

REPORT

WATER SHORTAGE PLANNING AND REVIEW TEAM

COUNTY MEETINGS

SPECIAL INTEREST MEETING

GENERAL PUBLIC MEETING

September 10, 1981

ABSTRACT

LEE COUNTY

Population	-	205,266
Utilities in Service	-	13
Utilities Meeting 25% Cutback	-	5
Average Day Pumpage	-	20.2 mgd
Water Shortage Baseline Pumpage	-	30.1 mgd
Agricultural Max. Month Allocation	-	11,483 mg
SFWMD Comment/Reviews	-	Plats, Site, Rezoning, DRI, L.G.C.P.

June 28, 1981

Lee County is the fourth largest water user in the 16-county area of the District. Total finished water production amounts to 25.8 million gallons per day (MGD). The aquifer system in Lee County is quite complex. Major components consist of the shallow aquifer, Upper Hawthorn, Lower Hawthorne, Sandstone and Tamiami aquifers. Because of the aquifer complexity no intelligent, cost effective, long term beneficial placement of wellfields is possible without a clear understanding of the areal and vertical distribution of the stratigraphic units, the water bearing formations within them and the productivity and quality of the water.

Per capita consumption varies within the county from lows below 100 gpcd to highs in excess of 300 gpcd. The county average is around 135 gpcd.

It is estimated that there are less usable fresh water resources in the county than any other county in the state.

An aggressive well plugging program is being carried on in the county to protect the existing fresh water aquifers from damage from free flowing brackish wells. Cooperative programs are currently underway between the District and Lehigh Acres, Cape Coral, Fort Myers and the ASCS.

Because of the unique character of each of the units of government within the county, participants felt no overall ordinance should be enacted to cover the required cutback of a water shortage declaration. Local option and enforcement should be allowed.

Action Steps

1. Enact local well drilling and water quality testing ordinances.
Require potable water supply inspection prior to issuance of C.O.
(Certificate of Occupancy)

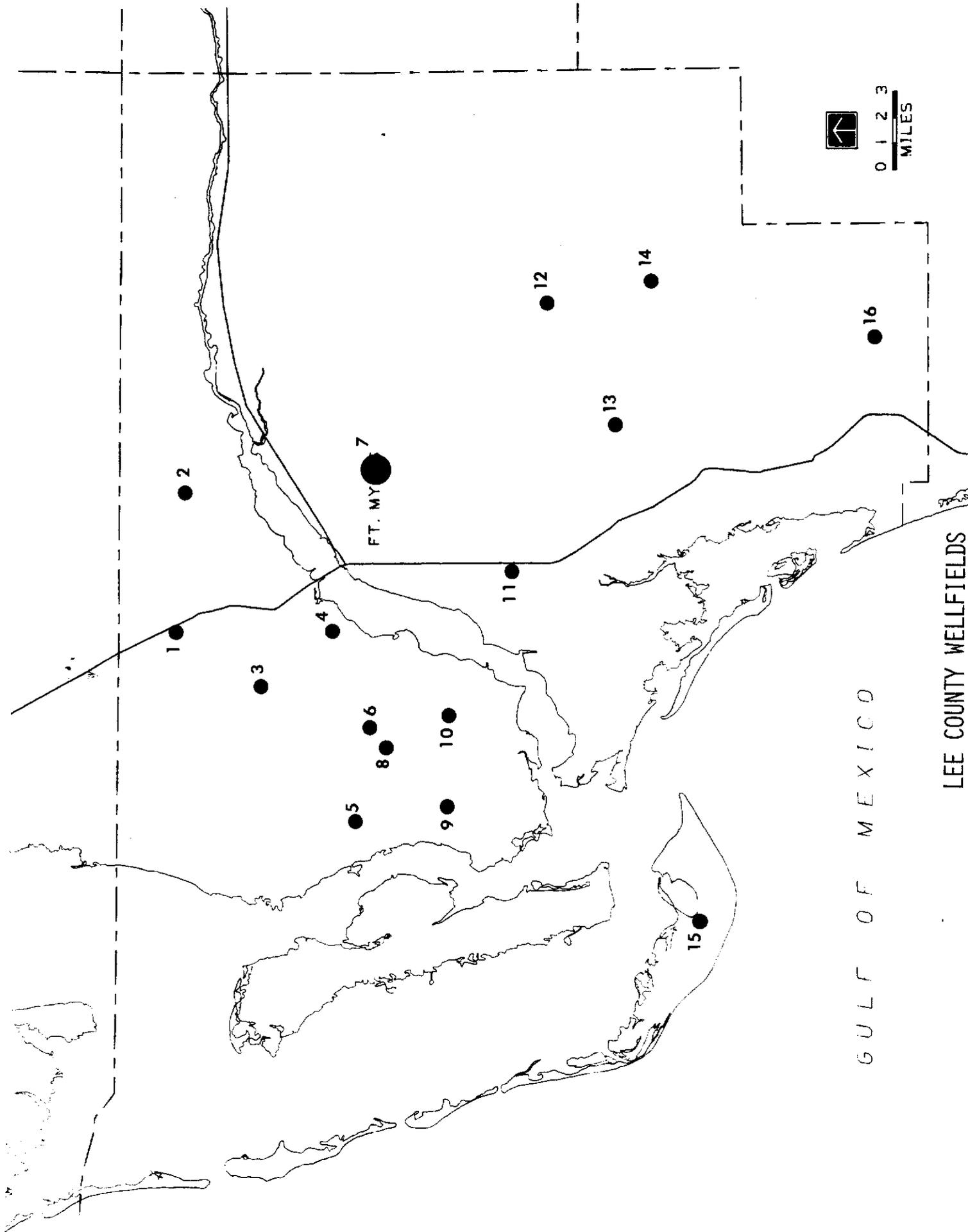
- *Local units of government will enact, enforce*
- *District will support both technically and by policy*
- 2. Encourage regionalization of water supplies.
 - *Lee County study in progress*
 - *District supports and encourages regionalization to protect resource*
- 3. Plug free flowing wells.
 - *Local governments should pass ordinances to require plugging prior to any change in land use.*
 - *District will support by policy and assist with technical personnel*
- 4. Water supplies should be planned and developed to meet the reasonable needs of a growing Lee County.
 - *Lee County is undergoing an analysis of a regional water supply system*
 - *District has outlined and is analyzing alternatives for future water supplies including regionalization, wastewater reuse, dual conveyance systems, desalination, and increased conservation programming and education*
- 5. Provide for better management and communication of water shortage crises.
 - *District will analyze, and provide better advance notice to units of local government through County Administrator's office*
 - *District will provide increased public information and assistance during future shortages*
 - *District will prepare revised model ordinances for adoption by individual units of local government*

6. Create better access by Lee County citizens to SFWMD activities.

- District to establish a "high-visibility" office in Ft. Myers area.
- District to increase staff forces to handle area problems, coordinate area activities

LEE COUNTY WELLFIELDS

- (1) INDIAN PINES
- (2) LEE COUNTY UTILITIES, NORTH
- (3) FLORIDA CITIES WATER CO., NORTH
- (4) FLORIDA CITIES WATER CO.; WATERWAY ESTATES
- (5) GREATER PINE ISLAND
- (6) CITY OF CAPE CORAL; SANTA BARBARA
- (7) CITY OF FORT MYERS
- (8) CITY OF CAPE CORAL; SKYLINE
- (9) CITY OF CAPE CORAL; R. O. PLANT
- (10) CITY OF CAPE CORAL; GOLF COURSE
- (11) FLORIDA CITIES WATER CO.; CYPRESS LAKES
- (12) FLORIDA CITIES WATER CO.; GREEN MEADOWS
- (13) SAN CARLOS UTILITIES
- (14) LEE COUNTY UTILITIES, SOUTH
- (15) ISLAND WATER ASSOCIATION
- (16) BONITA SPRINGS



GULF OF MEXICO

LEE COUNTY WELLFIELDS

MARTIN COUNTY WELLFIELDS

- (1) OCEAN BREEZE
- (2) JOE'S POINT
- (3) PINE LAKE VILLAGE
- (4) BEACON 21
- (5) RIVERCLUB OF MARTIN CO.
- (6) INDIAN RIVER PLANTATION
- (7) MARTIN DOWNS
- (8) CITY OF STUART
- (9) MOBIL OIL ESTATES
- (10) MILES GRANT
- (11) ST. LUCIE FALLS
- (12) HYDRATECH
- (13) INDIANTOWN CO., INC.
- (14) HOBE SOUND WATER
- (15) FM WATER CO.

ABSTRACT

MARTIN COUNTY

Population	-	64,014
Utilities in Service	-	11
Utilities Meeting 25% Cutback	-	9
Average Day Pumpage	-	6.1 mgd
Water Shortage Baseline Pumpage	-	7.4 mgd
Agricultural Max. Month Allocation	-	39,538
SFWM Comment/Reviews	-	Plats, Site, Rezoning, DRI, L.G.C.P.

July 7, 1981

Martin County's water use is primarily agricultural with much of the recharge water being supplied from Lake Okeechobee via the St. Lucie waterway. Total average public water system demand amounts to approximately 9 MGD. About 16% of the total permitted water use in the county is by FP&L at their Martin County Plant near Indiantown. Several commissioners and residents expressed concern over the quantity of water use by FP&L and its effect on the water supply for Martin County. In terms of land and water use, both citrus and pasture account for the largest water use in the county.

The aquifer system in Martin County does not offer any present or future high yield capability. Development of the brackish, Floridan aquifer offers some encouraging potential for non-potable uses such as agriculture. The District has completed a comprehensive mapping and analysis of the Floridan system in this area of the District. A new study on the shallow aquifer will take place this year in the county.

Water supply problems for the future include the needs of the City of Stuart. New developments in the area, combined with the location of the city wellfields may pose a saltwater-intrusion threat.

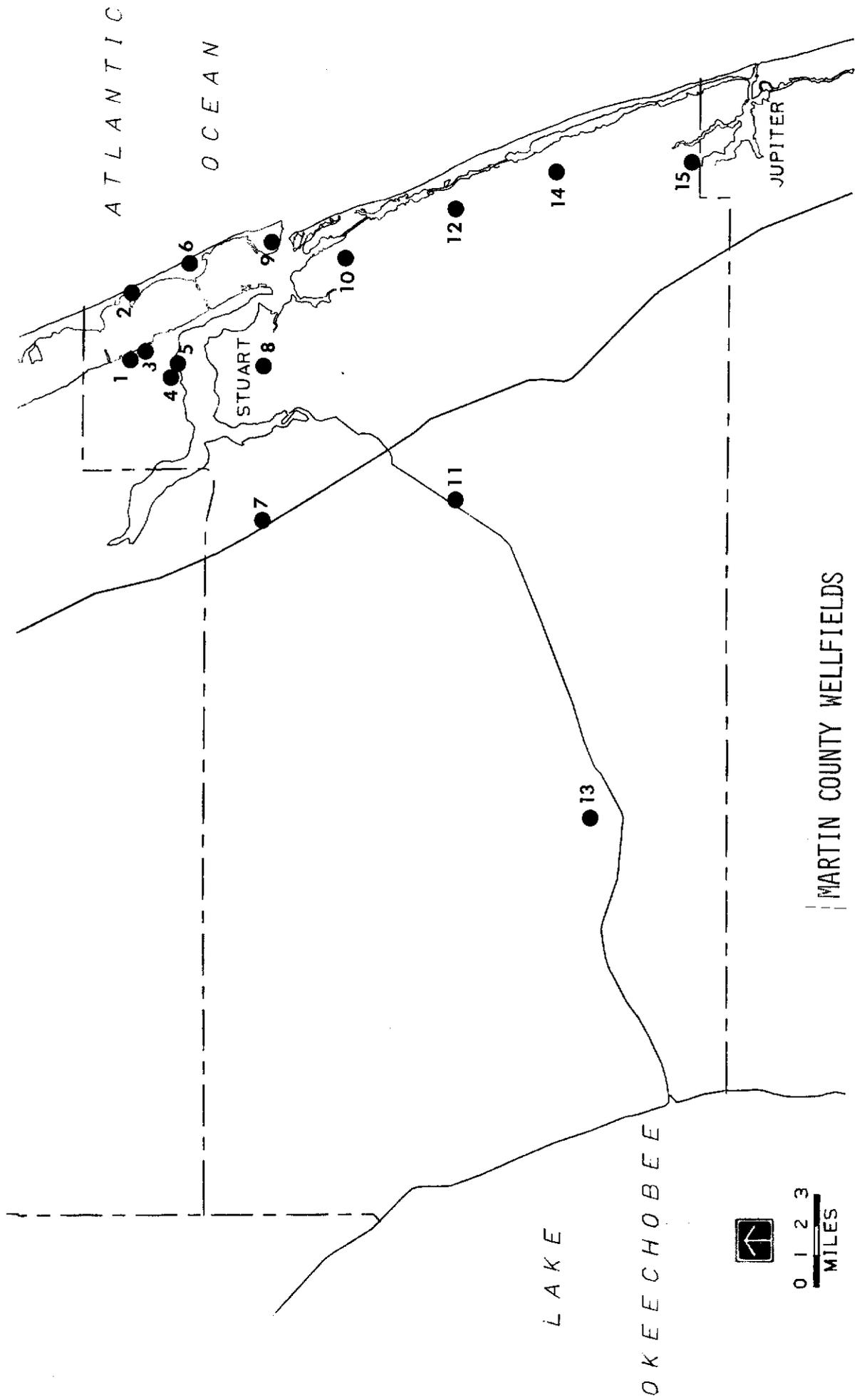
During the water shortage declarations there was an extreme amount of confusion regarding enforcement of several conflicting ordinances. Also, many residents of the county were perplexed over the inequities of the ordinances' treatment of permitted and nonpermitted use of the water resources.

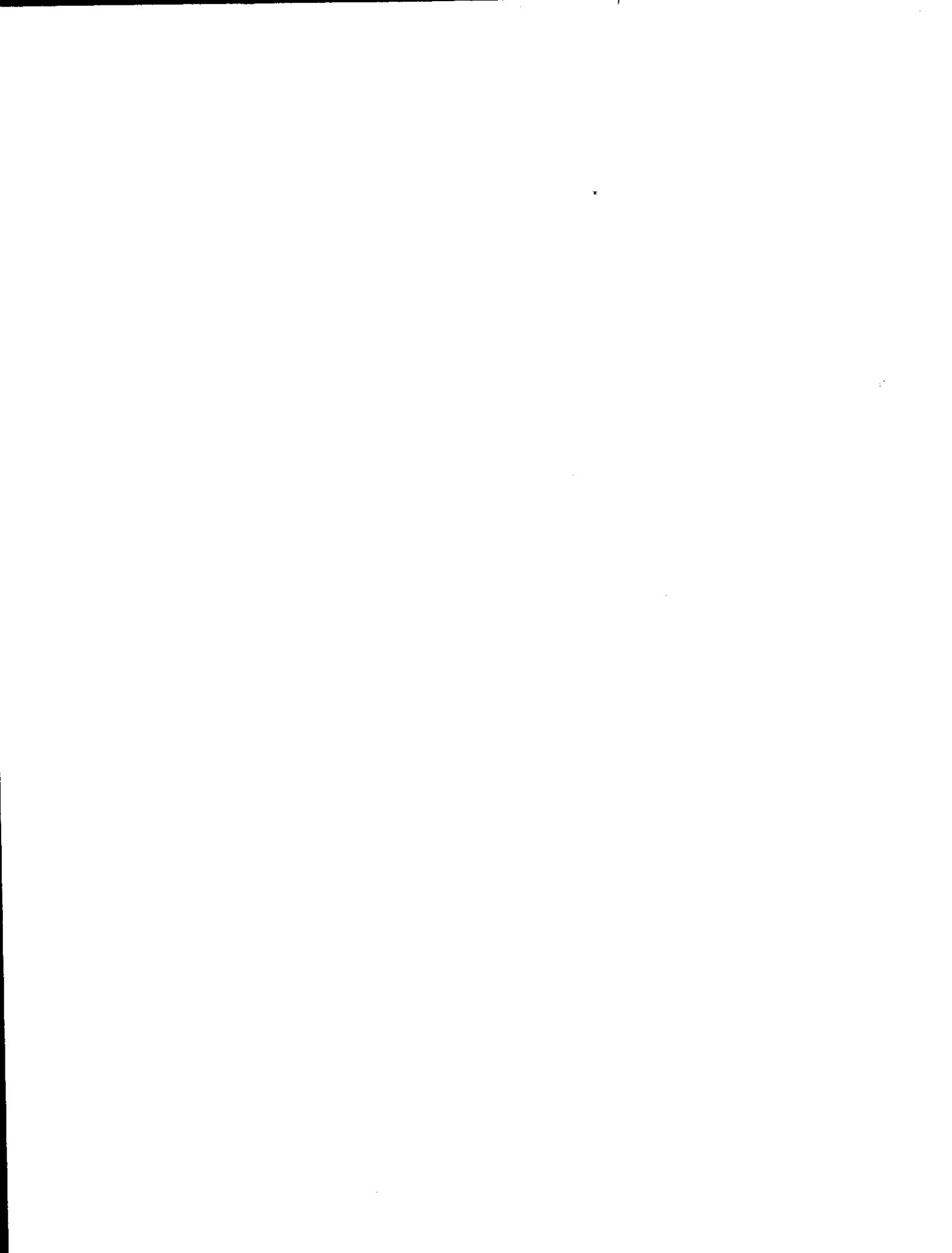
Action Steps

1. Decrease impact of saltwater intrusion.

- *District has added Lighthouse Point area to lowered threshold for an individual permit*
 - *District encourages regionalization of utilities in Stuart area to protect resource (minimum of inter-local agreements for interconnects).*
2. Explore wastewater reuse as a means of expanding the water supply.
- *District will sponsor statewide symposium on November 19, 20 in Orlando*
 - *Utilities and potential users - cities, golf courses, cemeteries should start dialogue on increasing reuse in county*
 - *District to support local efforts*
3. Investigate, potential development of groundwater resource.
- *District and USGS will continue shallow aquifer study in Martin & St. Lucie Counties*
 - *District will assist users in exploring the use of Floridan aquifer and its supply futures*
4. Simplify, yet make all inclusive a model ordinance that can be used county wide and provide directions for equitable cutbacks among all different users.
- *District will prepare new model ordinance*
 - *County and cities will assist in providing substantive comment on local legal and user constraints*
 - *Major aspects to be included in overall ordinance:*
 - *simplify*
 - *consistency of penalties*
 - *protect industry and economic livelihood of community*

- *bonding provisions for required landscape ordinance infractions*
- *exemption of reused wastewater*
- *exemption of Floridan use*
- *appeals provisions*
- *SFWMD permit exclusions*





ABSTRACT

DADE COUNTY

Population	-	1,625,979
Utilities in Service	-	12
Utilities Meeting 25% Cutback	-	5
Average Day Pumpage		298.3 mgd
Water Shortage Baseline Pumpage	-	369.6 mgd
Agricultural Max. Month Allocation	-	542 mg
SFWMD Comment/Reviews	-	Plats, Site, Rezoning, DRI, L.G.C.P.

DADE COUNTY

July 15, 1981

Dade County is the largest non-agricultural water user in the District. Daily public water system demands amount to over 300 MGD. The largest water supplier is the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Authority, with an average daily usage of 240 MGD.

Agricultural water use in Dade County is primarily located in the Homestead/South Dade area near Everglades National Park.

The Dade County water use rate is about 200 gpcd. This is equal to the overall District average. Approximately 40% of the public water system use in the District is in Dade County. Back up recharge to the Dade County canals comes from Water Conservation Area 3 and Lake Okeechobee, through the Miami Canal.

Recent construction of the South Dade Conveyance system has improved water stages in the southern portion of the county.

A major problem in Dade County is the low elevation of the land, especially near Biscayne Bay. In order to provide positive freshwater recharge for eastern wellfields in Dade, water levels have to be kept precariously close to ground elevations. The slightest amount of rainfall can and does result in localized flooding of low-lying areas of the county.

Throughout the period of the water shortage the District has maintained water levels in the coastal canals as high as possible. Tidewater discharges have been made only when absolutely necessary to prevent such flooding.

Since Dade County's per capita use rate is not excessive, authorities found it difficult to meet District cutback standards at the 25% level. Several utilities requested that, instead of setting a percentage cutback, a per capita standard restriction be set. Other officials at this meeting

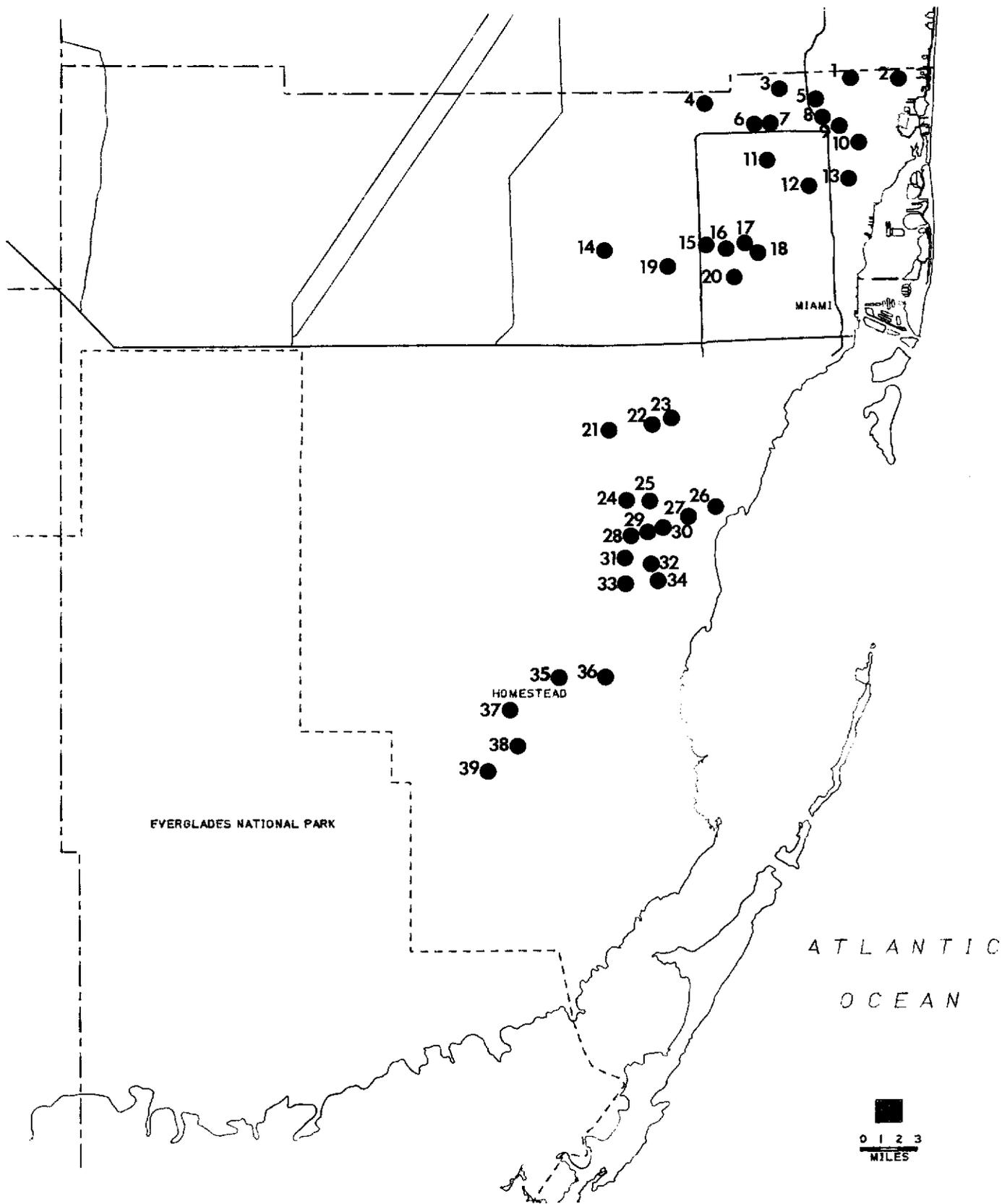
felt that any necessity to move to a higher level of cutback (eq. 50%) would result in severe economic disadvantage and political upheaval. Dade County residents indicated a concern that EAA agricultural use surpasses urban use and, therefore, agricultural use should suffer the major setback in any expanded curtailment.

Action Steps

1. Step up efforts at analyzing the saltwater interface in Dade County.
 - *District and USGS will continue to research 250 mg/l isochlor line and its effect on eastern wellfields*
 - *COE working on completing water supply study for South Florida*
 - *USGS completing Biscayne Aquifer study*
2. More information needs to be made known of competing uses of water in Dade County.
 - *New ENP flows study to be released later this year*
 - *District will initiate permitting in South Dade County Agricultural area*
 - *District to assist MDWSA in developing 3 square mile wellfield*

DADE COUNTY WELLFIELDS

- (1) DADE UTILITIES
- (2) GOLDEN ISLES UTILITIES
- (3) SOUTHERN GULF UTILITIES
- (4) SUNSHINE UTILITIES
- (5) OEFFLER
- (6) MYRTLE GROVE
- (7) CAROL CITY
- (8) NORTH MIAMI SHORES WATER CO.
- (9) EAST DRIVE
- (10) SUNNY ISLES
- (11) OPA LOCKA
- (12) NORTH MIAMI, WEST SIDE
- (13) NORTH MIAMI, EAST SIDE
- (14) NORTHWEST
- (15) MEDLEY
- (16) MIAMI SPRINGS
- (17) HIALEAH
- (18) PRESTON
- (19) DORAL COUNTRY CLUB
- (20) MIAMI SPRINGS
- (21) SOUTHWEST
- (22) SNAPPER CREEK
- (23) ALEXANDER ORR
- (24) RICHMOND HEIGHTS
- (25) PINE MEADOWS
- (26) KINGSBAY
- (27) CORAL REEF
- (28) GREEN HILLS
- (29) FAIRWAY PARK
- (30) OAK RIDGE
- (31) SOUTH MIAMI HEIGHTS
- (32) SOUTH DADE UTILITIES
- (33) GOULDS - PERRINE
- (34) CUTLER RIDGE
- (35) REX UTILITIES
- (36) HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE
- (37) CITY OF HOMESTEAD
- (38) FLORIDA CITY
- (39) FLORIDA KEYS AQUEDUCT AUTHORITY



DADE COUNTY WELLFIELDS

ABSTRACT

BROWARD COUNTY

Population	-	1,014,043
Utilities in Service	-	29
Utilities Meeting 25% Cutback	-	22
Average Day Pumpage	-	145.9 mgd
Water Shortage Baseline Pumpage	-	220.7 mgd
Agricultural Max. Month Allocation	-	6,225 mg
SFWMD Comment/Reviews	-	Plats, Site, Rezoning, DRI, L.G.C.P.

BROWARD COUNTY

July 28, 1981

Broward County is the second largest municipal water user in the District. The total average demand by public water suppliers is approximately 185 MGD. Per capita demand in Broward County is below the District average and amounts to 188 gpcd.

Because tidal canals extend inland for significant distances in some parts of the county, salt water intrusion constantly threatens some coastal wellfields. Salinity structures were placed in westward locations in recognition of the strong demand for ocean access to a large number of boaters in the county. Solutions offered by the participants, centered mainly on constructing lock facilities on these canals.

Substantial freshwater recharge of wellfields can be accomplished in the western portion of the county, westward of existing salinity structures.

During the declaration period of the water shortage, Broward County and a number of municipalities were slow in passing ordinances to assist in the required cutback. Some utilities had difficulty in achieving public cooperation in the cutback effort without these ordinances. Much confusion existed because of general inconsistency between ordinances during the peak of the shortage.

Regionalization of utilities in Broward County was emphasized. The protection of existing water resources in the eastern portion of the county could not be guaranteed in times of extremely low supplies. Utilities were encouraged to move wellfields to western locations away from the salt water interface.

A primary step that could alleviate some of the stress on eastern wellfields during a shortage was highlighted. The use of system interconnects is designed to provide crucial supplies when salinity readings indicate

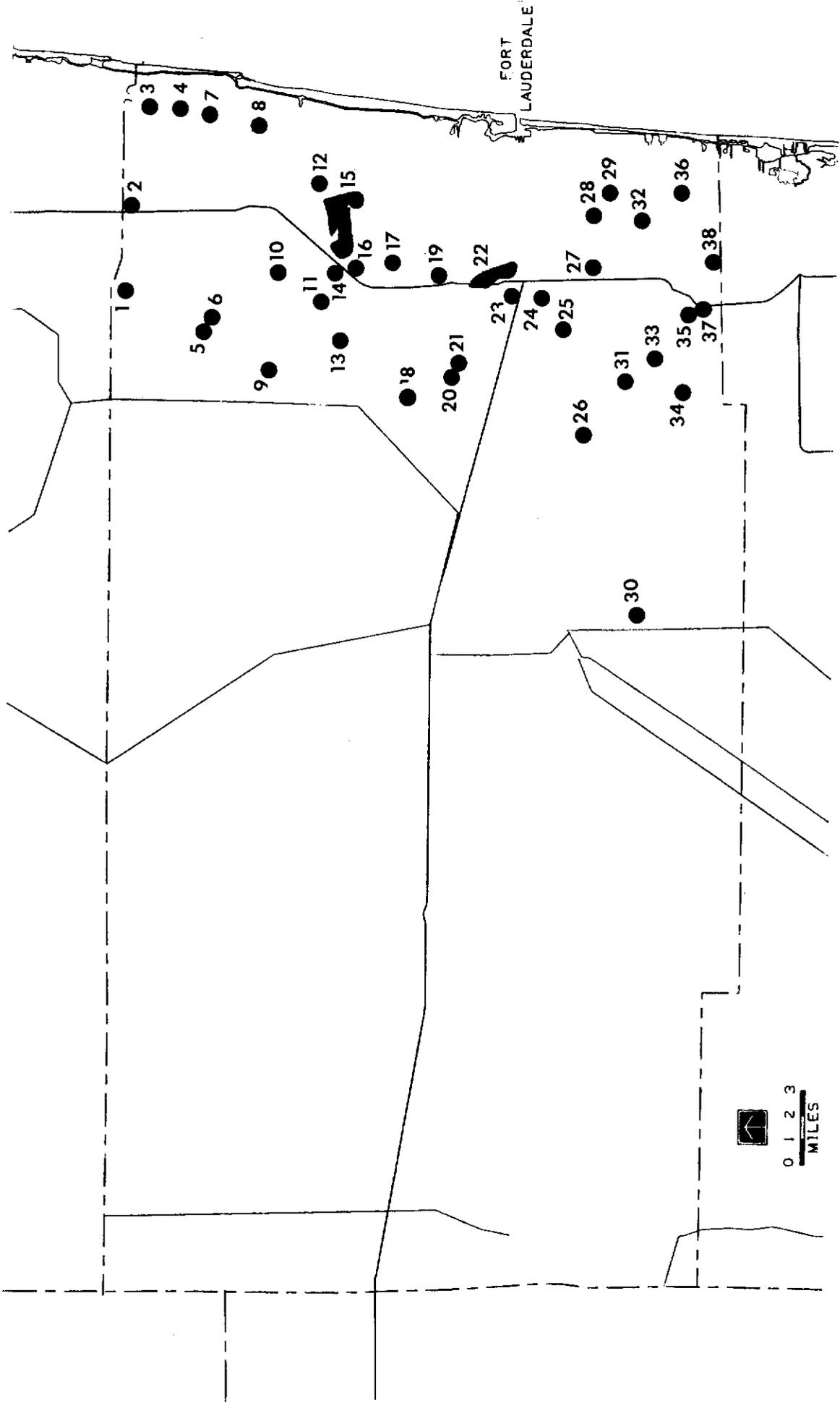
possible harmful impact of continued pumping during a shortage.

Action Steps

1. Maintain careful monitoring of observation wells because of saltwater intrusion threat.
 - *District and USGS continuing effort in analyzing monitoring well data in county*
 - *District stepping up compliance efforts in SWIMM programs, monitoring and reporting*
2. Unify ordinance effort to maintain equity throughout county.
 - *District will analyze effective programs and offer revised model ordinance*
 - *Communities will unify effort at creating common, easily applied penalties for new ordinance*
3. Alleviate problem of saltwater intrusion in eastern portion of county.
 - *District encourages regionalization of utilities*
 - *District is promoting interconnects between utilities as an interim measure short of regionalization*

BROWARD COUNTY WELLFIELDS

- (1) PARKLAND UTILITIES
- (2) NORTHWEST UTILITIES
- (3) CITY OF DEERFIELD BEACH
- (4) BROWARD COUNTY SYSTEM 2
- (5) UNIVERSITY UTILITIES
- (6) CITY OF CORAL SPRINGS
- (7) CITY OF HILLSBORO BEACH
- (8) CITY OF POMPANO BEACH
- (9) CORAL SPRINGS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
- (10) CITY OF MARGATE
- (11) NORTH LAUDERDALE
- (12) BROWARD COUNTY SYSTEM 3
- (13) CITY OF TAMARAC
- (14) NORTH LAUDERDALE
- (15) CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
- (16) BROADVIEW UTILITIES
- (17) BROWARD COUNTY SYSTEM 5
- (18) SUNRISE
- (19) CITY OF LAUDERHILL
- (20) GULFSTREAM
- (21) PLANTATION
- (22) CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
- (23) BROADVIEW PARK
- (24) FERNCREST
- (25) CITY OF DAVIE
- (26) COOPER CITY
- (27) BROWARD COUNTY SYSTEM 3
- (28) CITY OF DANIA
- (29) CITY OF DANIA
- (30) STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT REHABILITATION
- (31) MODERN POLLUTION CONTROL
- (32) CITY OF HOLLYWOOD
- (33) PEMBROKE
- (34) SOUTH FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL
- (35) BROWARD COUNTY SYSTEM 4
- (36) CITY OF HALLANDALE
- (37) CITY OF MIRAMAR
- (38) BROWARD COUNTY SYSTEM 4



BROWARD COUNTY WELLFIELDS

LAKE OKEECHOBEE SERVICE AREA

August 4, 1981

The Lake Okeechobee Service Area (see map) consists of those portions of Palm Beach, Glades, Hendry, Okeechobee and Martin Counties directly served by Lake Okeechobee. This area, as designated, is the sole remaining area of a 25% mandatory cutback. Substantial rainfall over the eastern and western control wellfields has resulted in a rollback to a 10% reduction. This area, served directly from the Lake is still in a critical situation.

Because of anticipated low levels in Lake Okeechobee during the 1981-82 dry season (November-May), agricultural interests in the Lake Okeechobee service area were advised that no guarantees could be made for delivery of irrigation water from the Lake. Of the 700,000+ acres under agricultural production serviced by Lake Okeechobee, about 500,000 acres exist within the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA). Major discharges from Lake Okeechobee are normally expected by agricultural operations in this area. No assumption can be made that there will be adequate supplies of water available during the forthcoming dry season.

Area interests were advised to not only continue but step up efforts on water conservation irrigation methods; much more work was suggested to analyze and adopt conservation methods for particular crops. While no one method, e.g. (microjet/trickle) can be used for all crops, the most efficient irrigation method should be specified.

Action Steps

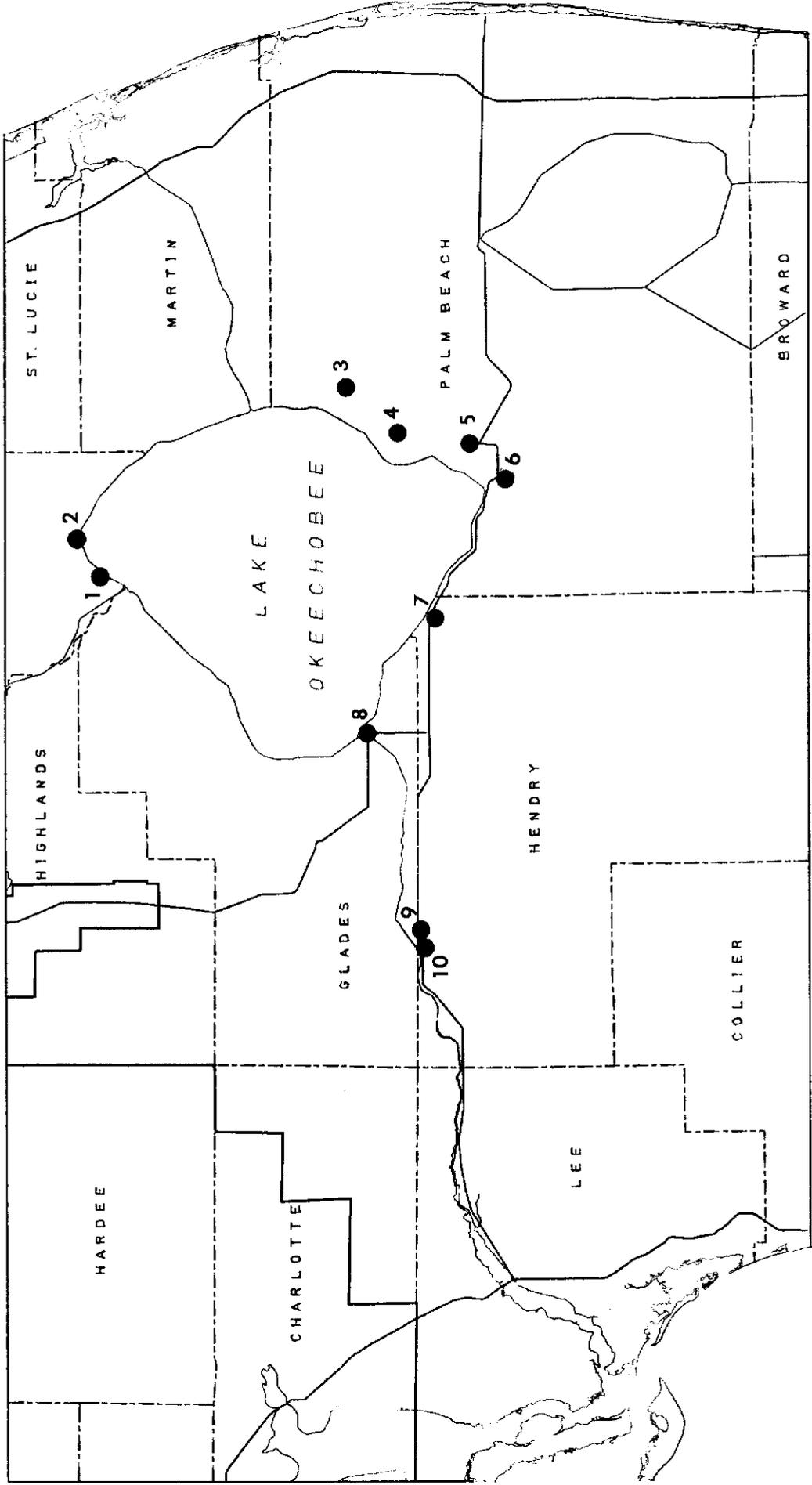
1. Assess actual, necessary demand by crop, for EAA.
 - *District and Florida Sugar Cane League will establish water use monitoring program in EAA*

- *IFAS will assist in providing guidance and analysis for Best Management Practice (BMP) and drought management.*
2. Agricultural operations will increase efficiency of irrigation practices.
- *Individual farms will reassess physical arrangements to best route existing water throughout their operation while reducing withdrawals from canal systems*
3. Water use inventories will be established.
- *District will begin to act on Drainage District permit applications in the area adjacent to Lake Okeechobee*
4. Water use demand characteristics will be analyzed for individual cities.
- *District will analyze and allow for periodic high demand by cities around Lake Okeechobee paying special attention to industrial peak use (vegetable packing)*
 - *District will step up public information efforts in area prior to and during shortages*

LAKE OKEECHOBEE REGION WELLFIELDS

- (1) CITY OF OKEECHOBEE*
- (2) FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BOYS
- (3) U. S. SUGAR - BRYANT*
- (4) CITY OF PAHOKEE*
- (5) CITY OF BELLE GLADE*
- (6) CITY OF SOUTH BAY*
- (7) U. S. SUGAR - CLEWISTON*
- (8) CITY OF MOORE HAVEN
- (9) GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CO.
- (10) CITY OF LABELLE

*Surface Intake



LAKE OKEECHOBEE REGION WELLFIELDS

ABSTRACT

PALM BEACH COUNTY

Population	-	573,125
Utilities in Service		35
Utilities Meeting 25% Cutback	-	28
Average Day Pumpage	-	127.1 mgd
Water Shortage Baseline Pumpage	-	161.3 mgd
Agricultural Max. Month Allocation	-	78,181 mg
SFWMDC Comment/Reviews	-	Plats, Site, Rezoning, DRI, L.G.C.P.

August 20, 1981

The major water use problem in Palm Beach County does not lie in the location of wellfields but in the level of demand on utility systems. Palm Beach County residents have the highest per capita consumption rate of all the counties within the District. While this per capita rate ranges from 60 gpcd to near 1000 gpcd, the county average is equivalent to 240 gpcd.

The highest per capita figure appears in those communities along the coast where irrigation of expensive landscape settings require unusual amounts of supplemental water. The Towns of Palm Beach and Manalapan account for the highest per capita use. The City of Boca Raton accounts for the highest amount of municipal use in the county while maintaining an extremely high per capita rate.

In areas of Palm Beach County where saltwater intrusion has threatened several wellfields, utility authorities have been able to react by moving wellfield locations toward the west. Unlike other counties, this westward relocation is not difficult because of municipal reserve annex areas located inland of most large cities.

As in other counties, the inconsistency among water restrictions during the initial stages of the water shortages caused severe problems for many of the units of local government and their law enforcement sections. The county government was slow in passing the needed ordinance. Changes were made in many of the city ordinances after initial complaints over enforcement inequities.

Residents were uncertain as to which ordinance they were to follow. In at least one major misunderstanding, a private utility serving more than one municipal jurisdiction was faced with meeting the regulatory demands of

the SFWMD while having no direct control over the customers of the system. In addition, all of the municipal jurisdictions served by the utility had differing ordinances.

The water use plan alternative of backpumping was raised by several participants as a method of providing future water supplies for the area.

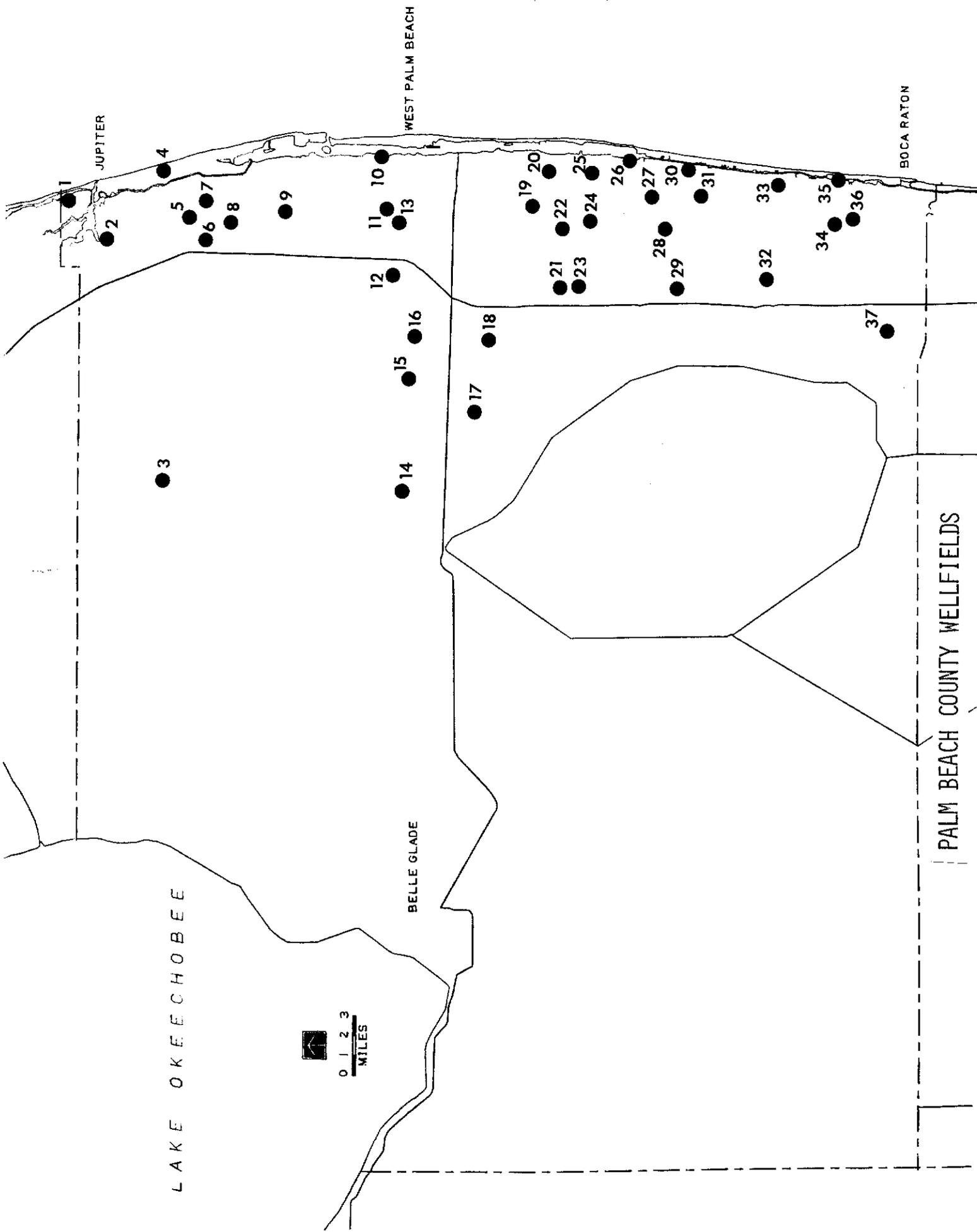
Most of the comments from the participants centered around the inability of the District to force consistency of the many ordinances, enforce its own emergency declarations and orders, and provide guidance in establishing a consistent penalty for infractions.

Action Steps

1. Unify ordinance effort to maintain equity throughout county.
 - *District will analyze effective programs and offer reused model ordinance*
 - *Communities will unify effort at creating common, easily applied penalties for new ordinance*
 - *District will work with City Attorneys' Association in identifying correct procedure and penalty system for violations.*
2. Investigate backpumping of urban canals into water conservation area.
 - *District Governing Board will address backpumping as policy decision (incl. C-51 WPB Canal basin).*
3. Reduce high per capita use in Palm Beach County.
 - *District staff and units of local government will promote establishment of low water use oriented landscape codes in county*
 - *District will continue to support local governments in water conservation education*

PALM BEACH COUNTY WELLFIELDS

- (1) VILLAGE OF TEQUESTA
- (2) TOWN OF JUPITER
- (3) PRATT & WHITNEY
- (4) TOWN OF JUNO BEACH
- (5) SEACOAST UTILITIES
- (6) SEACOAST UTILITIES
- (7) SEACOAST UTILITIES
- (8) SEACOAST UTILITIES
- (9) RIVIERA BEACH
- (10) CITY OF WEST PALM BEACH
- (11) CITY OF WEST PALM BEACH
- (12) CENTURY UTILITIES
- (13) CITY OF WEST PALM BEACH
- (14) LION COUNTRY SAFARI
- (15) ROYAL PALM BEACH
- (16) PALM BEACH COUNTY SYSTEM 1
- (17) ACME IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
- (18) PALM BEACH COUNTY SYSTEM 2
- (19) VILLAGE OF PALM SPRINGS
- (20) LAKE WORTH
- (21) PALM BEACH COUNTY SYSTEM 2
- (22) NATIONAL MOBILE INDUSTRIES
- (23) PIKE UTILITIES
- (24) ATLANTIS
- (25) LANTANA
- (26) MANALAPAN
- (27) SAND AND SEA
- (28) JAMAICA BAY
- (29) PALM BEACH COUNTY SYSTEM 5
- (30) BOYNTON BEACH
- (31) VILLAGE OF GOLF
- (32) PALM BEACH COUNTY SYSTEM 3
- (33) DELRAY BEACH
- (34) PALM BEACH COUNTY SYSTEM 6
- (35) TOWN OF HIGHLAND BEACH
- (36) CITY OF BOCA RATON
- (37) SOUTH PALM BEACH UTILITIES



LAKE OKEECHOBEE

BELLE GLADE

WEST PALM BEACH

JUPITER

BOCA RATON

PALM BEACH COUNTY WELLFIELDS



August 11, 1981

The three major water users in this area are: public water supply, agriculture and landscape/recreation. The average daily use by public water suppliers, taken on the basis of gallons used per acre per day, shows about twice the demand over that of vegetables, the main crop in the area. All of the users of the resource depend primarily on two sources of water recharge. The main source is localized rainfall, with the back-up source being Water Conservation Area I. The primary source for public water supplies is shallow aquifer wellfields. Most of the agricultural water comes from surface waters. The major surface water system in the area is the Lake Worth Drainage District (LWDD). Landscape and recreational irrigation comes primarily from the shallow aquifer and on site surface water bodies.

The primary concern of water users in this area is the fact that the supply system (LWDD) is also the drainage or flood control system. Management of the LWDD is critical, in order to balance between the competing needs of the different users in the area. High water levels are necessary to protect the coastal wellfields. High water levels can be both a benefit and a detriment to agricultural operations, depending upon the growth cycle of a particular crop.

A concern of those attending this meeting was the feasibility of flowing LWDD water into Water Conservation Area I when head differentials favor this operation. Normally, storm water discharges are made to tidewater through the SFWMD Hillsboro, C-15, C-16, and C-51 canals.

Back-up recharge through WCA II from Lake Okeechobee will not be guaranteed this dry season to the area.

Increased reporting of agricultural water use pumpages in the area was highlighted. Monthly reports will now be required.

Action Steps

1. Explore possibility of reversing flow between LWDD and WCA I.
 - *District and LWDD will coordinate analysis of changing operational procedure during storm events when WCA I is at lower stage*
2. Increase information on water use in area.
 - *District will step up permitting activities for both general permits and individual permits*
 - *Ag operations will investigate BMP's and other drought management techniques*
 - *District will assist ag users by providing information on measuring pumpage.*

GENERAL MEETING - CONCERNED CITIZENS

August 31, 1981

The purpose of this, the last in the series of public review meetings, was to bring together, in open forum, those who through individual incentive opted to express comment on the water shortage in south Florida. Most of the invitees to this meeting either wrote or called the District with a specific comment, solution or criticism of the manner in which the water shortage was being handled. A third of the persons invited plus a few members of the general public attended the meeting. There was substantial media coverage of this meeting.

Most of the comments received after the water shortage declarations in May centered on practical, behavioral and legal aspects of the local and model ordinances. The main response of this meeting was structural means for creating more water supply. Members of the audience suggested several structural solutions, including water diversion and importation from other Water Management Districts. The construction of either pipelines or canals from these areas was specified.

Several participants from Lee County suggested different structural alternatives for conserving water in the Caloosahatchee River. The backpumping of both the Moore Haven and Ortona Locks was suggested. Also, the construction of new locks downstream of the Franklin Locks was cited as a method for conserving fresh water in the Caloosahatchee River.

One participant suggested the proliferation of "French drain" recharge systems to augment the water supply in the aquifer system.

The most vocal participant at the meeting had a well prepared list of suggestions for increasing the water supply by:

- Requiring storage tanks on farmlands
- Construction of reservoirs in urban areas
- Construction of urban backpumping facilities
- Construction of a pipeline from Weeki Wachee Springs
- Construction of desalinization plants in water shortage areas

Several of the participants were quite upset with the overall operation of the District. They felt that unless the District took the lead in conserving the water resource, no individual or municipality in south Florida would feel compelled to conserve. This complaint focused upon District discharges of fresh water to tidewater.

At the end of the general comment and discussion period, two inventors displayed water conservation devices to the audience. Both devices were geared to save water in the bathroom. A shower flow restrictive device and a toilet conversion mechanism were demonstrated.