DRINKING WATER FACILITIES PLAN

Project

DRINKING WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
(DW 4802A0)

Prepared for

The Town of Eatonville
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Eatonville, 32751
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Prepared by

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June 10th, 2025

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This item has been digitally signed and sealed by Daniel Magro, PE on the indicated date, using a Digital Signature. Printed copies of this document are not considered signed and sealed and the signature must be verified on any electronic copies.

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1.0) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Town of Eatonville, located in Orange County, Florida, provides water to approximately 2,727 residents with an estimated 779 service connections. The Town owns and operates a Water Treatment Plant (WTP) that pumps water into the distribution system to supply the Town's water customers.

The WTP well and pumps have been impacted by recent tropical storms and high rain events, which have sometimes hindered the Town's ability to reach and operate the facilities due to flooding. Also, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) issued Consent Order No. 22-2847 to the Town in 2022 to address exceedances of disinfection by-products in the distribution system, and portions of the distribution system are undersized, lack looping, or have reached their useful life.

This Facilities Plan was prepared in accordance with the FDEP Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan program requirements for a 20-year planning period. It describes the current status of Eatonville's water system, needs, evaluates alternatives, and recommends improvements to address the needs. The Planning Area includes the Town's entire water Service Area as the projects benefit all the water system customers. The following projects are proposed by this Facilities Plan:

Project A – Forest City Road Extension	$1,334,000
Project B – Water Main Relocation Phases 1, 2, and 3	$2,932,000
Project C – East Kennedy AC Water Main Replacement	$1,635,000
Project D – New WTP	$20,147,000
Project E – Emergency Interconnect	$1,610,000
Project F – R&R Replacements	$15,000,000
	$42,658,000

The projects included in this Facilities Plan will be constructed in phases as grant funding becomes available.

The total estimated cost of all recommended improvements is approximately $42.7 million, which includes design, permitting, construction, technical services, and contingency. The Town has already secured a $14,565,300 FDEP grant (DW4802A0) to help pay for some of these projects and/or phases. As this funding is 100% grant with no loan repayment component, the water rates are not proposed to increase because of these projects. It is also anticipated that future 100% grant funding will be used to fund the remaining projects/phases.

2.0) INTRODUCTION

2.1) Background

The Town of Eatonville is located in Orange County, Florida, approximately 15 miles northwest of downtown Orlando (Latitude: 28°34'27.5"N; Longitude: 81°21'03.9"W) (See **Figure 2-1**). According to the Sanitary Survey Report, the Town's Public Water System (PWS ID: 3480327) provides potable water service to an estimated 2,727 residents with approximately 779 service connections. The Town owns the public drinking water system consisting of a WTP with two wells, storage and high service pumping, and water distribution piping of various sizes and materials.

The Town has experienced significant difficulties when operating the water system during tropical storms and heavy rainfall events as flooding limits access to the facilities. Access to the emergency generator is not possible, which combined with a power outage could significantly affect the Town's ability to produce drinking water.

In 2022 the Town received a Consent Order No. 22-2847 (**Appendix A**) to address violations relative to exceedances of disinfection by-products (DBPs) levels. The Town implemented a flushing program as a temporary solution to maintain compliance with the drinking water standards. However, the root cause of the DBP formation has not been corrected.

Aging, undersized, and old Asbestos Cement (AB) pipes are in need of replacement and increased looping throughout the system is necessary to improve overall water flow through the distribution system. Also, developed areas within the Town's Service Area are being served by other utilities, resulting in lost opportunity revenue for the Town.

This Facilities Plan has been prepared to support the Town's application for FDEP funding assistance.

2.2) Need

The Town's water system needs improvements to address compliance and health and safety needs.

2.2.1) Compliance Type Needs

- Consent Order No. 22-2847: The Town received this Consent Order due to elevated levels of DPBs in its distribution system which posed a potential health risk to consumers. The Town has already satisfied the requirements and successfully "Closed-Out" this Consent Order with FDEP. As an interim measure, flushing devices were installed to maintain compliance, but a long-term

solution is required to ensure long term compliance with State and Federal drinking water standards.

- Aging Infrastructure and Maintenance Costs: The wells, pumps, and distribution system are aging, requiring frequent maintenance and emergency repairs. Some high-service pumps and storage facilities have exceeded their useful life, and repairs to the existing system continue to be a financial burden.

- Limited Water Storage and Supply Capacity: Existing water storage capacity consists of two (2) 200,000-gallon tanks (one (1) GST and one (1) EST), which is insufficient to meet future demand, particularly during extreme weather events or emergency conditions. Additionally, the current well pumping capacity does not meet the flow rates required to operate the system at max day and peak hour demands.

2.2.2) Health and Safety Needs

- Well Vulnerability and Flooding Risks: The groundwater wells are located in a low-lying area adjacent to a 100-year floodplain, making them susceptible to flooding and accessibility issues. Heavy rainfall frequently causes standing water around the wells, making it difficult for vehicles to access them for maintenance or emergency service. Additionally, fuel trucks required to refill diesel generators during power outages often get stuck in the mud, raising concerns about the continuity of water supply during storms.

- Disruptions During Storm Events: The water system is vulnerable to storm-related disruptions, including power failures and access issues during hurricanes and heavy rainfall. The WTP and Control Building are vulnerable to storm damage, especially from high wind conditions, and most likely do not meet current Building Codes. The Town currently relies on a single diesel generator for standby power which is located outdoors without protection from high winds. The fuel capacity of the generator is not sufficient for prolonged outages, especially when there is a high demand for diesel fuel. Ensuring redundancy in power supply and well accessibility is critical for maintaining continuous water service.

- Water System Security and Reliability: The system lacks modern security and perimeter protection measures, making critical infrastructure vulnerable to both natural disasters and unauthorized access. Enhancements such as perimeter fencing,

electronic monitoring, and site hardening are necessary to protect vital water assets.

- Fire Protection Limitations: Some areas of the distribution system lack adequate fire hydrants and sufficient water flow for firefighting. Upgrading aging and undersized transmission mains, additional looping, and adding hydrants will enhance the Town's fire protection capabilities and ensure compliance with fire safety regulations.

2.2.3) Other Needs

- Revenue: The Town has been unable to provide water service to a commercial development within the Town's limits. When commercial properties in the Forest City area were developed, the only option was for the developers to tie into the City of Winter Park's water system. This resulted in the Town losing the opportunity to collect water service revenue from these customers and future development in the area.

- Roadway Widening Relocations: Orange County Public Works will soon begin a roadway widening project along West Kennedy Boulevard from a two-lane road to a four-lane divided highway. The Town's existing water mains along this corridor are undersized and are a mixture of PVC and AC pipe material. These water mains are known to be in-conflict with the County's roadway project and the County has notified the Town that it must relocate all water mains to avoid conflicts with new box culverts, stormwater conveyance system, and other roadway construction activities.

- Replacement of Aging Water Mains: Multiple water mains throughout the distribution system have reached their useful life, are failing, are of undesirable materials, are undersized, and have failing isolation valves. A Repair and Replacement (R&R) program is needed to systematically eliminate this system deficiency to improve the distribution system throughout the Town.

The items above document the need for improvements to the water system.

2.3) Scope of Study

The scope of this Facilities Plan is described below:

1. Document the needed improvements and identify the proposed project.

2. Establish design needs for the project.
3. Identify and evaluate various alternatives to satisfy the needs.
4. Recommend the most cost-effective and environmentally sound solutions to meet the needs.
5. Describe, in detail, the recommended facilities and costs.
6. Present a schedule of implementation of the recommended improvements.
7. Identify adverse environmental impacts and propose mitigating measures.
8. Identify a source of financing and estimate the cost per household.

3.0) EXISTING SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

3.1) Description of Planning Area

3.1.1) Planning/Service/Project Area

The Town of Eatonville is located in Orange County, Florida, approximately 15 miles northwest of downtown Orlando. The service area for this Facilities Plan includes the entire area within the Eatonville Town limits that is currently served by the Town's drinking water system (**Figure 3-1**).

For the purposes of this Facilities Plan, the Service Area is considered the Planning Area, as the entire community will benefit from the proposed improvements. The water infrastructure upgrades are all within the Town's jurisdiction and will directly enhance system reliability, regulatory compliance, and emergency preparedness.

The Service Area is primarily characterized by low to medium-density residential zoning, with commercial and municipal buildings also served by the Town's water system.

3.1.2) Climate

South Florida's Climate is typically subtropical with generally long humid summers and mild winters that are not commonly humid. The average annual temperature is approximately 72°F, although daytime temperatures often exceed 90°F during periods extending from the month of June through the month of August. Winter cold spells can drop temperatures to as low as 24° F.

The heaviest rainfalls are from June to August with an annual average rainfall of 50 inches. April, May, November, and December are generally dry months with a high irrigation demand. Irrigation demand is also high during the summer due to the unusually high evapotranspiration rate in Florida.

3.1.3) Topography and Drainage

According to the USDA Soil Conservation Survey, the Eatonville region is predominantly flat, with slopes generally ranging from 0 to 5%. Average elevations in the area range from approximately 80 to 100 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

Eatonville is located within the FDEP-designated Middle St. Johns River Basin, with drainage patterns that flow toward the St. Johns River. The Middle St. Johns River Basin plays a vital role in regional

water resources, supporting drinking water supplies, stormwater management, and ecosystem health. Over time, urban development and hydrologic modifications have influenced local drainage patterns, necessitating infrastructure improvements to manage stormwater runoff, prevent localized flooding, and protect water quality.

3.1.4) Geology, Soils, and Physiography

The Planning Area is located within Eatonville, Florida, in the central portion of the Floridian peninsula, which sits atop the Florida Platform, a porous plateau of karst limestone. The region's geological formation dates back to the Eocene to Oligocene epochs, when sediments such as silts, clays, and sands filled ancient marine channels.

Soils have been mapped by the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (**Figure 3-2**). Fine sands are the predominant soil type in the area. These soils are considered well-drained materials and are present throughout the area, with moderately to poorly drained sand and muck in the vicinity of nearby water bodies.

The Town of Eatonville relies on groundwater wells as its primary water supply source, drawing from the Floridan Aquifer, which provides potable water to much of central Florida. Given the area's geology, proper well construction and water treatment are essential to maintaining water quality and long-term aquifer sustainability.

3.1.5) Surface and Ground Water Hydrology, Quality and Uses

3.1.5.1) Surface and Ground Water Hydrology

There are no Outstanding Florida Waters negatively impacted by the improvements proposed in this Facilities Plan. There are no wild or scenic rivers and all surface waters are designated Class III waters, suitable for recreation and for propagation of fish and wildlife.

3.1.5.2) Surface Water and Groundwater Quality

Surface water quality varies throughout the region. Generally, the lakes in the area have good quality water; however, some are known to have been negatively affected by urban storm water runoff.

The Floridan Aquifer water quality is adequate for potable water use. The surficial aquifer water quality is also good, although seldom utilized by large scale municipal water plants in Central Florida.

3.1.5.3) Water Uses

Surface water bodies in the area are primarily used for recreation.

3.1.6) Sourcewater Protection

The Town of Eatonville does not currently have a local wellhead protection ordinance in place; however, its public supply wells are subject to the requirements of FDEP Rule 62-521.400, F.A.C., which establishes a 500-foot wellhead protection area. Given that this project involves significant work on the Town's groundwater wells, Eatonville may consider adopting a local ordinance to provide additional land use protections around its well sites.

3.1.7) Environmentally Sensitive Areas or Features

3.1.7.1) Wetlands

According to the U.S. Department of the Interior National Wetland Inventory Map, numerous wetlands are found near but outside the Planning Area (**Figure 3-3**). There are no wetlands within the Project Area and therefore no wetlands will be impacted by the improvements proposed in this Facilities Plan.

3.1.7.2) Environmentally Sensitive Lands

No environmentally sensitive lands will be affected as the nature of the Project consists of replacing existing utilities within fully developed sites and paved roadways.

According to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, there are no significant prime or unique farmlands in the Planning Area. **Appendix B** includes the NRCS Farmland Classification for the Planning Area.

3.1.7.3) Plant and Animal Communities

The Project will be constructed entirely within existing maintained rights-of-way and on a Town owned parcel, all of which have been previously disturbed and/or developed.

Accordingly, the proposed projects are not anticipated to impact any endangered species, sensitive habitats, or other local wildlife.

To evaluate potential environmental impacts, a field investigation was conducted by qualified biologists to assess the presence of federal- or state-listed flora and fauna, as well as general wildlife activity within the Project Area. No species protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 were observed in or near the Project Area during the investigation. Additionally, no state-listed protected species or Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) protected plants were identified.

A copy of the Preliminary Ecological Assessment is included in **Appendix C**.

3.1.7.4) Archeological and Historical Sites

A portion of the Town of Eatonville was designated as the Eatonville Historic District on February 3, 1998, by the National Register of Historic Places. The district is bounded by Wymore Road, Eaton Street, Fords Avenue, East Avenue, Ruffel Street, and Clark Street, and includes 48 historic buildings. In 1996, the Town adopted Ordinance No. 96-04 establishing protections for these historical resources.

The planned construction activities will occur within previously disturbed areas, such as existing roadways and public rights-of-way, and no buildings or structures will be impacted. Accordingly, the project is not expected to affect any archaeological or historical resources.

3.1.8) Flood Plain

A portion of the new Forest City Rd water main extension (Project A) is located within the 100-year flood plain. However, the proposed improvements are generally underground and can be constructed within the flood plain. All other improvements proposed in this Facilities Plan will be constructed outside of the 100-year flood plain. **Figure 3-4** shows the FEMA map for the service area.

3.1.9) Air Quality

The air quality in the County is high due to a lack of major sources of air emissions, and is classified as an area of attainment with respect

to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The project will have no effect on the existing ambient air quality.

3.2) Socio-economic Conditions

3.2.1) Population Served

The Town of Eatonville holds historical significance as it is the first Black incorporated municipality in the United States. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 1,825 of the Town's 2,159 residents identified as African American. Updated estimates indicate the public system serves approximately 2,727 people with 779 service connections. The estimated number of residents per connection is 3.5, which is in-line with current demographic trends in the region.

Additional demographic and census data from the U.S. Census is included in **Appendix C**.

3.2.2) Land Use and Development

The existing land use within the Planning Area is primarily low to medium-density residential, with some commercial and municipal properties. Land use changes follow the Town of Eatonville's Comprehensive Plan, which supports infill development and redevelopment within the existing urban boundary. No significant land use changes are anticipated in the Project Area over the next 20 years; however, the proposed improvements will accommodate modest growth and support increased system demand over time.

3.3) Drinking Water Supply, Treatment, and Distribution

3.3.1) Description of the Existing Water System

The Town of Eatonville's public water system (PWS ID: 3480327) consists of a WTP with Floridan Aquifer wells, ground and elevated storage, high service pumping, and approximately 65,500 feet of piping of various sizes and materials. The following is a summary of the major components:

- Two (2) off-site potable water supply wells located at 400 Ruffel Street, Eatonville, Florida (28° 36' 54"N & 81 ° 22' 49"W), drawing water from the Upper Floridan Aquifer

- One (1) WTP located at 21 Mosely Avenue, Eatonville, Florida, (28° 37' 05"N & 81° 22' 49"W),with the following equipment:

    - One (1) 200,000-gallon Ground Storage Tank (GST),

- WTP Pump and Control Building
- Three (3) high service pumps (HSP) for water distribution
- High Service Pump (HSP) suction and discharge piping
- Electrical power and emergency generator
- Disinfection Chemical System
- System Controls and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system

- One (1) off-site Elevated Storage Tank (EST) is located at 662 West Kennedy, Orlando, Florida (28° 37'01"N & 81° 23' 50"W),. The EST is a 136-foot high, 200,000-gallon steel tank currently being refurbished.

- A potable water distribution system consisting of the following:

  - 65,500 feet of pipe ranging in diameter from 2" to 10" Mainly PVC, Cast Iron, and Asbestos Cement. About 41 % is asbestos-cement piping, an obsolete and potentially hazardous piping material that is difficult to repair. Much of the smaller diameter piping under 6" is cast iron, another obsolete piping material that is difficult to repair and experiences corrosion problems.
  - Sixty-eight (68) fire hydrants, with 16% noted as inoperable during a recent (2018) assessment.
  - One hundred eighteen (118) distribution system valves, 33% non-operational during the same 2018 assessment.

The Town does not currently purchase bulk water from external providers and is fully responsible for water production, treatment, and distribution.

3.3.2) Performance of Existing Water System

The system has several deficiencies, as outlined in Section 2.2. Critical infrastructure components, including wells, high-service pumps, and key sections of the water distribution system, require upgrades to improve operational reliability, regulatory compliance, and resiliency.

The performance of the existing system is poor. The raw water quality and existing disinfection system produces elevated DBPs which are currently controlled by excessive flushing. During storm events, flooding and lack of a reliable back-up power source could lead to a complete water service outage.

3.3.3) Present and Historical Water Usage

The following are the historical flow rates for the Town's existing WTP:

Service Period Date	ADF Usage (Gals)	MDF Usage (Gals)
Jan-24	249,112	508,000
Feb-24	245,792	337,000
Mar-24	256,161	319,000
Apr-24	277,433	363,000
May-24	335,903	384,000
Jun-24	321,300	519,000
Jul-24	313,903	449,000
Aug-24	345,935	419,000
Sep-24	351,967	438,000
Oct-24	345,903	480,000
Nov-24	332,900	409,000
Dec-24	316,871	400,000
Jan-25	328,613	393,000
Feb-25	330,929	393,000
Mar-25	305,871	386,000

The historical flows show that the Max Day Flow has remained well below the facility's permitted limit of 1,440,000 gpd MDF. However, the Average Day Flows are approximately 310,000 gpd, which is nearly 80% of the Town's Consumptive Use Permit (CUP) limit of 400,000 gpd Annual Average Flow.

3.3.4) Service Population and Finished Water Projections

The service population for the water system is estimated to be 2,727 people served by 779 connections. Flow records indicate a maximum day design capacity of 1.44 MGD, with actual system demands varying based on seasonal and operational factors.

While current water demand is projected to remain stable, water use may increase in the future if additional flushing activities are needed to control DBPs.

3.3.5) Water Conservation

The existing distribution system may have undetected underground leaks, leading to water loss over time. As part of the planned improvements, replacing aging water mains will help reduce leaks

and improve overall system efficiency, supporting water conservation efforts.

The installation of new hydrants and blow-offs will allow for more controlled and efficient flushing, minimizing unnecessary water use.

Eatonville is in the process of drafting and adopting a formal water conservation policy, as outlined in the Request for Inclusion (RFI). In the meantime, the planned system upgrades will support water conservation by reducing leaks, improving distribution efficiency, and enhancing operational controls to minimize excessive water loss and excessive flushing activities (**CPH, Inc.** *10-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan – Town of Eatonville (Draft).* July 2023).

3.3.6) Waste

The Eatonville water system does not currently generate any waste streams.

3.4) Managerial Capacity

The Town of Eatonville has sole responsibility for the operation, maintenance, and management of its public water system. The Town's Public Works Department is responsible for operating the water system and ensuring compliance with FDEP regulations.

3.5) Eligibility for Categorical Exclusion

No direct impact is expected as the project work will be confined to existing rights-of-ways, utility corridors, and previously developed Town-owned parcels.

Accordingly, the proposed improvements meet the Categorical Exclusion. As defined by FDEP, a Categorical Exclusion is allowed by:

- Rule 62-503.751(2)(b)2. F.A.C. *"Water pollution control systems that do not change the existing discharge point or permitted pollutant concentration limits and that do not involve acquisition of undisturbed land".*

- Rule 62-503.751(2)(b)4. F.A.C. *"Water pollution control systems in areas where streets have been established, underground utilities installed, or building sites excavated"*.

Also, the Project does not result in more than a 50% increase of existing system capacity, and it is not expected to generate controversy over potential environmental effects.

4.0) DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

4.1) General

The following projects and alternatives were considered to address the needs of the drinking water utility. **Figure 4-1** shows a map view of the project locations.

Project A – Forest City Road Extension

This project is needed to solve the loss revenue need identified in Section 2.2.3.

Alternative A.1 – No Action
Alternative A.2 – New Water Main by Open Trench **(Selected)**
Alternative A.3 – New Water Main by Directional Bore

Project B – Water Main Relocation Phases 1, 2, and 3

This project is needed to eliminate the conflicts between the Town's existing water mains along West Kennedy Blvd. and the proposed County roadway widening project. Also, it is needed to replace the aging and undersized AC water main between S. Keller Road and S. Lake Destiny Road.

Alternative B.1 – No Action
Alternative B.2 – Complete Replacement and Relocation **(Selected)**
Alternative B.3 – Separate Isolated Relocations

Project C – East Kennedy AC Water Main Replacement

This project is needed to replace the aging and undersized AC water main between I-4 and East Street.

Alternative C.1 – No Action
Alternative C.2 – Replacement by Open Trench **(Selected)**
Alternative C.3 – Replacement by Pipe Bursting

Project D – New WTP

This project is needed to solve the regulatory, health, safety, resiliency, and capacity deficiencies associated with the existing WTP.

Alternative D.1 – No Action
Alternative D.2 – New WTP **(Selected)**

Alternative D.3 – Rehabilitate Existing WTP

Project E – Emergency Interconnect

This project is needed for additional redundancy to the Town's only WTP in case of an emergency that impedes the Town from producing any water.

Alternative E.1 – No Action
Alternative E.2 – Interconnect with Maitland **(Selected)**
Alternative E.3 – Interconnect with Winter Park

Project F – R&R Replacements

This project is needed to Repair & Replace (R&R) select water mains, valves, and hydrants throughout the distribution system that have exceeded their useful life, are of substandard materials, are non-operational, or are undersized for the current water demand.

Alternative F.1 – No Action
Alternative F.2 – Replacement by Open Trench **(Selected)**
Alternative F.3 – Replacement by Trenchless Methods

Each alternative was evaluated for technical feasibility, regulatory compliance, environmental impact, community benefit, cost-effectiveness, and how it solves the needs of the system.

4.2) Cost-Effectiveness

A present worth life cycle analysis was performed for the projects with technically viable alternatives. The present worth calculation for the analysis incorporated the following considerations:

1) Planning period of 20 years.
2) A discount rate of 2.0%.
3) Capital costs (design, construction, contingency, technical services).
4) Operation and maintenance costs of new construction items.
5) Salvage values based on appropriate useful lives of various project components.
6) Construction cost estimates based on the engineer's opinion of probable cost.

4.3) **Project A** – Forest City Road Extension

Alternative A.1 – No Action

This alternative would maintain the commercial parcels in the area connected to the City of Winter Park's system. Water revenue from these parcels would continue to be collected by Winter Park and would not benefit the Town in the future. Also, new development in the area would need to be served by Winter Park instead of the Town of Eatonville.

This alternative is not viable and was therefore not selected.

Alternative A.2 – New Water Main by Open Trench **(Selected)**

This alternative consists of extending the Town's water distribution system to the existing commercial customers by constructing a new water main utilizing the conventional Open Trench construction method. The project would consist of designing, permitting, and constructing approximately 3,450 linear feet of 8-inch PVC water main along West Kennedy Boulevard as shown in **Figure 4-1**. The estimated total cost for this alternative is $1,334,000.

This alternative is technically viable and a present worth life cycle cost analysis was performed. The total present worth cost is $1,103,000 million.

This alternative is the most cost-effective and is the selected alternative for this project.

Alternative A.3 – New Water Main by Directional Bore

This alternative consists of extending the Town's water distribution system to the existing commercial customers by constructing a new water main utilizing the directional bore construction method. The project would consist of designing, permitting, and constructing approximately 3,450 linear feet of 8-inch HDPE water main along West Kennedy Boulevard as shown in **Figure 4-1**. The estimated total cost for this alternative is $1,681,000, due to the higher pipeline material cost and the need for specialized directional boring crews and equipment.

This alternative is technically viable and a present worth life cycle cost analysis was performed. The total present worth cost is $1,283,000 million.

This alternative is not cost effective and was therefore not selected.

4.4) **Project B** – Water Main Relocation Phases 1, 2, and 3

Alternative B.1 – No Action

Orange County Public Works has notified the Town that it must relocate all water mains that are in conflict with the proposed roadway widening project. This alternative would allow the existing water mains to remain in place and the conflicts would not be eliminated. This would result in delays to the roadway project contractor with financial implications to the Town.

This alternative is not viable and was therefore not selected.

Alternative B.2 – Complete Replacement and Relocation **(Selected)**

This alternative consists of relocating the Town's water main along West Kennedy Blvd., from approximately Zora Place to S. Lake Destiny Road. The project would include the design, permitting, and construction of approximately 6,300 linear feet of water main in a multi-phased project as shown in **Figure 4-1**. The estimated total cost for this alternative is $2,932,000.

A present worth lifecycle cost comparison was not performed for this alternative as it is the only viable alternative that would solve the Town's needs.

This alternative is the selected alternative for this project.

Alternative B.3 – Separate Isolated Relocations

This alternative consists of relocating the sections of the existing pipeline that conflicts with the roadway construction. Each localized relocation around a conflict would require two sets of line stops and wet taps to install a short section of new pipe around the conflict area.

Although the actual construction cost could be similar to the total pipeline relocation, this would result in a pipeline with multiple relocated sections that is more prone to breaks, failures, and is more difficult to maintain. The ultimate number of conflicts has not been fully quantified as portions of the new roadway are under design by the County. Portions of the existing water main are too shallow and would need to remain underneath the County's new roadway which is not allowed by Orange County Public Works. Also, the majority of the water main along the project corridor is AC pipe, which has reached its useful life and is in need of replacement.

This alternative is not viable and therefore a present worth life cycle cost analysis was not performed.

This is not the selected alternative for this project.

4.5) **Project C** – East Kennedy AC Water Main Replacement

Alternative C.1 – No Action

This alternative would leave the existing AC water main along East Kennedy Blvd. in place. As this water main has reached its useful life and is in need of replacement, this alternative is not viable and was therefore not selected.

Alternative C.2 – Replacement by Open Trench **(Selected)**

This alternative consists of the complete replacement of this 6-inch water main with approximately 3,500 feet of new 12-inch PVC pipe between Interstate 4 and East Street. The proposed construction method is by Open Trench, which allows maintaining water service in the area during construction and the placement of the water main in a more suitable and deeper location. The estimated cost of this alternative is $1,632,000.

A present worth lifecycle cost comparison was not performed for this alternative as it is the only viable alternative.

This is the selected alternative for this project.

Alternative C.3 – Replacement by Pipe Bursting

This alternative consists of the complete replacement of this 6-inch water main with approximately 3,500 feet of new 12-inch HDPE pipe between Interstate 4 and East Street. The proposed construction method is by the trenchless pipe bursting method which consists of inserting a new HDPE pipe inside the existing AC pipe. Although the advantage of this method is the reduction in overall above ground restoration activities, it would not be possible to pipe burst the needed 12-inch pipe into the existing 6-inch carrier pipe. Also, the shallow depth of the existing pipe would likely cause the ground above to heave during construction, and Orange County Public Works does not allow the abandonment of asbestos cement pipe fragments below ground.

Accordingly, this trenchless construction method was deemed not technically viable and was therefore not further evaluated.

4.6) **Project D** – New WTP

Alternative D.1 – No Action

Under this no action alternative the Town would continue to operate the existing water plant without improvements and would not solve any of the regulatory, health or safety needs. The main water plant components would remain vulnerable to future storm damage risking the Town's ability to produce and pump drinking water into the distribution system.

This alternative is not viable and is not the selected alternative.

Alternative D.2 – New WTP **(Selected)**

This alternative consists of designing, permitting, and constructing a new water treatment plant consisting of new ground water storage, high service pumping, chemical feed systems, and electrical components. The existing wells would be equipped with bigger well pumps to increase the raw water capacity. Upon completion and placing the new WTP into service, the old WTP would be decommissioned and demolished.

Constructing a new WTP would allow the Town to improve its treatment process to reduce DBP formation, increase water treatment and storage capacity, and improve overall resiliency during storm events by eliminating the flooding problems and ensuring adequate back-up power systems. The new WTP would result in a robust and reliable facility able to maintain service during emergencies while complying with the FDEP's mandated improvements.

The estimated cost of this alternative is $20,147,000. A present worth lifecycle cost comparison was not performed as it is the only viable alternative that would solve all the needs related to the existing WTP.

This is the selected alternative for this project.

Alternative D.3 – Rehabilitate Existing WTP

This alternative consists of making improvements to the existing WTP. The improvements would consists of making changes to existing tanks and equipment to modify the water treatment process, improve drainage of the WTP site, elevate critical components above the flood level, construct new water storage, and remodel the existing Control Building.

Although this alternative was the first option to be considered to solve the Town's needs, the level of improvements needed would be excessive and in some cases not possible. For example, existing building would need to be reconstructed to meet current hurricane related building codes and most of the other treatment systems would need to be entirely replaced. Also, the existing site has no available room for expansion and for construction of new water storage tanks.

A present-worth lifecycle cost comparison was not performed as it is not a viable alternative. Accordingly, this alternative was not selected for this project.

4.7) **Project E** – Emergency Interconnects

Alternative E.1 – No Action

This alternative would not help the Town provide increase redundancy of its drinking water system. All the Town's water customers would continue to depend on one water treatment plant as the main and only water source. Should a major emergency undermine the water plant, the Town would have no backup water source to feed the Town's distributions system.

Accordingly, this alternative was not selected for this project.

Alternative E.2 – Interconnect with Maitland **(Selected)**

This alternative consists of installing two (2) emergency interconnects with the City of Maitland's drinking water system. In the event the Town is unable to maintain adequate water pressure in the distribution system or produce drinking water, the emergency interconnects would automatically open to allow water to flow from the City of Maitland to the Town's water system. At least two interconnection locations would be needed to support the Town's water demand, one at S. Lake Destiny Road and the other at S. Keller Road as shown in **Figure 4-1**.

Although additional negotiations with the City of Maitland would be needed to realize this project, this alternative is the most advantageous to the Town as it provides two interconnection points in the highest demand areas of the distribution system. The estimated cost of this project is $1,610,000.

A present worth lifecycle cost comparison was not performed for this alternative as it is the only viable alternative that would result in an interconnection with a separate water system.

This is the selected alternative for this project.

Alternative E.3 – Interconnect with Winter Park

As the Town is adjacent to the City of Winter Park's utility service area, it provides the opportunity for water system interconnects between both utilities. This alternative consists of constructing an emergency interconnect in the Forest City Road area, which would allow water to flow from Winter Park's system into the Town's distribution system. Although

this alternative would help the Town during an emergency, the remote location of the interconnect would limit the flow and pressure to the rest of the Town's distribution system. The Downtown and Eastern Service Areas would not be adequately served by this interconnection and therefore this alternative was not further considered.

A present worth lifecycle cost comparison was not performed as it is not a technically viable alternative.

This is not the selected alternative for this project.

4.8) **Project F** – R&R Replacements

Alternative F.1 – No Action

This alternative would leave pipelines that are substandard in operation. These water mains would increasingly fail and hinder the Town's ability to provide adequate water service. Also, the Town would have increasing difficulty in operating the distribution system as many isolation valves and hydrants are no longer operational.

This alternative is not viable and was therefore not selected

Alternative F.2 – Replacement by Open Trench **(Selected)**

This alternative consists of replacing water mains that need immediate replacement. The construction method to replace the selected water mains is by Open Trench construction. New mainline valves, fire hydrants, and services would be replaced along with the new water mains. The proposed replacement locations are shown in **Figure 4-1**. As many of these water mains are small diameter pipe (less than 6-inch diameter), replacement by Open Trech construction is the only viable alternative. Accordingly, a present worth lifecycle cost comparison was not performed for this alternative.

This is the selected alternative to perform the water main replacements.

Alternative F.3 – Replacement by Trenchless Methods

This alternative is similar to Alternative F.2, except that the construction method is by trenchless construction consisting of directional boring or pipe-bursting. New mainline valves, fire hydrants, and services would be replaced along with the new water mains. These trenchless construction methods are generally higher in cost due to the specialized equipment and crews needed to perform the work. Also, the high density of service connections, valves, and hydrants within each pipeline segment would

require a significant number of isolated excavation pits, which would further elevate the construction cost. There is no apparent need to perform directional bores in areas that can be trenched and small diameter water mains generally can't be pipe burst with significantly larger diameter pipelines. Accordingly, a present lifecycle cost comparison was not performed for this alternative as it is either not technically viable or the additional construction expense if not justified.

This alternative was not selected for this project.

5.0) THE SELECTED PLAN

Project A – Forest City Road Extension

Description: This alternative consists of extending the Town's water distribution system to the existing commercial customers by constructing a new water main utilizing conventional Open-Trench construction method. The project would consist of designing, permitting, and constructing approximately 3,450 linear feet of 8-inch PVC water main along West Kennedy Boulevard, between the existing stubout at the Inscribe Apartments entrance to the intersection with Forst City Road and south along Forest City Road to the end of the Service Area. The proposed pipeline corridor is shown in **Figure 4-1**.

As the project corridor has available right-of-way for the new water main, trenchless construction methods are not anticipated to be needed except for roadway crossings. Most of the pipeline will be constructed by Open Trench construction. The above ground improvements (sidewalks, pavement, landscaping, etc.) located along the new water main alignment will be restored to pre-existing or better conditions.

Cost: The estimated engineering and construction cost for this alternative is $1,334,000.

Project B – Water Main Relocation Phases 1, 2, and 3

Description: This project consists of relocating the Town's water main along West Kennedy Blvd. in its entirety, from approximately Zora Place to S. Lake Destiny Road. Along with the new water mains, new isolation valves, fire hydrants, and services will be installed. The project would include the design, permitting, and construction of approximately 6,300 linear feet of water main in a multi-phased project as shown in **Figure 4-1**. During the engineering design phase, the County's roadway project drawings will be studied to place the new water mains in a location that will not conflict with the roadway construction work. The above ground improvements (sidewalks, pavement, landscaping, etc.) located along the new water main alignment will be restored to pre-existing or better conditions.

The construction phasing is defined as follows:

Phase 1: Relocation of 600 feet of 12-inch PVC water main along West Kennedy Boulevard from the entrance to Inscribe Apartments to the east property line of 1000 West Kennedy Boulevard.

Phase 2: Relocation of 1,950 feet of 12-inch PVC water main along West Kennedy Boulevard from the east property line of 1000 West Kennedy Boulevard to South Keller Rd.

Phase 3: Relocation of 3,725 feet of existing 6-inch and 8-inch AC water main with new 12-inch PVC water main from South Keller Road to Interstate 4.

Cost: The estimated engineering and construction costs for the three phases is as follows:

Phase 1: $281,000.
Phase 2: $911,000.
Phase 3: $1,740,000.

Project C – East Kennedy AC Water Main Replacement

Description: This project consists of the complete replacement of the 6-inch water main with approximately 3,500 feet of new 12-inch PVC pipe between Interstate 4 and East Street. The proposed construction method is by Open Trench, which allows maintaining water service in the area during construction and the placement of the water main in a more suitable and deeper location. The above ground improvements (sidewalks, pavement, landscaping, etc.) located along the new water main alignment will be restored to pre-existing or better conditions.

Cost: The estimated engineering and construction cost for this project is $1,635,000.

Project D – New WTP

Description: This project consists of designing, permitting, and constructing a new WTP with one (1) 500,000-gallon Ground Storage Tank (GST) and a building with three (3) High Service Pumps (HSP), chemical feed system, and electrical room. This new WTP will be equipped with a new SCADA system, and back-up generator to provide continued power supply during storm events and during long term power outages. Perimeter site security hardening measures will provide

physical protection of the new facilities and personnel access control.

To tie-in the new WTP to the Town's water distribution system, approximately 4,200 feet of new 16-inch PVC water main will be constructed along Ruffel Street and S. Wymore Road to connect into the water main on E. Kennedy Blvd.

The location of the proposed new WTP, tie-in water main, and demolition of the old water plant, are shown in **Figure 4-1**.

A wellfield pumping capacity evaluation, consisting of a step drawdown test, will be performed to define the activities and improvements needed to increase the rating and pumping capacity of the existing wells from 1,000 gpm to 2,300 gpm. Permitting activities for this project will include the FDEP required permits for the water plant as well as modification of the St. John's River Water Management District (SJRWMD) Consumptive Use Permit (CUP) to recognize the higher well pumping rates and permit a future Lower Floridan Aquifer (LFA) Well to meet water demands beyond 2025.

The existing WTP will be demolished after the new WTP is fully constructed and operational.

Cost: The estimated engineering and construction cost for this project is $20,147,000 as shown in **Table 5-1**.

Project E – Emergency Interconnect

Description: This project consists of constructing two (2) separate emergency interconnects with the City of Maitland. The first location is at S. Keller Rd., and the second at S. Lake Destiny Rd. as shown in **Figure 4-1**.

These interconnects will be designed in accordance with the standard construction details established by the City of Maitland. They will enable one-way water flow—from Maitland to Eatonville—if the water pressure in the Town's system drops below a specified setpoint.

During the preliminary design phase, it will be necessary to coordinate activities with the City of Maitland and negotiate an interconnection agreement. Also, the capacity of Maitland's pipelines in these two areas will be studied in more detail to determine if any additional improvements are needed.

Cost: The estimated engineering and construction cost of both interconnects is approximately $1,610,000.

Project F – R&R Replacements

Description: This project consists of replacing water mains throughout the distribution system that have been identified for replacement as part of the new Renewal & Replacement Program. All these pipelines are either undersized (less than 6-inches), are of substandard materials (asbestos cement, galvanized pipe, or unlined cast iron), have reached their useful life, and have multiple isolation valves and fire hydrants that are not operational. Overall, approximately 42,000 feet of water mains will be replaced throughout the Town. The proposed locations are shown in **Figure 4-1**.

These pipelines will be constructed by Open Trench construction, except for crossings of a major roads that may necessitate a short directional bore. New mainline valves and fire hydrants. All service lines will also be replaced effectively replacing any services of substandard materials. The above ground improvements (sidewalks, pavement, landscaping, etc.) located along the new water main alignment will be restored to pre-existing or better conditions.

Cost: The estimated engineering and construction cost for this project is $15,000,000.

5.1) Environmental Impacts of Proposed Improvements

The project site is fully developed with roadways, driveways, homes, and public facilities. The proposed improvements will not have any significant adverse effects on wild and scenic rivers, flora, fauna, or threatened or endangered plant or animal species.

Additionally, the project will not affect prime agricultural lands, wetlands, undisturbed natural areas, or the socio-economic character of the area. Short-term construction impacts include increased noise levels, airborne particulates, and surface run-off during rainfall. Appropriate control measures will be implemented to minimize these temporary effects. The selected Contractor will ensure that residents continue to have an uninterrupted water supply during the construction phase.

5.2) Cost to Construct Improvements

A summary of the estimated costs for all projects is as follows:

Project A – Forest City Road Extension	$1,334,000
Project B – Water Main Relocation Phases 1, 2, and 3	$2,932,000
Project C – East Kennedy AC Water Main Replacement	$1,635,000
Project D – New WTP	$20,147,000
Project E – Emergency Interconnect	$1,610,000
Project F – R&R Replacements	$15,000,000
	$42,658,000

A breakdown of the construction and engineering costs associated with each of these projects is shown in **Table 5-2**.

5.3) Consistency with the Comprehensive Plan

The recommendations resulting from this study are consistent with local comprehensive plans.

6.0) IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE

6.1) Public Hearing/Dedicated Revenue Hearing

A Public Forum to discuss this Facilities Plan will be held on June 17, 2025 at the Town of Eatonville Town Hall Building. Utility customers will be given an opportunity to offer comments.

A public meeting to approve this Facilities Plan will be held during the June 17, 2025 Council Meeting. Water customers will be given another opportunity to offer comments. If accepted by the Council, the Facilities Plan should be formally adopted by the Council during this meeting.

Records of the meeting, minutes, and affidavits of publication of meeting advertisements are included in **Appendix D**. The final adopted resolution is provided in **Appendix E**.

6.2) Regulatory Agency Review

To qualify for a loan from the SRF, various governmental agencies must be satisfied with the proposed project. Copies of the Facilities Plan adopted by the Council will be sent to the FDEP Facilities Funding Section. FDEP will then forward the Facilities Plan to the Florida State Clearinghouse and any other governmental agencies deemed necessary by FDEP.

6.3) Financial Planning

The FDEP State Revolving Fund (SRF) is the sole financing source for this project. The Town of Eatonville has secured a planning, design, and construction loan in the amount of $14,565,300 (DW4802A0) that will be administered by the SRF program. The loan includes 100% Principal Forgiveness, meaning the Town will not be required to repay any portion of the awarded funding.

Additional future SRF funding will be needed to fully fund all the projects included in this Facilities Plan. All the projects described in this Facilities Plan are anticipated to be funded by SRF loans with 100% Principal Forgiveness. There will be no financial impact to the utility customers and the utility rates will not need to be changed as a result of these projects. Accordingly, and as directed by SRF representatives, preparation of a Business Plan is not necessary for this Facilities Plan.

Appendix F includes the Town's Budget.

The project scope and funding structure are scheduled to be presented during a duly advertised Public Forum and Town Council Meeting.

Following receipt of contractor bids, final construction costs will be reviewed, and the Town will coordinate with SRF to ensure that all eligible project expenses are covered under the SRF loan.

6.4) Implementation

The Town of Eatonville has full ownership, operational responsibility, and legal authority over its water utility system. All construction, permitting, and operational responsibilities remain solely with the Town.

No inter-local agreements are required for the Town to implement the proposed improvements, except for Project E which will require an agreement with the City of Maitland to install the emergency interconnection.

The projects listed in this Facilities Plan will proceed through final design, permitting, and bidding following adoption of this Facilities Plan and upon securing the requested SRF funding. Certain materials and equipment may be procured directly by the Town due to long lead times and to save the sales taxes. The Town will retain qualified engineering and construction professionals to complete design and construction in accordance with applicable regulations and funding requirements.

It is anticipated that the following permits will be required during the design phase of the project:

- FDEP Water Component Construction Permit – issued by FDEP to allow for the construction of all the proposed water system improvements. Individual permits for each project will be needed.

- Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) Exemption – issued by the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) for the stormwater management system associated with the new WTP (Project D).

- Local Building Permits – obtained by the general contractor constructing new buildings, tanks, or other structural facilities.

- Right-of-Way Permits – issued by Orange County Public Works to allow for the construction of new water mains within the County owned rights-of-way.

- SJRWMD Consumptive Use Permit (CUP) – modification of the Town's existing CUP to allow for increased withdrawals from the Town's existing wells and to permit the new LFA well.

The Town will coordinate all permitting activities with the appropriate local, regional, and state agencies to ensure timely and compliant project execution. A detailed implementation schedule will be developed during the final design phase, with construction expected to begin following permit issuance and contractor selection.

6.5) Implementation Schedule

The following is the anticipated implementation schedule:

June 17th, 2025	Public Forum to discuss this Facilities Plan.
June 17th, 2025	Council Public Meeting, followed by formal adoption of this Facilities Plan.
June 18th, 2025	Submit Facilities Plan to FDEP.
August 2025	Begin Design and Permitting of the fully funded projects. Initiation of the other projects listed in this Facilities Plan will take place once the necessary funding has been secured from the SRF or other funding sources.
August 2026	Begin Construction of the initial selected projects.
December, 2027	Construction Complete and Close-out.

6.6) Compliance

- The Project will be in compliance with the applicable FDEP Drinking Water Rules from Chapter 62-550 and 62-555 F.A.C.
- Selected alternatives will meet the reliability requirements as per Chapter 62-555, F.A.C.
- The environmental aspects of the proposed improvements are acceptable, with no anticipated significant impacts to wetlands, wildlife habitat, or other sensitive environmental resources. All work is located within previously developed areas.
- The recommended alternatives are consistent with the Town of Eatonville's authority and governing documents, and align with the Town's long-term infrastructure planning, permitting responsibilities, and operational oversight.

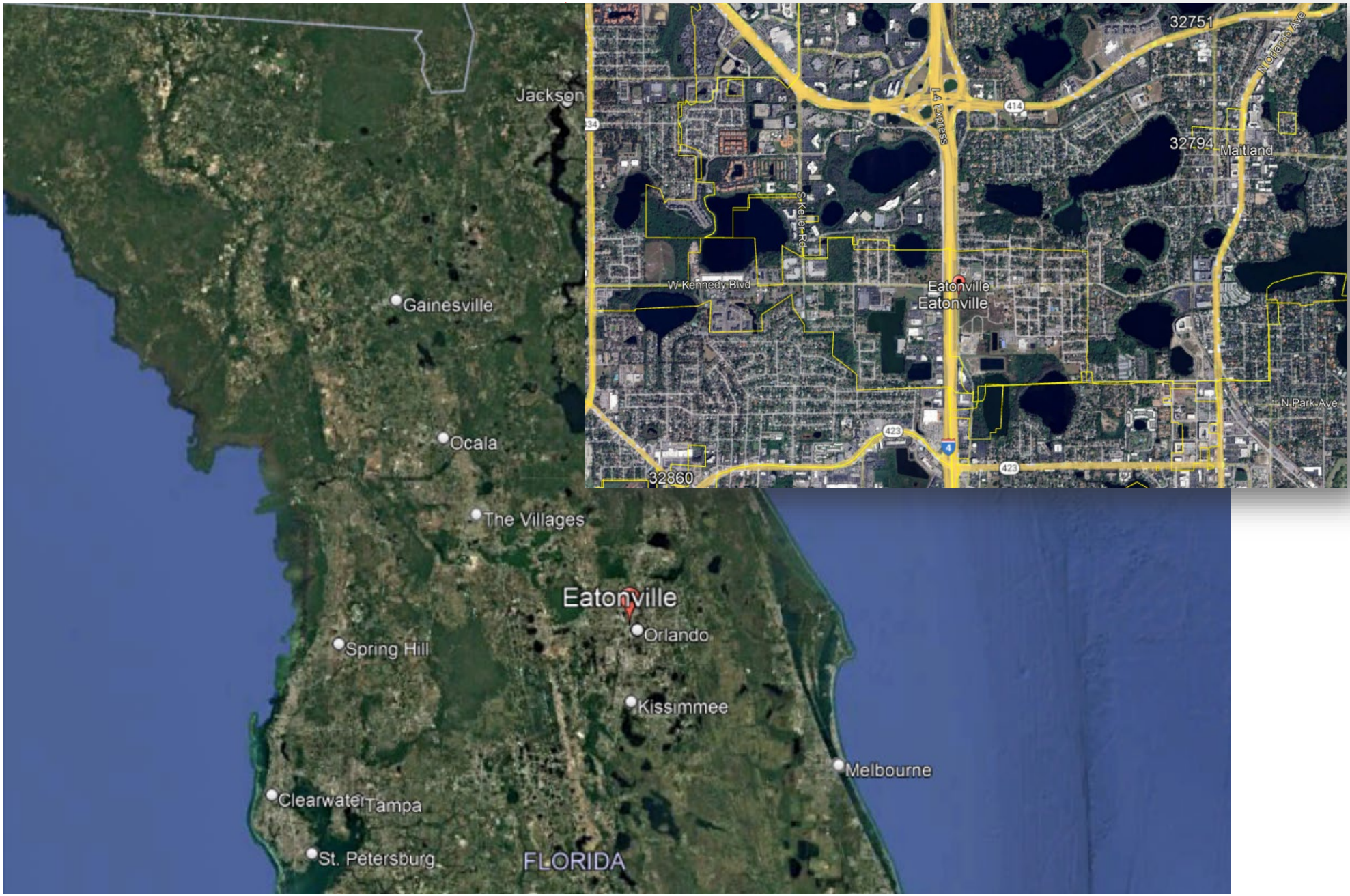
TABLE 5-1

PROJECT D COST BREAKDOWN (NEW WTP)

Item	Description	Engineers Estimate
1	Mobilization, Bonds, and General Conditions (5%)	$ 550,000
2	Indemnification	$ 100
3	Preconstruction Video	$ 11,750
4	Maintenance of Traffic	$ 40,000
5	Record Drawings & Survey	$ 20,000
6	Erosion and Sedimentation Control	$ 100,000
7	Site Work	$ 2,000,000
8	Equip & Connect Well No.10 & Well No.11	$ 300,000
9	Ground Storage Tank No.1	$ 1,780,000
10	Aboveground Post-Chlorine Chemical Injection Assembly	$ 161,350
11	High Service Pumps	$ 500,000
12	Yard Piping	$ 1,000,000
13	Connection to Potable Water Distribution System (16-inch WM) and Sanitary Sewer Transmission System (Duplex Grinder Pump Station and 2-inch FM)	$ 750,000
14	High Service Pump and Electrical Equipment Building	$ 1,300,000
15	Chemical Building with Chlorine Feed System and Storage	$ 500,000
16	Electrical System and Instrumentation Control	$ 3,000,000
17	Demolish WTP 1	$ 200,000
	TOTAL BASE LUMP SUM PRICE	**$ 12,213,200**
	Project Contingency	**$ 4,885,280**
	Design/Permit/Bid/CA (does not include CEI 5% to 10%)	**$ 2,564,772**
		TOTAL $ 19,663,252

TABLE 5-2
SUMMARY OF PROJECT COSTS

Project	Description	Cost	Contigency (40%)	Construction Cost	Engineering (15%)	Total Cost
A	Forest City Rd Extension (3,450 LF of 8-inch Water Main)	$828,000	$331,200	$1,159,200	$173,880	$1,334,000
B	Water Main Relocation - Phase 1 (600 LF of 12-inch Water Main)	$174,000	$69,600	$243,600	$36,540	$281,000
B	Water Main Relocation - Phase 2 (1,950 LF of 12-inch Water Main)	$565,500	$226,200	$791,700	$118,755	$911,000
B	Water Main Relocation - Phase 3 (3,725 LF of 12-inch Water Main)	$1,080,250	$432,100	$1,512,350	$226,853	$1,740,000
C	AC Water Main Replacement (3,500 LF of 12-inch Water Main)	$1,015,000	$406,000	$1,421,000	$213,150	$1,635,000
D	New WTP Connect to Water Main on E. Kennedy Blvd (16-inch), Demolish Existing WTP	$12,213,200	$4,885,280	$17,098,480	$2,564,772	$19,664,000
D	Wellfield Pumping Capacity Evaluation	$300,000	$120,000	$420,000	$63,000	$483,000
E	Emergency Interconnects	$1,000,000	$400,000	$1,400,000	$210,000	$1,610,000
F	R/R Program	$9,316,750	$3,726,700	$13,043,450	$1,956,518	$15,000,000
					TOTAL	$42,658,000



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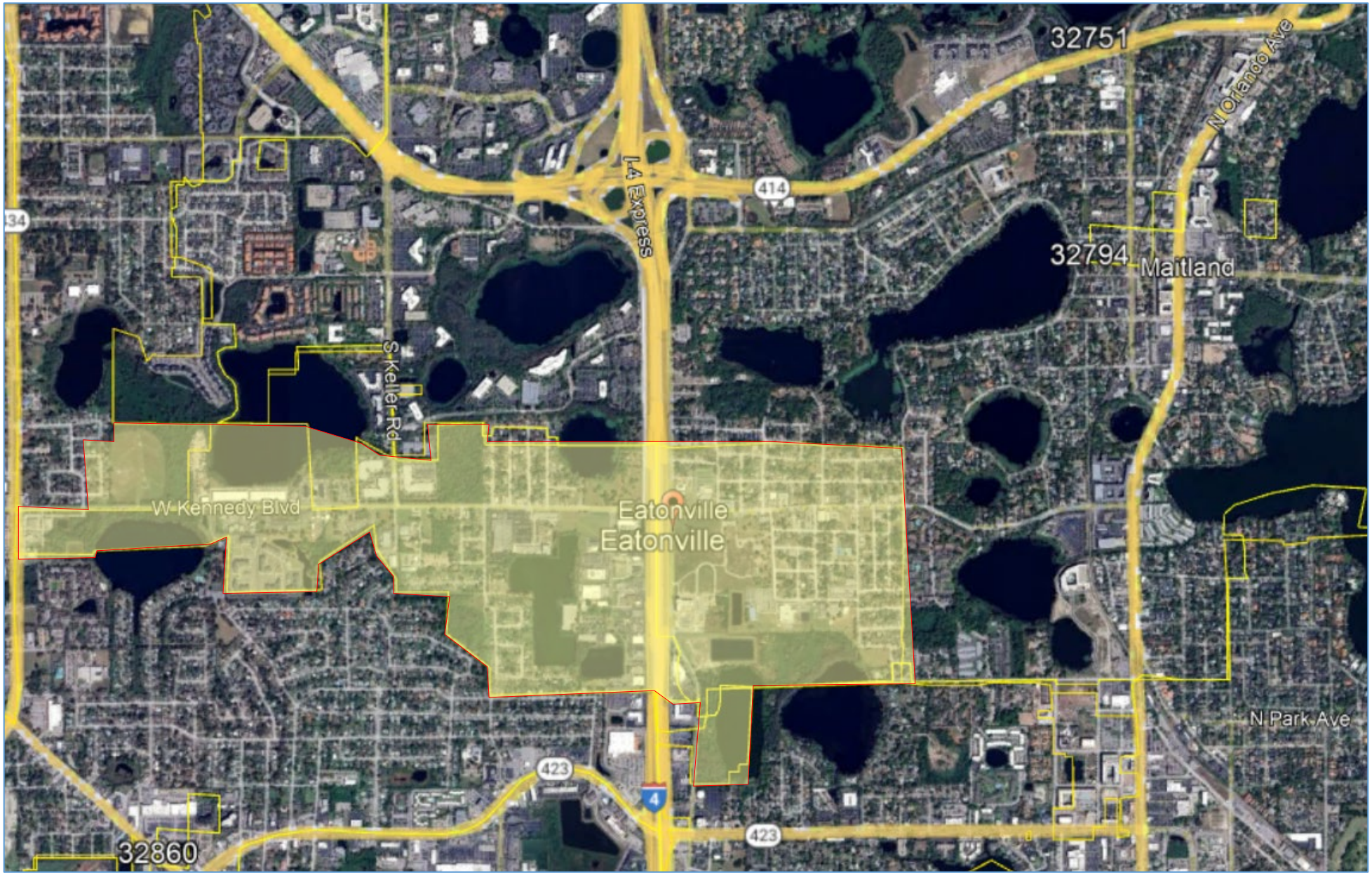
The Town of Eatonville

WATER FACILITIES PLAN

Figure 2-1
General Location Map



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WATER FACILITIES PLAN

Figure 3-1
Service Area Map and Planning Area

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

5/20/2025
Page 1 of 3

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Arents, nearly level	10.5	0.8%
3	Basinger fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	73.7	5.3%
7	Candler-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2.0	0.1%
20	Immokalee fine sand	7.4	0.5%
27	Ona-Urban land complex	96.0	6.9%
34	Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	12.0	0.9%
35	Pomello-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	8.4	0.6%
37	St. Johns fine sand	10.0	0.7%
41	Samsula-Hontoon-Basinger association, depressional	32.7	2.4%
43	Seffner fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.0	0.1%
44	Smyrna-Smyrna, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	18.6	1.3%
45	Smyrna fine sand-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	560.7	40.4%
46	Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	22.9	1.7%
48	Tavares fine sand-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	72.3	5.2%
50	Urban land, 0 to 2 percent slopes	104.6	7.5%
54	Zolfo fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	66.7	4.8%
55	Zolfo-Urban land complex	142.2	10.2%
99	Water	145.5	10.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,387.5	100.0%

MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
  - Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils
  - Soil Map Unit Polygons
  - Soil Map Unit Lines
  - Soil Map Unit Points
- Special Point Features
  - Blowout
  - Borrow Pit
  - Clay Spot
  - Closed Depression
  - Gravel Pit
  - Gravelly Spot
  - Landfill
  - Lava Flow
  - Marsh or swamp
  - Mine or Quarry
  - Miscellaneous Water
  - Perennial Water
  - Rock Outcrop
  - Saline Spot
  - Sandy Spot
  - Severely Eroded Spot
  - Sinkhole
  - Slide or Slip
  - Sodic Spot
  - Spoil Area
  - Stony Spot
  - Very Stony Spot
  - Wet Spot
  - Other
  - Special Line Features
- Water Features
  - Streams and Canals
- Transportation
  - Rails
  - Interstate Highways
  - US Routes
  - Major Roads
  - Local Roads
- Background
  - Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

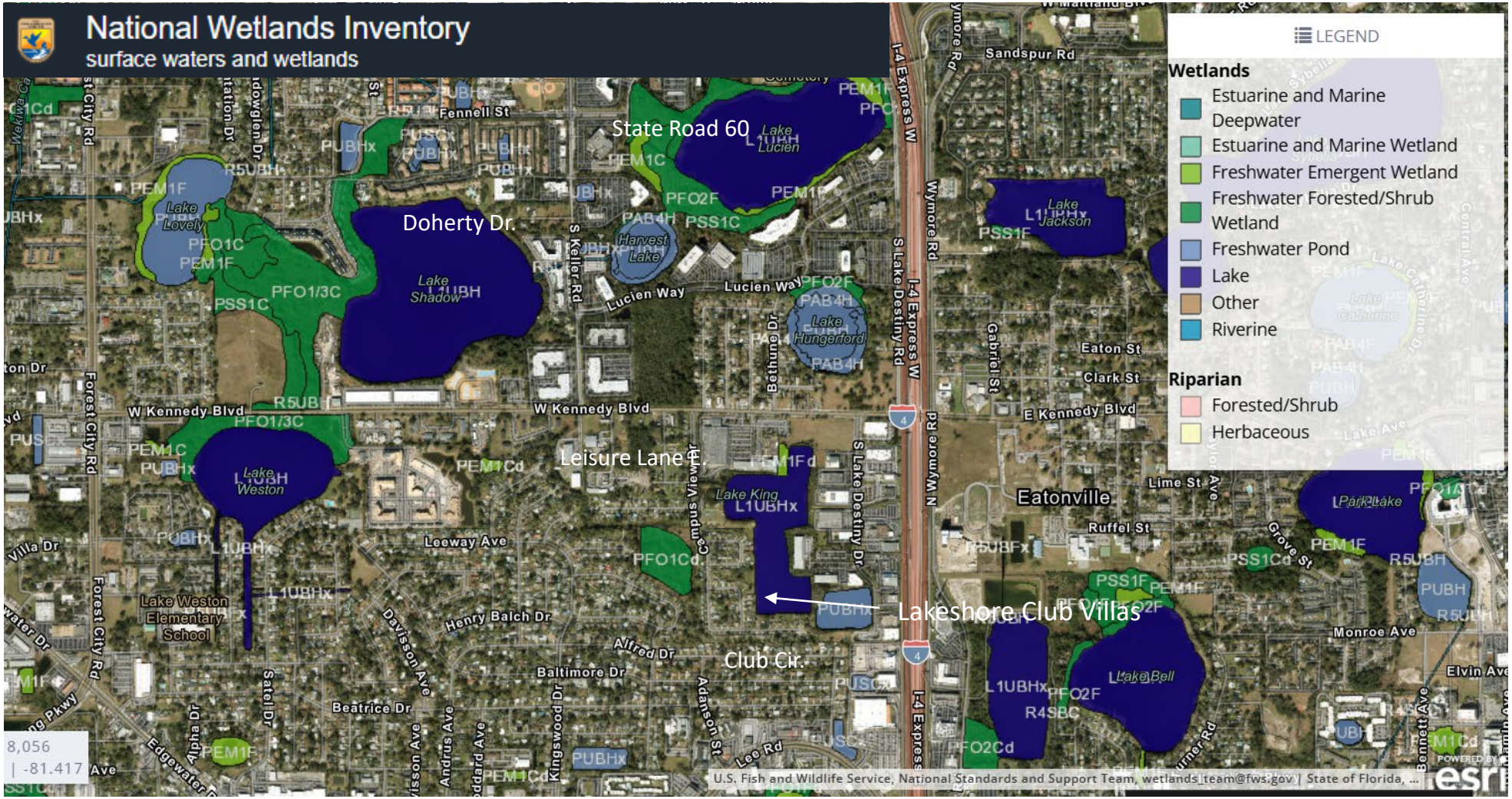
This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Orange County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Aug 22, 2024

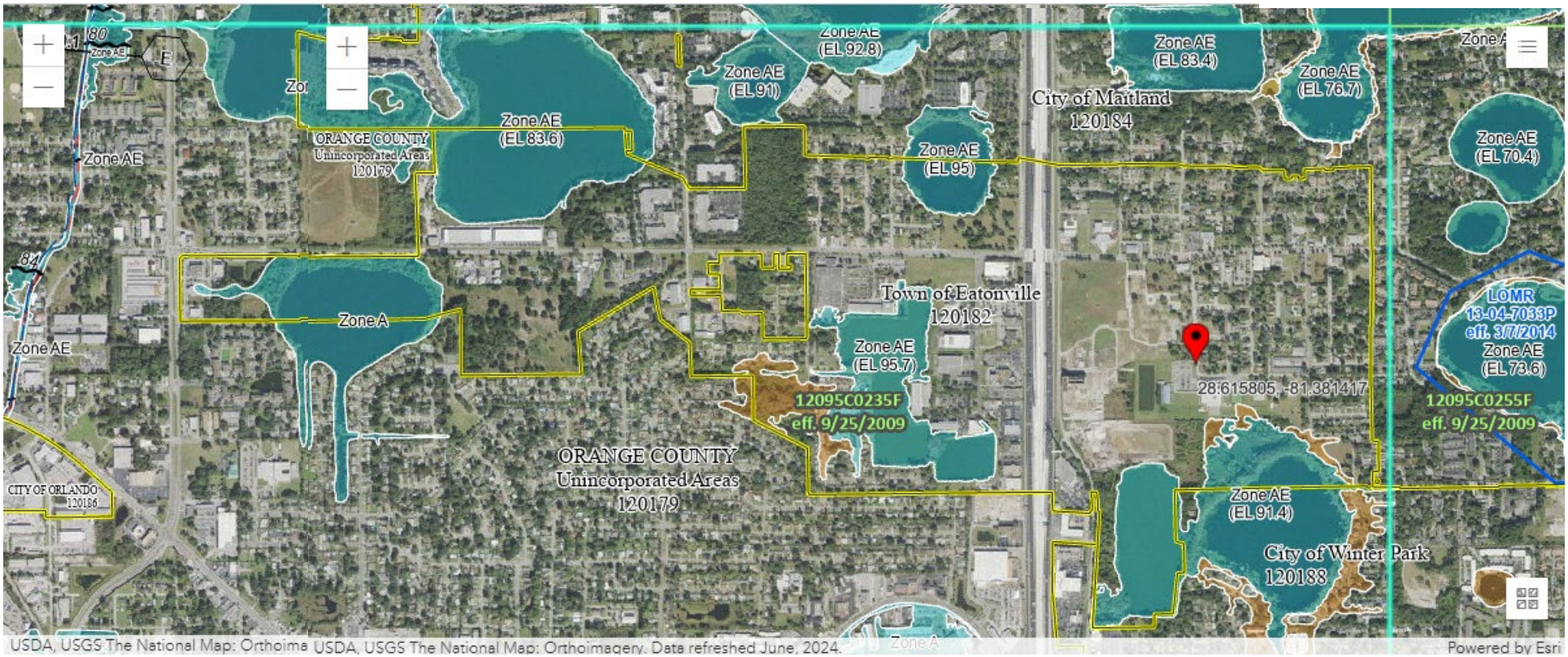
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 1, 2023—Sep 1, 2023

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.



Aclus Engineering, LLC 1725 Windermeredown Pl., Windermere, FL 34786 CA No. 30216 www.acluseng.com 407-352-7991	**The Town of Eatonville**	**WATER FACILITIES PLAN**	**Figure 3-3** **National Wetland Inventory Map**



PIN
- Approximate location based on user input and does not represent an authoritative property location

MAP PANELS
- Selected FloodMap Boundary
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN — Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
- Otherwise Protected Area
- Coastal Barrier Resource System Area

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
- With BFE or Depth
- Regulatory Floodway Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 / 17.5 — Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

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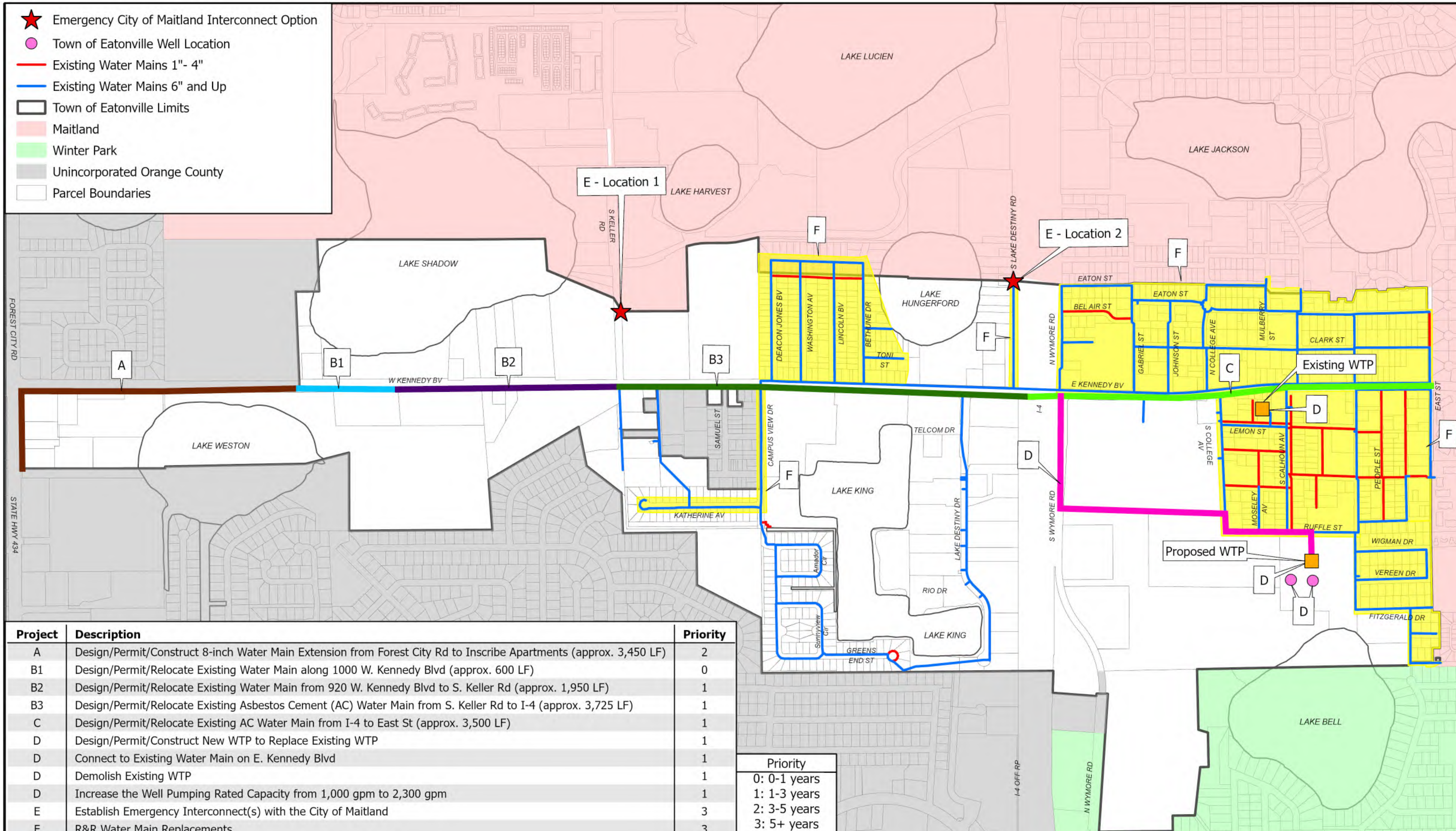
The Town of Eatonville

WATER FACILITIES PLAN

Figure 3-4
FEMA Flood Zone Map



Project	Description	Priority
A	Design/Permit/Construct 8-inch Water Main Extension from Forest City Rd to Inscribe Apartments (approx. 3,450 LF)	2
B1	Design/Permit/Relocate Existing Water Main along 1000 W. Kennedy Blvd (approx. 600 LF)	0
B2	Design/Permit/Relocate Existing Water Main from 920 W. Kennedy Blvd to S. Keller Rd (approx. 1,950 LF)	1
B3	Design/Permit/Relocate Existing Asbestos Cement (AC) Water Main from S. Keller Rd to I-4 (approx. 3,725 LF)	1
C	Design/Permit/Relocate Existing AC Water Main from I-4 to East St (approx. 3,500 LF)	1
D	Design/Permit/Construct New WTP to Replace Existing WTP	1
D	Connect to Existing Water Main on E. Kennedy Blvd	1
D	Demolish Existing WTP	1
D	Increase the Well Pumping Rated Capacity from 1,000 gpm to 2,300 gpm	1
E	Establish Emergency Interconnect(s) with the City of Maitland	3
F	R&R Water Main Replacements	3

Priority
0: 0-1 years
1: 1-3 years
2: 3-5 years
3: 5+ years

cph

Scale: 1 inch = 800 feet
Date: 6/9/2025
Photo Date: N/A
Project No. 2500037
GIS: LEC

N

TOWN OF EATONVILLE POTABLE WATER FACILITIES PLAN

TOWN OF EATONVILLE
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

FIGURE 4-1

Appendix A FDEP Consent Order Cover Page

BEFORE THE STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	)	IN THE OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT
v.	)	OGC FILE NO. 22-2847
TOWN OF EATONVILLE	)	

CONSENT ORDER

This Consent Order ("Order") is entered into between the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("Department") and Town of Eatonville ("Respondent") to reach settlement of certain matters at issue between the Department and Respondent.

The Department finds and Respondent admits the following:

1. The Department is the administrative agency of the State of Florida having the power and duty to protect Florida's water resources and to administer and enforce the provisions of the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act, Sections 403.850, et seq., Florida Statutes ("F.S."), and the rules promulgated and authorized in Title 62, Florida Administrative Code ("F.A.C."). The Department has jurisdiction over the matters addressed in this Order.

2. Respondent is a person within the meaning of Section 403.852(5), F.S.

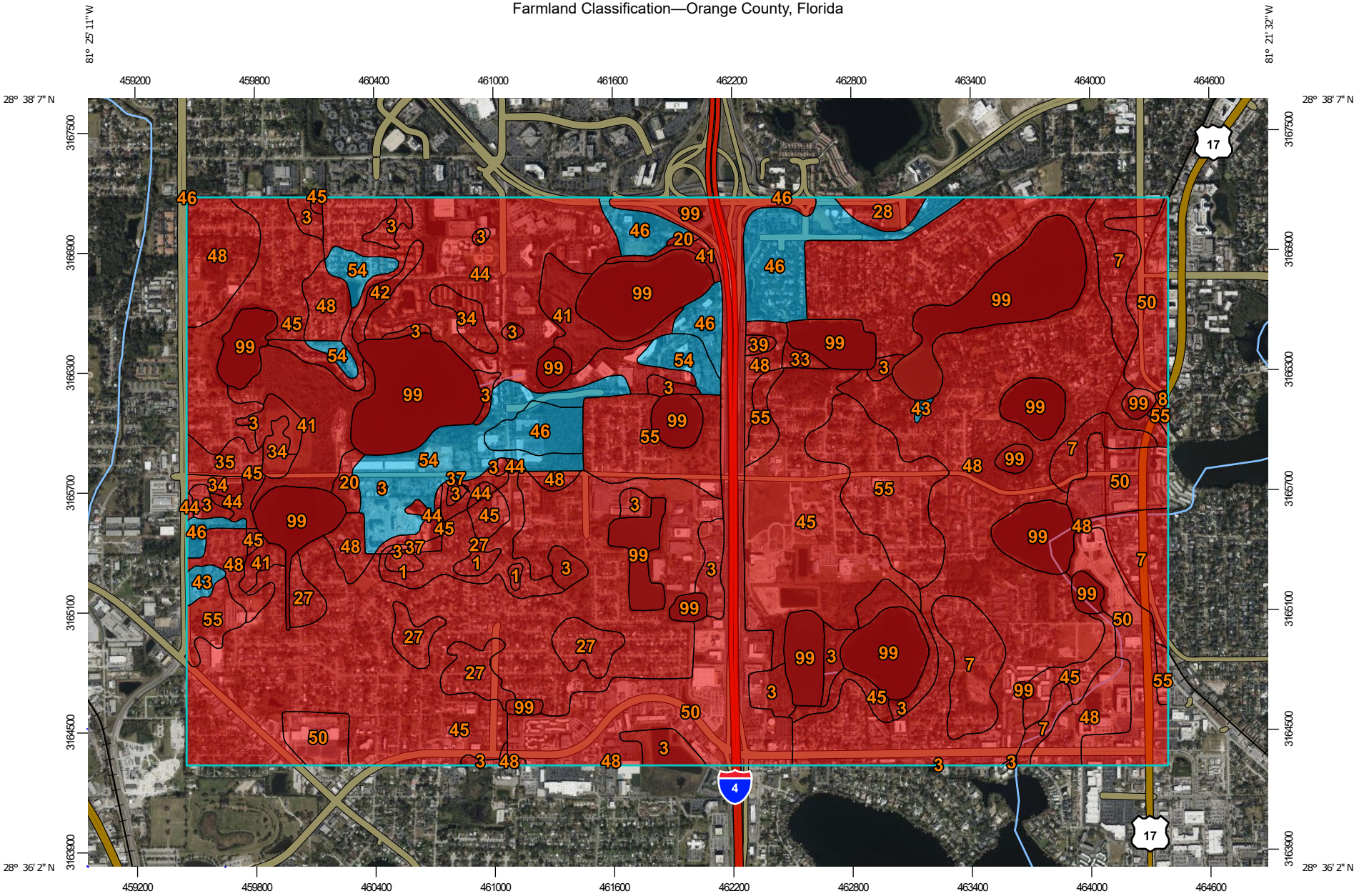
3. Respondent is the owner of a Community Water System, PWS No. 3480327, located at 307 E Kennedy Blvd, Eatonville, FL 32751, in Orange County, Florida ("System").

4. The Department finds that the following violation(s) occurred:

   a. Failure to comply with the locational running annual average (LRAA) maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) for the 3rd quarter 2021. The TTHM LRAA at the Gabriel Hydrant (L1) sampling location was 86.03 ug/L, which exceeds the MCL of 80 ug/L.

   b. Failure to comply with the LRAA MCL for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) for the 3rd quarter 2021. The HAA5 LRAA at the Gabriel Hydrant (L1) sampling location was 72.43 ug/L, which exceeds the MCL of 60 ug/L.

Appendix B NRCS Farmland Classification



Map Scale: 1:27,200 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 400 800 1600 2400

Feet
0 1000 2000 4000 6000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

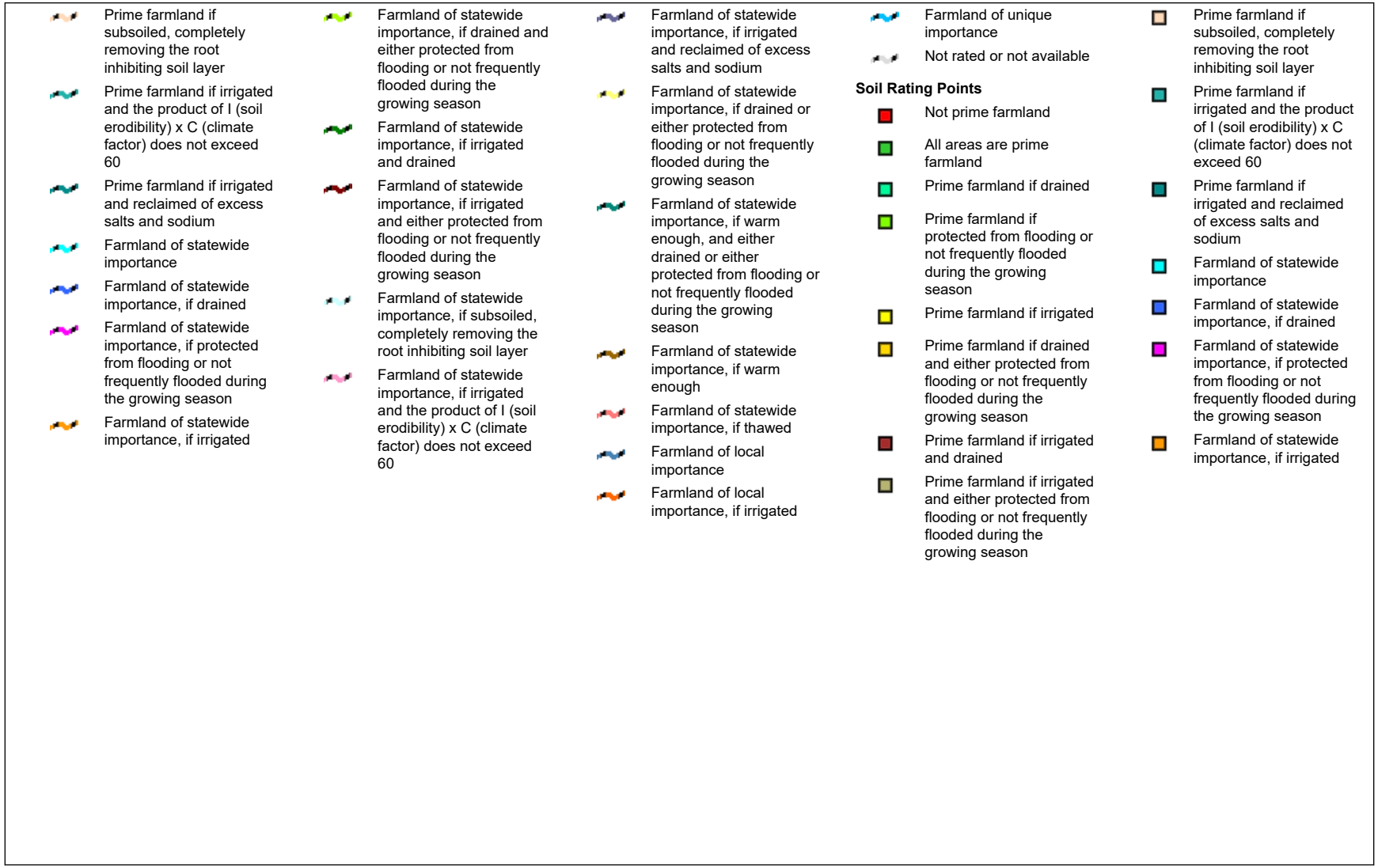
Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated
- Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated
- Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season


Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
Farmland of local importance
Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
Farmland of unique importance
Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Points
Not prime farmland
All areas are prime farmland
Prime farmland if drained
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Orange County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Aug 22, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 1, 2023—Sep 1, 2023

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Arents, nearly level	Not prime farmland	10.5	0.3%
3	Basinger fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	124.6	3.6%
7	Candler-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	140.2	4.0%
8	Candler-Urban land complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.1	0.0%
20	Immokalee fine sand	Not prime farmland	8.9	0.3%
27	Ona-Urban land complex	Not prime farmland	96.0	2.8%
28	Florahome fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	13.4	0.4%
33	Pits	Not prime farmland	4.5	0.1%
34	Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	26.4	0.8%
35	Pomello-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	13.6	0.4%
37	St. Johns fine sand	Not prime farmland	10.0	0.3%
39	St. Lucie-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3.2	0.1%
41	Samsula-Hontoon-Basinger association, depressional	Not prime farmland	102.8	3.0%
42	Sanibel muck	Not prime farmland	9.3	0.3%
43	Seffner fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of unique importance	7.8	0.2%
44	Smyrna-Smyrna, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	238.7	6.9%
45	Smyrna fine sand-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	764.4	22.0%
46	Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of unique importance	125.5	3.6%
48	Tavares fine sand-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	656.5	18.9%
50	Urban land, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	385.1	11.1%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
54	Zolfo fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of unique importance	117.7	3.4%
55	Zolfo-Urban land complex	Not prime farmland	177.6	5.1%
99	Water	Not prime farmland	443.7	12.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			**3,481.9**	**100.0%**

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Appendix C Census Data

Place

Eatonville town, Florida

Eatonville town, Florida is a city, town, place equivalent, or township located in Florida. Eatonville town, Florida has a land area of 1.0 square miles.

// United States / Florida / Eatonville town, Florida

Display Sources

Populations and People
Total Population
2,349
P1 | *2020 Decennial Census*

Income and Poverty
Median Household Income
$35,509
S1901 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Education
Bachelor's Degree or Higher
18.6%
S1501 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Employment
Employment Rate
60.3%
DP03 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

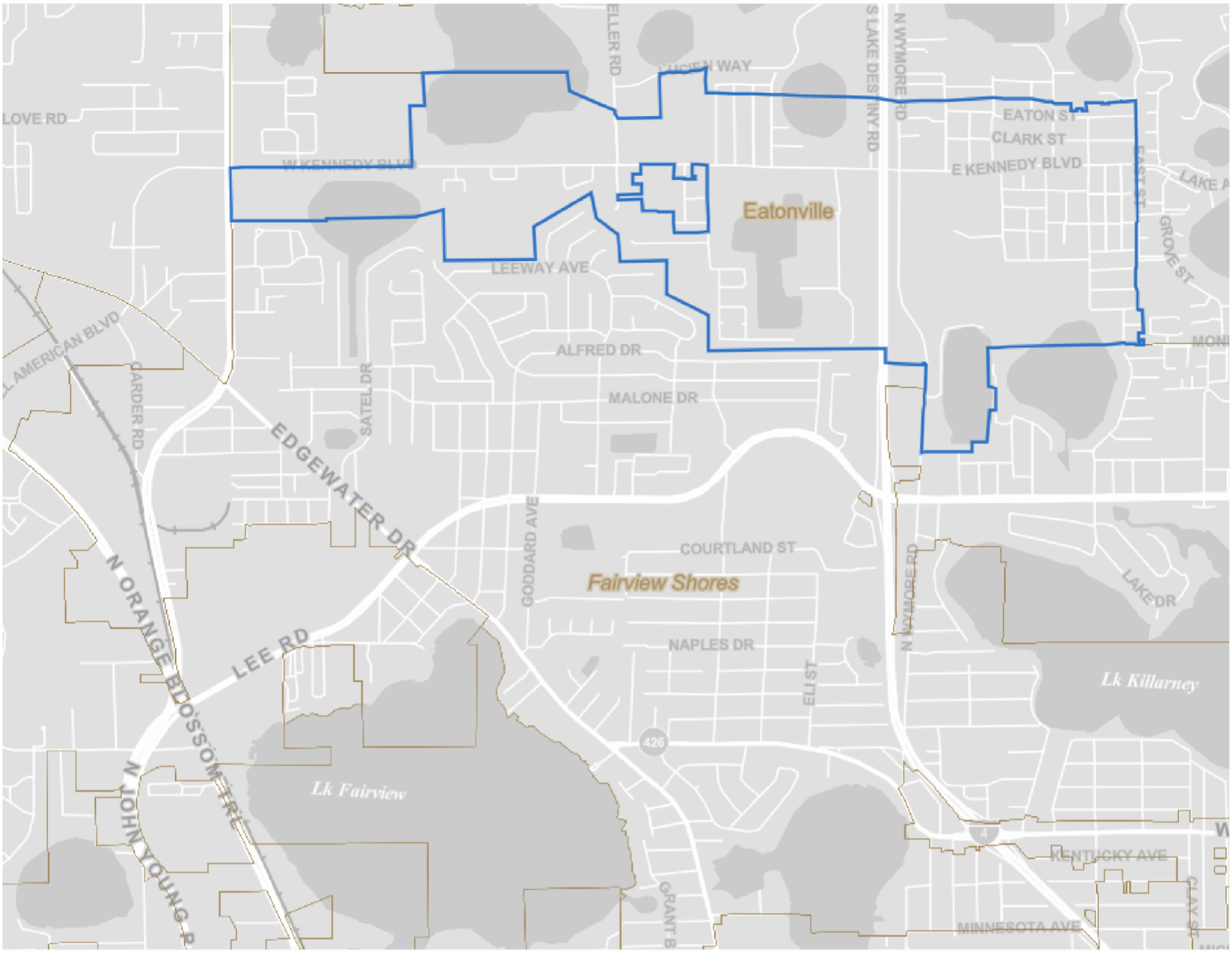
Housing
Total Housing Units
854
H1 | *2020 Decennial Census*

Health
Without Health Care Coverage
20.5%
S2701 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Families and Living Arrangements
Total Households
1,080
DP02 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Race and Ethnicity
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
321
P9 | *2020 Decennial Census*

Eatonville town, Florida Reference Map



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Populations and People

Age and Sex

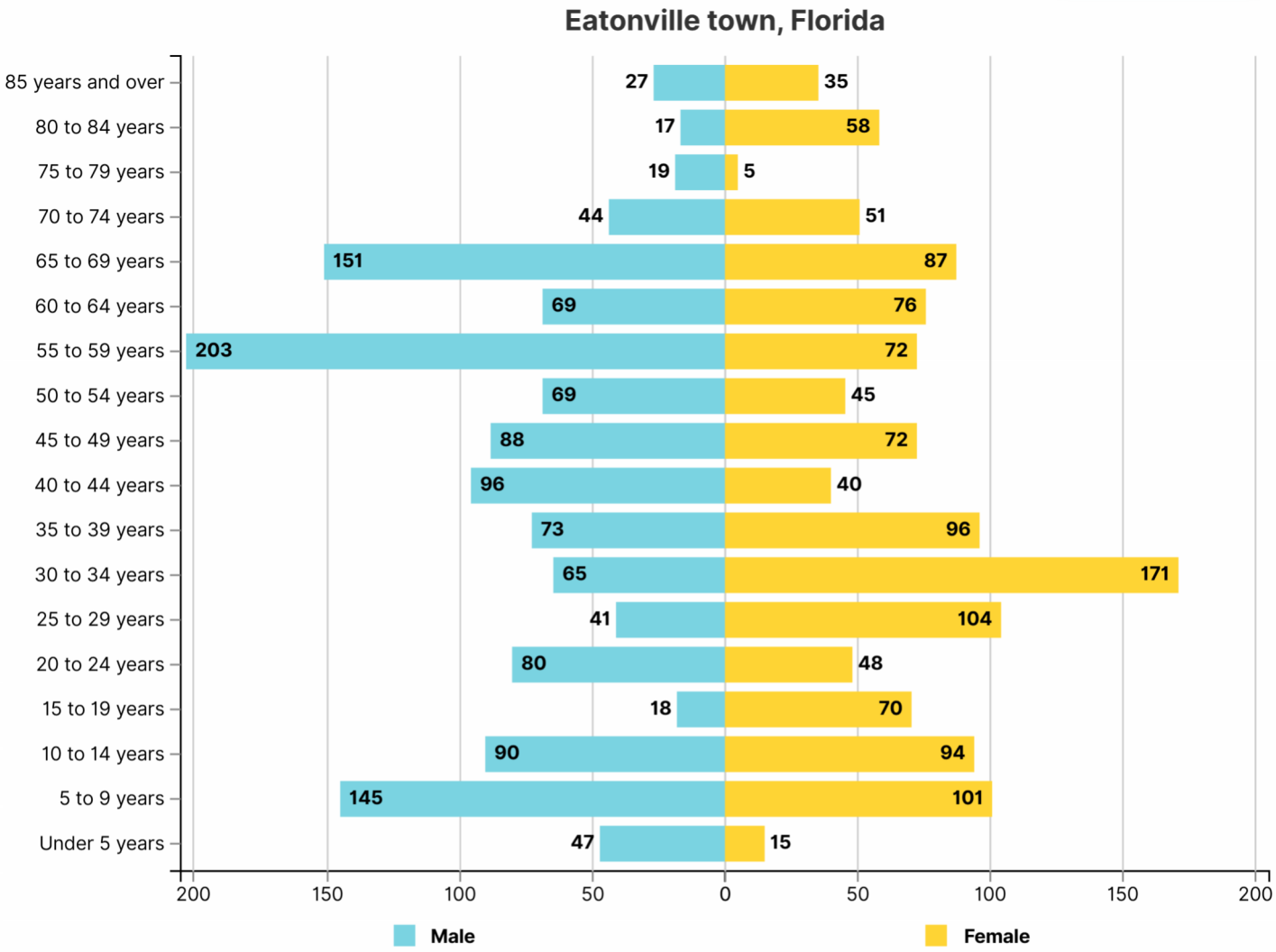
41.3 ± 8.0
Median Age in Eatonville town, Florida

42.8 ± 0.2
Median Age in Florida

S0101 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Population Pyramid: Population by Age and Sex
in Eatonville town, Florida

Share / Embed



Display Margin of Error
S0101 | *2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables*

Language Spoken at Home

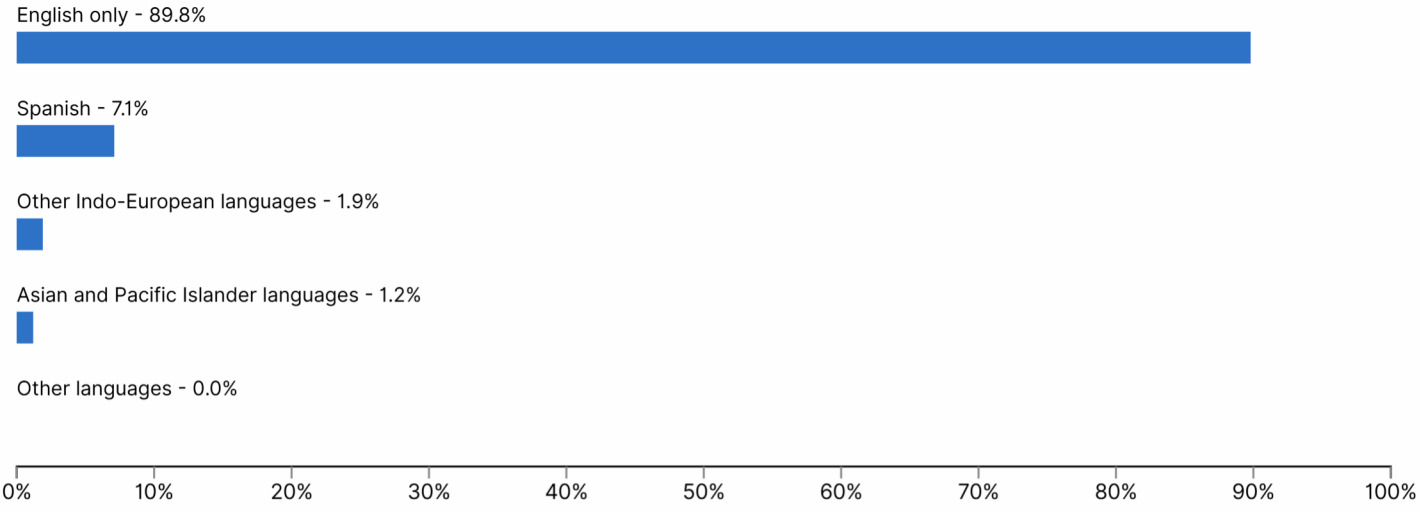
10.2% ± 5.2%
Language Other Than English Spoken at Home in Eatonville town, Florida

30.8% ± 0.2%
Language Other Than English Spoken at Home in Florida

S1601 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Types of Language Spoken at Home
in Eatonville town, Florida

Share / Embed



Display Margin of Error

S1601 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Native and Foreign-Born

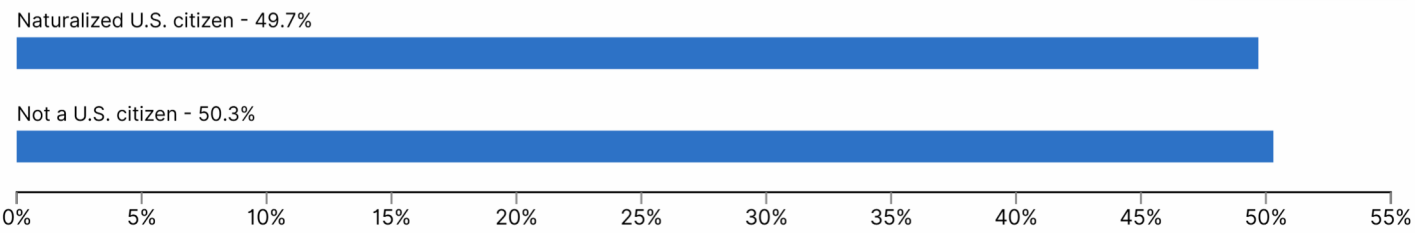
7.3% ± 5.5%
Foreign-Born population in Eatonville town, Florida

22.1% ± 0.2%
Foreign-Born population in Florida

DP02 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Foreign-Born Population
in Eatonville town, Florida

Share / Embed



Display Margin of Error

DP02 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Older Population

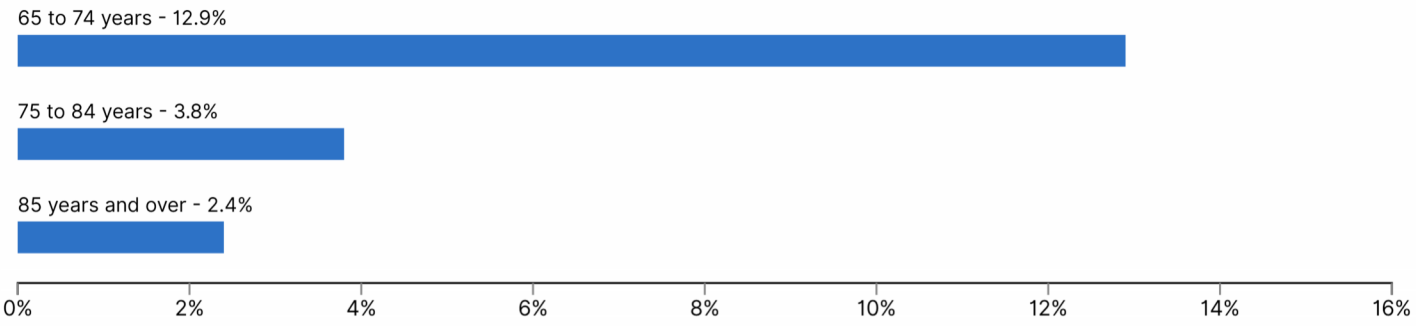
19.1% ± 7.2%
65 Years and Older in Eatonville town, Florida

21.7% ± 0.1%
65 Years and Older in Florida

DP05 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Older Population by Age
in Eatonville town, Florida

Share / Embed



Display Margin of Error
DP05 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Residential Mobility

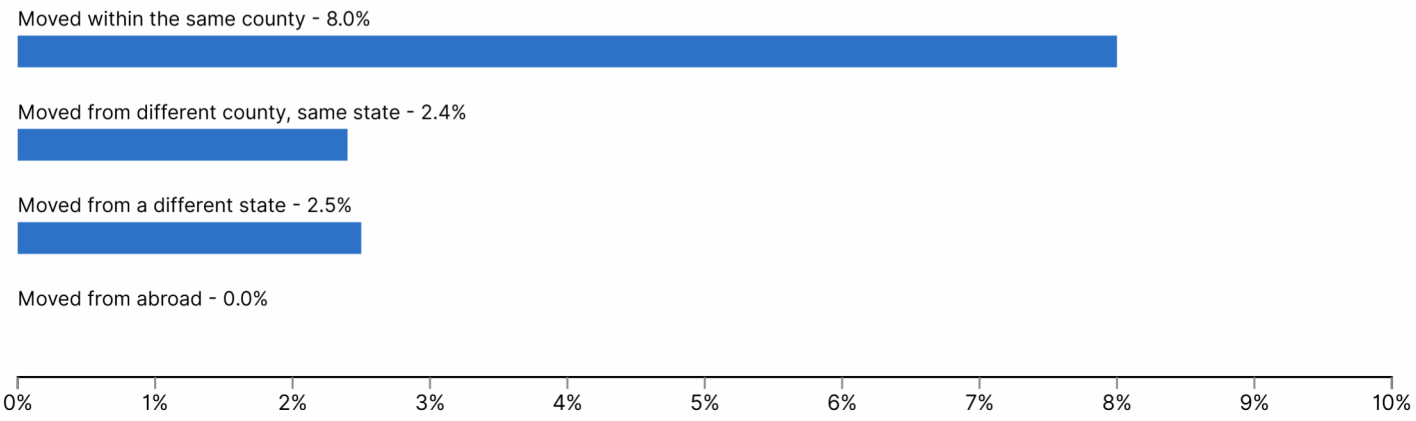
2.5% ± 2.6%
Moved From a Different State in the Last Year in Eatonville town, Florida

2.8% ± 0.1%
Moved From a Different State in the Last Year in Florida

S0701 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Residential Mobility in the Last Year
in Eatonville town, Florida

Share / Embed



Display Margin of Error
S0701 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Veterans

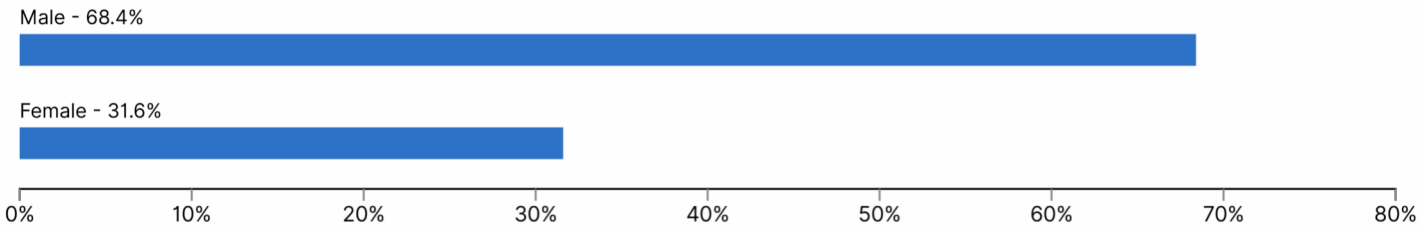
5.6% ± 3.1%
Veterans in Eatonville town, Florida

7.3% ± 0.1%
Veterans in Florida

S2101 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Veterans by Sex
in Eatonville town, Florida

Share / Embed



Display Margin of Error

S2101 | *2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Appendix D Public Meeting Records

These records will be inserted into this Appendix after the public meetings.

Appendix E Council Resolution Adopting the Facilities Plan

The Resolution will be inserted into this Appendix after the public meetings.

Appendix F Town of Eatonville Budget

	A	B	F	G	I
42	**TOWN OF EATONVILLE**				
43	**FISCAL YEAR 2022 - 2023**				
44	**APPROVED ENTERPRISE FUND BUDGET**				
45					
46					
47	**DEPARTMENT**	**ACCOUNT**	**FISCAL 20-21**	**FISCAL 21-22**	**FY 22-23**
48	**ACCOUNT NAME**	**NUMBER**	**APPROVED**	**APPROVED**	**APPROVED**
49			**BUDGET**	**BUDGET**	**BUDGET**
50					
51					
52	**WATER & SEWER -536**				
53	**EXPENDITURES**				
54					
55	PERSONAL SERVICES				
56	Salaries & Wages - Regular	400-0536-536.1200	183,999	193,597	173,146
57					
58	Wages Overtime	400-0536-536.1400	10,000	10,000	6,000
59	Stand By Pay	400-0536-536.1700	7,200	7,000	5,000
60					
61					
62	**TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES**		**201,199**	**210,597**	**184,146**
63					
64	FRINGE BENEFITS				
65	FICA Taxes - 7.65%	400-0536-536.2100	15,376	16,111	14,087
66	Retirement 5%	400-0536-536.2200	4,818	4,818	4,533
67	Health & Life Insurance	400-0536-536.2300	38,537	38,537	40,441
68	Workers' Compensation	400-0536-536.2400	9,230	9,230	10,000
69	Unemployment Compensation	400-0536-536.2500	-	-	-
70					
71	**TOTAL FRINGE BENEFITS**		**67,961**	**68,696**	**69,061**
72					
73	**TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES**		**269,160**	**279,293**	**253,207**
74					
75	OPERATING EXPENSES				
76	Professional Services	400-0536-536.3100	10,000	10,000	15,000
77	Contractual Services	400-0536-536.3400	30,000	30,000	50,000
78	Contractual Services-Altamonte Springs	400-0536-536.3410	260,000	300,000	300,000
79	Administrative Expense	400-0536-536.3500	55,000	15,000	20,000
80	Travel & Per Diem	400-0536-536.4000	2,000	2,000	2,000
81	Communication Services	400-0536-536.4100	3,500	3,500	3,500
82	Mail & Freight	400-0536-536.4200	5,000	5,000	5,000
83	Utility Services	400-0536-536.4300	25,000	20,000	20,000
84	Rentals & Leases	400-0536-536.4400	10,000	3,000	5,000
85	Repair & Maintenance - Auto	400-0536-536.4610	5,000	5,000	5,000
86	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE - OTHER	400-0536-536.4620	3,500	3,500	25,000
87	Repair - Lift Station	400-0536-536.4630	10,000	5,000	25,000
88	Repair & maintenance - WATER LINES	400-0536-536.4650	5,000	5,000	25,000
89	Repair & maintenance - Sewer Lines	400-0536-536.4660	10,000	5,000	25,000
90	Printing & Binding	400-0536-536.4700	2,200	2,200	2,000
91	Legal AD	400-0536-536.4900	1,000	1,000	1,000
92	Office Supplies	400-0536-536.5100	1,500	1,500	1,000
93	Operating Supplies	400-0536-536.5210	10,000	5,000	25,000
94	Uniforms & Shoes	400-0536-536.5220	750	750	1,100
95	Chemicals	400-0536-536.5280	20,000	20,000	30,000
96	Gas & Oil	400-0536-536.5290	8,600	8,600	10,000
97	Books, Publications, Subscriptions	400-0536-536.5400	200	200	200
98		400-0536-536.5500			
99	Depreciation	400-0536-536.5900			
100	Contingency	400-0536-536.5800	10,201	24,103	199,314
101	**TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES**		**488,451**	**475,353**	**795,114**
102					
103					

	A	B	F	G	I
104					
105	**TOWN OF EATONVILLE**				
106	**FISCAL YEAR 2021 - 2022**				
107	**APPROVED ENTERPRISE FUND BUDGET**				
108					
109					
110	**DEPARTMENT**	**ACCOUNT**	**FISCAL 20-21**	**FY 21-22**	**FY 22-23**
111	**ACCOUNT NAME**	**NUMBER**	**APPROVED**	**APPROVED**	**APPROVED**
112			**BUDGET**	**BUDGET**	**BUDGET**
113					
114					
115	CAPITAL OUTLAYS				
116					
117	West WaterTower Repairs/Renovations			300,000	300,000
118	Meter Replacement Program			200,000	133,747
119	Valve Repair/Replacement Program			50,000	50,000
120				20,000	20,000
121					
122	Lift Stations Improvement	400-0536-536.6320			
123	Utility Truck	400-0536-536.6420		20,000	20,000
124	Equipment & Machinery	400-0536-536.6420			
125	Vehicle - F150	400-0536-536.6420	20,000	20,000	20,000
126	**TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY**		**$20,000.00**	**$610,000.00**	**$543,747.00**
127					
128					
129	DEBT SERVICE-SRF Loan				
130	SRF	400-0536-536.7100	85,000	85,000	41,325
131	USDA	400-0536-536.7100	-	9,865	9,865
132	Bond Cost	400-0536-536.7101			
133	Interest Expense	400-0536-536.7102			
134	**TOTAL DEBT SERVICE**		**85,000**	**94,865**	**$51,190.33**
135					
136					
137			**-**	**-**	**-**
138					
139			**-**	**-**	**-**
140					
141	**TOTAL WATER/SEWER EXPENDITURES**		**862,611**	**1,459,511**	**1,643,258**
142					
143	**(OVER/UNDER BUDGET)**				**(0)**
144					