000	212	177
July	25,164	57,877	11,822,000	204	170
August	25,152	57,850	11,452,000	198	165
September	25,189	57,935	12,711,000	219	183
October	25,049	57,613	12,275,548	213	178
November	25,072	57,666	11,468,567	199	166
December	25,223	58,013	11,242,000	194	161

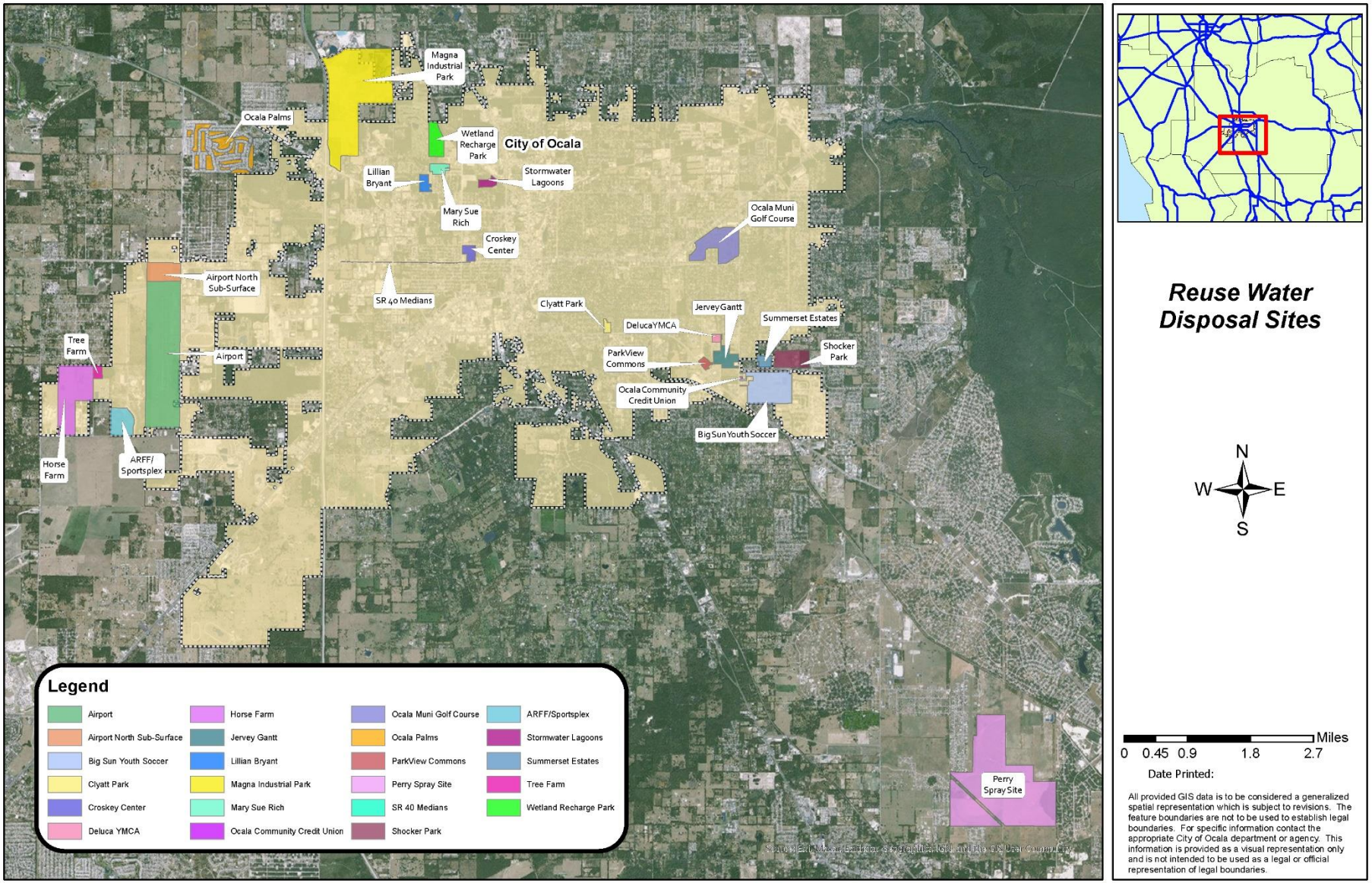
2020					
MONTH	Service Connections	Population	Average Daily Flow (mgd)	Level Of Service (gpcd)	Level Of Service (20% Loss)
January	25,253	58,082	11,547,000	199	166
February	25,161	57,870	11,723,000	203	169
March	25,231	58,031	13,385,000	231	192
April	25,256	58,089	12,506,000	215	179
May	25,292	58,172	13,529,000	233	194
June	25,377	58,367	12,920,067	221	184
July	25,372	58,356	12,358,161	212	176
August	24,405	56,132	12,084,548	215	179
September	25,447	58,528	11,792,267	201	168
October	25,568	58,806	12,087,194	206	171
November	25,592	58,862	11,545,700	196	163
December	25,563	58,795	11,447,097	195	162
2021					
MONTH	Service Connections	Population	Average Daily Flow (mgd)	Level Of Service (gpcd)	Level Of Service (20% Loss)
January	25,695	59,099	11,662,226	197	164
February	25,598	58,875	11,465,464	195	162
March	25,696	59,101	12,733,806	215	180
April	24,271	55,823	12,799,300	229	191
May	25,780	59,294	15,087,161	254	212
June	25,844	59,441	12,991,967	219	182
July	25,872	59,506	12,259,258	206	172
August	25,878	59,519	12,652,194	213	177
September	25,877	59,517	12,426,600	209	174
October	26,301	60,492	12,859,968	213	177
November	26,471	60,883	12,155,733	200	166
December	26,220	60,306	12,076,677	200	167
2022					
MONTH	Service Connections	Population	Average Daily Flow (mgd)	Level Of Service (gpcd)	Level Of Service (20% Loss)

January	26,272	60,426	12,077,710	200	167
February	26,293	60,474	12,454,000	206	172
March	26,688	61,382	12,527,742	204	170
April	27,206	62,574	13,053,167	209	174
May	27,371	62,953	13,962,097	222	185
June	27,709	63,731	13,881,867	218	182
July	28,240	64,952	12,877,161	198	165
August	27,000	62,100	13,061,806	210	175
September	28,498	65,545	12,601,767	192	160
October	28,445	65,424	13,982,355	214	178
November	28,004	64,409	13,159,100	204	170
December	28,166	64,782	12,921,097	199	166
2023					
MONTH	Service Connections	Population	Average Daily Flow (mgd)	Level Of Service (gpcd)	Level Of Service (29% Loss)
January	28,208	64,878	12,677,903	195	151
February	28,661	65,920	13,096,714	199	154
March	27,853	64,062	13,905,871	217	168
April	27,793	63,924	14,028,833	219	170
May	27,749	63,823	13,015,323	204	158
June	27,736	63,793	12,780,533	200	155
			Average	**208**	**172**

Map 1. Utility Service Areas



Map 2. Reuse Spray Fields



Map 3. Known Septic Tanks