Attachment 2

ORDINANCE 02-2026

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN COMMISSION OF THE TOWN OF LAKE PARK, FLORIDA, AMENDING ITS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN BY PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE TEXT OF THE SANITARY SEWER, SOLID WASTE, DRAINAGE, POTABLE WATER, AND NATURAL GROUNDWATER ELEMENT; CONSERVATION ELEMENT; INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT; AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT, AND ADOPTING INTO THE PLAN THE UPDATE TO THE TOWN'S 10-YEAR WATER SUPPLY AND FACILITIES WORK PLAN; PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSMITTAL OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; PROVIDING THE REPEAL OF LAWS IN CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Town Commission (Commission) of the Town of Lake Park, Florida (Town) has adopted a Comprehensive Plan pursuant to Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes, previously known as the "Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act" and now known as the "Community Planning Act" (the Act); and

WHEREAS, the former Department of Community Affairs, now known as the Florida Department of Commerce, has previously determined that the Town's Comprehensive Plan was "in compliance" with the Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 163.3177(6) (c) F.S. requires the Town to update its 10-Year Water Supply Work Plan (Work Plan) every five years ,and to amend its Comprehensive Plan to include the Work Plan and any associated amendments within 18 months of the South Florida Water Management Districts update of its regional water supply plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town's Planning and Zoning Board sitting as the Local Planning Agency (LPA) has conducted a public hearing as required by §163.3174(4)(a), *Fla*. *Stat*., and has recommended that the Commission amend the Town's Comprehensive Plan and transmit the amendments herein; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has conducted a public hearing to consider the LPA's recommendations regarding the proposed amendments to the text of the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has determined that the adoption of the proposed amendments would be in compliance with the Act; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to §163.3184(11), *Fla. Stat*., the Commission conducted a public hearing and considered public comments regarding the Amendments, following which it voted to transmit the Amendments to the Florida Department of Commerce, appropriate reviewing agencies, and any other local government or governmental agency that has made a written request of the Town pertaining to the Amendments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COMMISSION OF THE TOWN OF LAKE PARK, FLORIDA:

Section 1: The whereas clauses are hereby incorporated as the legislative findings of the Town Commission.

Section 2: The Town of Lake Park herby adopts the 2026 update of the Lake Park 10-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as "Exhibit A", to be incorporated by reference into the Comprehensive Plan,

Section 3: The Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water and Natural Groundwater Element its Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended as follows:

Objective 1:
The Town shall ensure through the land development approval process that adequate public facility capacity is available or will be available in accordance with its Concurrency Management System.

Policy 1.5:

Prohibit the installation of individual wells in ~~Planning Area 3~~ Wellfield Protection Zones 3 and 4 due to proximity to the one-foot drawdown contour ~~(Zone 3~~) per the Palm Beach County Unified Land Development Code, Article 14 Chapter B, "Wellfield Protection".

Policy 1.8:

The Town shall comply with the Palm Beach County Unified Land Development Code, Article 14 Chapter B, "Wellfield Protection" to insure that non-residential uses in zones 3 and 4 do not adversely impact water quality.

Objective 2:
The Town shall establish and maintain a five-year schedule of capital improvement needs, to be updated annually, in conformance with the Capital Improvements Elements, to maintain and improve Town infrastructure and comply with all State statutory requirements.

Policy 2.4:
The Town shall review the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, and the water supply facility work plans of agencies that have jurisdiction over and/or provide its potable water supply, as they are adopted and/or periodically updated in order to identify alternative projects that will increase its water supply, and shall coordinate as appropriate with these agencies in the implementation of these projects. In addition, the Town shall ~~prepare a~~ update its Ten-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan in accordance with State requirements.

Objective 8

~~The Town shall comply with its 1-year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan) adopted May 2020 , as required by section 163.3177(6)(c), F.S. within 18 months after the governing board of the South Florida Water Management District approved its Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update on November 8, 2018. The Work Plan will be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years. The Town's Work Plan is designed to: assess current and projected potable water demands; evaluate the sources and capacities of available water supplies; and, identify those water supply projects, using all available technologies, necessary to meet the Town's water demands for a 1-year period.~~

The Town of Lake Park hereby adopts by reference the 10-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan) dated March 2026 into the Town's Comprehensive Plan. The Work Plan addresses issues that pertain to water supply facilities and requirements needed to serve current and future developments within the Town for a planning period of not less than 10 years, as required by section 163.3177(6)(c), F.S.

Policy 8.1

~~Comply with the Town of Lake Park's 1-Year Work Plan and incorporate such Work Plan by reference into the Town of Lake Park Comprehensive Plan.~~
The Work Plan will be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years and within 18 months after the governing board of the South Florida Water Management District approves its Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan.

Policy 8.2

The Town shall coordinate appropriate aspects of its Comprehensive Plan with the South Florida Water Management District's regional Water Supply Plan adopted ~~November 8, 2018~~ September 2024 and with the Seacoast Utility Authority. The Town shall amend its Comprehensive Plan and Work Plan as required to provide consistency with the District, Seacoast Utility Authority, and Palm Beach County plans.

Policy 8.3

Monitoring Measure: The Work Plan shall remain consistent with the Seacoast Utility Authority, Water Use Permit renewals and with the projects listed in the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan. ~~The Work Plan will be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years and within 18 months after the South Florida Water Management District's approval of an updated Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan.~~

Section 4: The Conservation Element of its Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended as follows:

Policy 6.6:

The Town shall review the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan (LECWSP), and the water supply facility work plans of agencies that have jurisdiction over and/or provide its potable water supply, as they are adopted and/or periodically updated in order to identify alternative projects that will increase its water supply, and shall coordinate as appropriate with these agencies in the implementation of these projects. The Town shall update its Water Supply Facilities Plan every 5 years to reflect updates to the LECWSP in accordance with State Statute. ~~In addition, the Town shall prepare a Ten- Year Water Supply Facilities Work plan in accordance with State requirements~~.

Policy 6.7:
~~Implementation of the 1-year Work Plan shall~~ The Town shall coordinate with the Seacoast Utility Authority to ensure that adequate water supplies and public facilities are available to serve the water supply demands of any population growth that the Town may experience.

Section 5: The Intergovernmental Coordination Element of its Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended as follows:

Policy 4.7:

The Town shall review the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, and the water supply facility work plans of agencies that have jurisdiction over and/or provide its potable water supply, as they are adopted and/or periodically updated in order to identify alternative projects that will increase its water supply, and shall coordinate as appropriate with these agencies in the implementation of these projects. In addition, the Town shall ~~prepare a~~ update its Ten-Year Water Supply Facilities Work plan in accordance with State requirements.

Section 6: The Capital Improvements Element is hereby amended as follows:

Policy 5.4:

The Town shall review the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, and the water supply facility work plans of agencies that have jurisdiction over and/or provide its potable water supply, as they are adopted and/or periodically updated in order to identify alternative projects that will increase its water supply, and shall coordinate as appropriate with these agencies in the implementation of these projects. In addition, the Town shall ~~prepare a~~ update its Ten-Year Water Supply Facilities Work plan in accordance with State requirements.

Section 7. Repeal of Laws in Conflict. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 8. Severability. Should any section or provision of this ordinance or any portion thereof, any paragraph, sentence or word be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this ordinance.

Section 9. **Effective Date**. The amendments to the Comprehensive Plan contained within this ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of § 163.3184(3)(c)4., Fla. Stat. 51

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EXHIBIT A

TOWN OF LAKE PARK
10-YEAR WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES WORK PLAN UPDATE

PREPARED BY TOWN OF LAKE PARK COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Adopted March xx, 2026 Ordinance No. 02-2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figures

Tables

LPA Hearing: January 5, 2026
First Public Hearing: January 21, 2026
Adoption Public Hearing:

PREPARED BY TOWN OF LAKE PARK
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Acronyms

SUA	**Seacoast Utility Authority**
SFWMD	**South Florida Water Management District**
LECWSP	**Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update**
WSFWP	**Water Supply Facility Work Plan**
RWSP	**Regional Water Supply Plan**
MGD	**Million Gallons per Day**
CUP	**Consumptive Use Permit**
gpcd	**Gallons per capita per day**
gpm	**Gallons per minute**
FAS	**Floridan Aquifer Supply**
SAS	**Surficial Aquifer Supply**
PBCWSP	**Palm Beach County Water Supply Plan**

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Town of Lake Park's 10-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan - 2026 Update (Work Plan Update) is to identify and plan for the water supply sources and facilities needed to serve existing and new development within its jurisdiction. The Town's first Work Plan was adopted on March 18, 2009, followed by 5-Year updates in 2015 and 2020.

Chapter 163, Part II, F.S., requires local governments to prepare and adopt Water Supply Work Plans into their Comprehensive Plans within 18 months after the water management district approves a regional water supply plan (RWSP) or its update. Updates to the original Work Plan are required every five years.

Lake Park is located in the South Florida Water Management District region in southeast Florida. (Appendix B) The *Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update* (LECWSP), covering a planning horizon through 2045, was approved by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) in September 2024. Therefore, the Town is required to update its 10 Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan and its Comprehensive Plan by March 2026. Work Plans may be adopted by reference or incorporated within the Comprehensive Plan. The Town of Lake Park intends to adopt this 2026 Work Plan Update by reference.

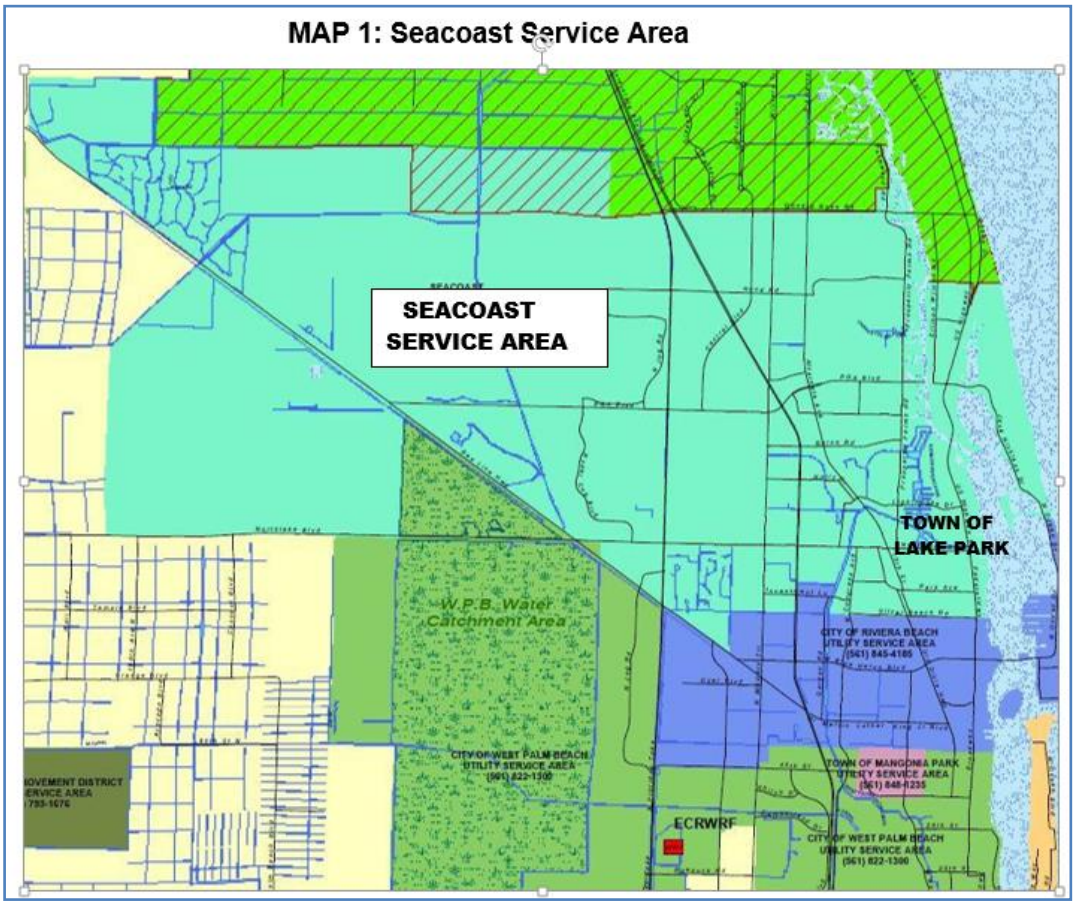
The Seacoast Utility Authority (SUA) is the designated regional supplier of potable water for the Town of Lake Park, and portions of Palm Beach County. Customers include certain unincorporated areas of northern Palm Beach County, and the municipalities of Lake Park, Palm Beach Gardens, North Palm Beach, and portions of Juno Beach, all of which sit on the SUA's governing board. The SUA service area is shown in **Figure 1**.

As the designated regional supplier, SUA supplies the Town of Lake Park with potable water on an annual volume basis. **The Town has no facilities for domestic self-supply, meaning the Town relies on the SUA to provide all its potable water needs.** While within the larger Seacoast Utility Service Area, the water distribution service area for the Town includes only those areas within its municipal boundaries.

The Town recognizes that to maintain a water supply system and conservation program there must be effective coordination with SUA. In accordance with their service agreement, Town staff coordinates with SUA to ensure that enough capacity is available for existing and future customers and supporting infrastructure is adequately maintained. This includes the SUA participation in the Town's development review process for site plans and special exceptions, and review of any building permits that involve use of water (or sewer).

The Town's Work Plan Update references SUA's water projections and the projections and initiatives identified in the LECWSP Update to ensure adequate water supply for the Town. According to state guidelines, the Work Plan and related Comprehensive Plan amendment must address the development of traditional and alternative water supplies, bulk sales agreements, and conservation and reuse programs that are necessary to serve existing and new development for at least a 10-year planning period.

FIGURE 1



To ensure consistency with adopted regional and county planning efforts, the Town's Work Plan uses the same population projections as provided for in the SFWMD LECWSP Update, as well as the same 2025-2045 planning time frame. As the Town is not responsible for a 5 year CIP for water provision, no short time frame is included in the document.

The Town's Work Plan Update was prepared by the Town of Lake Park Community Development Department, in coordination with Seacoast, the water supply plan adopted by SFWMD, and Palm Beach County pertaining to population and water supply project demands.

1.1 Statutory History

The Florida Legislature has enacted bills in the 2002, 2004, 2005, 2011, 2012, 2015 and 2016 sessions to address the state's water supply needs. These bills, especially Senate Bills 360 and 444 (2005 legislative session), significantly changed Chapter 163 and 373 Florida Statutes (F.S.) by strengthening the statutory links between the regional water supply plans prepared by the water management districts and the comprehensive plans prepared by local governments. In addition, these bills established the basis for improving coordination between the local land use planning and water supply planning.

1.2 Statutory Requirements

The Town of Lake Park has considered the following applicable statutory provisions when updating the Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan):

1. Coordinate appropriate aspects of the Comprehensive Plan with the applicable Regional Water Supply Plan (RWSP). [Section 163.3177(4) (a), F.S.]

2. Ensure the Future Land Use Plan is based on availability of adequate water supplies and public facilities and services [Section 163.3177(6) (a), F.S.]. Data and analyses demonstrating that adequate water supplies and associated public facilities will be available to meet projected growth demands must accompany all proposed Future Land Use Plan and Plan amendments submitted for review.

3. In consultation with the water supplier, ensure adequate water supplies and potable water facilities are available to serve new development no later than the issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent [Section 163.3180(2), F.S.].

4. For local governments subject to an RWSP, revise the General Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water, and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge element (the "Infrastructure element") through a Comprehensive Plan amendment to:

    a. Identify and incorporate the alternative water supply project(s) selected by the local government from projects identified in the applicable RWSP, or alternative project(s) proposed by the local government under Section 373.709(8)(b), F.S. [Section 163.3177(6)(c), F.S.];

    b. Identify the traditional and alternative water supply projects and the conservation and reuse programs necessary to meet water needs identified in the applicable RWSP [Section 163.3177(6)(c)3., F.S.]; and

    c. Update the Work Plan for at least a 10-year planning period for constructing the public, private, and regional water supply facilities identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and new development [Sections 163.3177(6)(c)3. and (5), F.S.].

5. Revise the Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements to include water supply, reuse, and conservation projects and programs to be implemented during the 5 -year period [Section 163.3177(3) (a) 4. F.S.].

6. To the extent necessary to maintain internal consistency after making changes described in Paragraph 1 through 5 above, revise the Conservation element to assess projected water needs and sources for at least a 10-year planning period, considering the applicable RWSP and water use permit(s) [Section 163.3177(6) (d), F.S.]. The comprehensive plan must address the water supply sources necessary to meet the existing and projected water use demand for the established planning period,

considering the applicable RWSP [Section 163.3167(9), F.S.].

7. To the extent necessary to maintain internal consistency after making changes described in Paragraphs 1 through 5 above, revise the Intergovernmental Coordination element to ensure consistency between the Comprehensive Plan and the applicable RWSP [Section 163.3177(6) (h) 1. F.S.].

8. Local governments are required to comprehensively evaluate and update the Comprehensive Plan to reflect changes in local conditions every seven years. The evaluation could address the local government's need to update their Work Plan, including the development of alternative water supplies, and determine whether the identified alternative water supply projects, traditional water supply projects, and conservation and reuse programs are meeting local water use demands [Section 163.3191(3), F.S.].

Note: only those applicable provisions within 163.177 FS are listed.

1.3 Relevant Regional Issues

As the State agency responsible for water supply in the Upper and Lower East Coast planning areas, the SFWMD plays a pivotal role in resource protection, through criteria used for Consumptive Use Permitting. As pressure increased on the Everglades ecosystem resource, the SFWMD Governing Board initiated rulemaking to limit increased allocations dependent on the Everglades system. As a result, the Regional Water Availability Rule was adopted by the Governing Board on February 15, 2007, as part of the SFWMD's water use permit program. This reduced reliance on the regional system for future water supply needs, and mandates the development of alternative water supplies and increased water conservation and reuse.

The following are the regional issues identified in the Lower East Coast Planning Region which impact the Town of Lake Park:

1. Fresh surface water and groundwater are limited; further withdrawals could have impacts on the regional system, wetlands, existing legal uses, and saltwater intrusion. As a result, additional alternative water supplies need to be developed.

2. Construction of additional storage systems (e.g., reservoirs, aquifer storage and recovery systems) to capture wet season flow volumes will be necessary to increase water availability during dry conditions.

3. Expanded use of reclaimed water is necessary to meet future water supply demands and the Ocean Outfall Law which requires local coastal communities to eliminate the release of treated wither through ocean outfalls by the end of 2025. The law prohibits new outfalls and requires existing ones to meet advanced treatment standards, and it mandates utilities to implement reuse systems for treated wastewater. The goal is to eliminate routine discharges and repurpose the water to protect the environment and conserve water supplies

4. Expanded use of brackish groundwater from the Floridan aquifer system requires careful planning and wellfield management to prevent undesirable changes in water quality.

5. Continue characterizing, monitoring, and designing adaptation solutions in response to climate change and sea level rise and their impacts to water supply.

The Town's response to these issues is contained within this Work Plan. This includes both the Town individually and SUA as the Town is a member of its governing board.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Overview – Town of Lake Park

The Town of Lake Park, approximately 2.35 square miles, is a municipality of 9,014 residents based on the 2024 population Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) estimate. The Town was chartered as Kelsey City in 1923 and officially renamed as the Town of Lake Park in 1939. Adjacent municipalities include North Palm Beach to the north, Palm Beach Gardens to the northwest, West Palm Beach to the west, and Riviera Beach to the south.

Referred to as the "Gateway to the Palm Beaches" and the "Jewel of the Palm Beaches" since the 1920s, the Town was designed and planned by Dr. John Nolen of Boston, Massachusetts, and the Olmsted Brothers, sons of Frederick Law Olmsted who has long been acknowledged as the founder of American landscape architecture and who, along with his partner Calvert Vaux, designed New York City's Central Park. Kelsey City was the first zoned municipality in the State of Florida. Since then, the boundaries of Lake Park have expanded to 2.35 square miles of residential, business, industrial, and mixed-use land.

While Lake Park has a small-town character and population, it is home to several industries including construction, manufacturing, and retail and wholesale trade. Its business-friendly regulatory climate and atmosphere are supportive of business development and entrepreneurship.

As the Town is near build-out, particularly from a residential land use perspective, increases in population and increased demand for potable water will come from the redevelopment of existing residential areas and conversion of non-residential land uses to residential or mixed use/residential. The Town encourages redevelopment efforts within the Community Redevelopment Area (CRA), as well as outside of it. An increase in mixed use projects is anticipated in the Park Avenue downtown area and along US 1 as redevelopment occurs. By 2026, 621 residential units are anticipated to come online from the Nautilus220 mixed use project and the Avalon apartment project.

In the past few years, the Town has seen the development of the last major tracts of vacant industrial-zoned land, adding approximately 600,000 square feet primarily for office/warehouse, distribution and flex space for smaller businesses.

2.2 Service Provider

The Town of Lake Park does not own or operate its own potable water supply system. Rather, potable water facilities and services are provided by the SUA. The SUA, with a service area of approximately 65 sq. miles, serves potable water to the Town of Lake Park, as well as unincorporated areas of Palm Beach County and the municipalities of Juno Beach, City of Palm Beach Gardens, and the Village of North Palm Beach (See Map 1 SUA Service Area).

The western portion of the service area is maintained by SUA; however, water is sourced from Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department

All five entities that receive water and services are members of the SUA Governing Board. All responsibilities for the withdrawal, treatment, bulk purchase, and distribution of potable water to the residents and businesses of Lake Park are assumed by SUA, including the direct billing of customers. SUA requires developers to upgrade the capacity of existing systems, and/or build new systems to meet their needs through the coordinated development review process. In most cases, upon completion, SUA assumes ownership, operation, and maintenance responsibilities of all related systems.

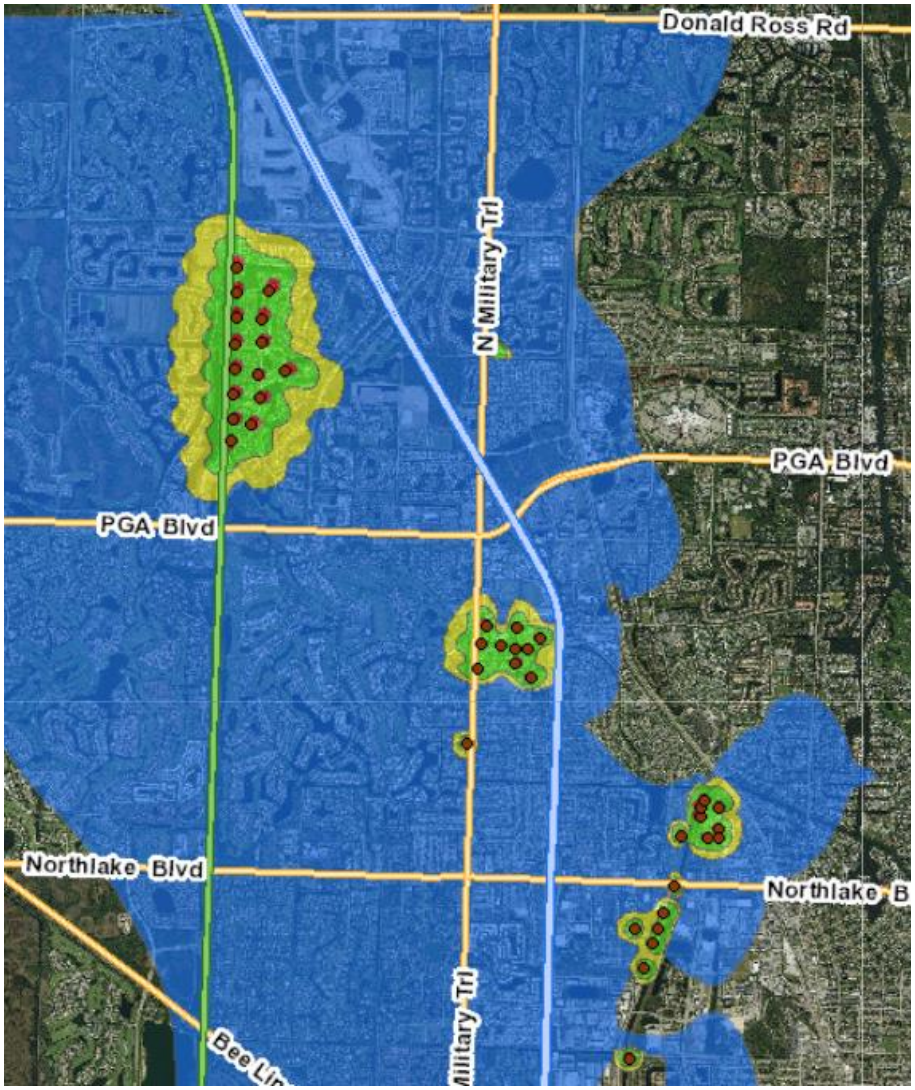
3. DATA AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Existing Conditions

a. Potable Water Sources

The SUA obtains its water from two separate ground water sources: (1) a shallow aquifer, 75 to 200 feet deep, known as the **surficial aquifer** and (2) from the 1,500-foot deep brackish **Floridan aquifer**. Raw water is presently drawn from five wellfield areas. There are thirty-eight (38) surficial aquifer ground water wells, and six (6) Floridan aquifer wells with each rated at 2 MGD. These wellfields are shown in **Figure 2**, along with the zones of protection established by Palm Beach County. There are four wellfield protection zones, from red which is closest to wells and has most stringent regulations, to blue.

Figure 2: Location of SUA Wellfields and Protection Zones



The SUA does not own or operate potable water supply wells within the Town limits. However certain industrial and commercial areas in the western part of the Town fall within zone 4 (blue) and properties adjacent to the C-51 canal are also impacted by zone 3 (yellow), due to the location of wells and wellfield nearby. **Figure 2a** provides a closer look at the lake Park area. The Palm Beach County code establishes review criteria for the regulation of certain deleterious substances which may impair present and future potable water supply wells and wellfields.

Figure 2 a

Close-up: Protection Zones in Lake Park

Source: Palm Beach County Dept. of Environmental Resources, 2025

Raw water allocations: The current 20-year duration of the consumptive use permit (CUP-50-00365-W) was issued by the South Florida Water Management District in 2012 and therefore expires in 2032. The permit authorizes an average-day surficial aquifer allocation of 22.3 MGD and a Floridan Aquifer allocation of 8.9 MGD for a total of 31.2 MGD. SUA's water use permit includes an overlap in allocations from surficial aquifer and the Floridan aquifer sources to provide operational flexibility on a seasonal basis. However, **the permit has a maximum annual allocation of 26.2 MGD for the two sources combined**, along with specific wellfield withdrawal limitations, established by its Consumptive Use Permit (CUP)

In 2024, SUA withdrew an average of 19.76 MGD of total raw water from the Surficial Aquifer System (SAS), plus 2.50 MGD from the brackish Floridan Aquifer System (FAS),

for a total of 22.26 MGD of raw water for all eastern customers. This equates to approximately **16.796 GPD of potable water (Surficial raw X 0.85 = finished, Floridan X 0.80 = finished.)**

SUA also purchased a 6.12-acre parcel of surficial aquifer wellfield property located on Park Lane, immediately south of the Richard Road facility, securing permanent rights to construct replacement wells at this location.

Surficial Aquifer Well

The utility maintains interconnections with the Town of Jupiter, City of Riviera Beach, and City of West Palm Beach.

Western service area: The SUA western service area water supply is provided by Palm Beach County. In September 2005, the County entered into a Service Area Agreement (R2005-1769) with SUA defining the service area boundary between SUA and the County. The boundaries agreed to were intended to eliminate or minimize duplication of facilities; provide for orderly growth, expansion and extension of respective water, wastewater, and reclaimed water utility systems. The Agreement benefited existing and future SUA and County utility customers by ensuring the most efficient delivery of public utility services.

In June 2006, the County entered into a Utility Bulk Service Agreement (R2006-0687) to provide SUA with up to five (5) million gallons per day (mgd) of bulk potable water and bulk wastewater service during an initial term of five (5) years. SUA extended the Bulk Agreement for a long-term period of twenty-five (25) years at the same capacity levels. This source serves only the western part of the SUA service area and does not include Lake Park.

b. Water Treatment Capacity

In 2014 the SUA completed an $88 million, five-year capital improvements program, replacing two lime softening treatment facilities built in 1957 and 1976. The facility on Hood Road includes 26.0 MGD of nanofiltration capacity to treat surficial aquifer water sources, 3.0 MGD of low pressure reverse osmosis capacity to treat more brackish Floridan aquifer water, and 1.0 MGD of blend capacity. The facility has the ability to expand its reverse osmosis capacity to treat an additional 3.5 MGD, which is currently not needed. The facility utilizes nanofiltration and low pressure reverse osmosis technology; reverse osmosis and nanofiltration processes operate

by forcing pressurized raw water through membranes that separate dissolved contaminants from the water.

The state-of-the-art membrane water treatment plant not only produces drinking water of the highest quality, it also allows waste stream recycling that many similar facilities do not. The original plants generated tons of lime sludge each day, in this facility the waste material generated by the nanofiltration membrane process is a liquid which is blended with reclaimed water at SUA's PGA Wastewater Reclamation Facility, then used for irrigation or buffering wetland areas against the impacts of seasonally varying ground water levels. This feature alone saves up to 3 million gallons of fresh water per day, enough to meet the drinking water needs of 24,000 people.

c. Water Storage

SUA's existing water storage tanks include seven 2 million-gallon (MG) ground storage tanks and one 0.75 MG elevated storage tank at the Hood Road facility, two 1-million-gallon ground storage tanks at the Lilac Street (Plant Drive) facility, two 1 -million-gallon tanks at the Richard Road facility, allowing up to 18.75 MG storage. A finished water transmission main connects the Richard Road and Hood Road facilities, and miscellaneous pumping and control systems at Richard Road and Lilac Street facilities provide transmission.

SUA Water Tower Hood Rd.

Hood Water Road Plant

Richard Road Water Plant

Lilac Road (Plant Drive) Storage Facility

d. Distribution

The Authority presently delivers approximately 18 MGD to customers throughout its service area. The Authority owns and maintains nearly 500 miles of water mains, all 3,800 fire hydrants, 2,000 backflow prevention devices and other related facilities.

e. Reclaimed Water

SUA has been providing wastewater effluent for irrigation purposes since 1978. At present, SUA's entire average daily wastewater flow is committed to active on-line reclaimed water consumers. There are commitments for 10.503 mgd; an inventory of contracts for reclaimed water in the SUA service area is presented in **Table 1.**

SUA's regional water reclamation facility is located at its wastewater treatment plant adjacent to the Mirasol community, within the Palm Beach Gardens City limits. The facility has 14.67 mgd treatment capacity, with 11 mgd actually available under normal conditions. It has a current flow of 8.0 mgd, with 100% of the daily flow is recycled to 34 large volume uses.

SUA recycles up to 2.5 mgd of nanofiltration concentrate from its membrane water treatment process and 1.5 mgd from SFWMD's permitted ground and surface water resources.

Table 1: Seacoast Utility Authority Reclaimed Water Commitments

SITE	ALLOCATION		
CLASS A GUARANTEED COMMITMENTS			
Eastpointe Country Club	0.300		208
Eastpointe Golf and Racquet	0.300		208
Eastpointe Homeowners (Briar Lake)	0.300		208
Frenchmans Creek	0.500		347
Mirasol	1.750		1,215
Mariners Cove	0.100		69
Oak Harbour	0.080		56
Old Port Cove	0.200		139
Frenchmans Reserve	0.800		556
The Isles	0.300		208
PGA Boulevard Streetscape	0.020		14
MacArthur (Regional) Center	0.700		486
Royale Harbour Condominium	0.040		28
North Palm Beach Country Club	0.300		208
Mirasol Walk	0.055		38
Governors Pointe	0.050		35
Paloma	0.300		208
Waterway Terrace Condominium	0.031		22
Gemini Condominium	0.034		24
Seasons 52 Restaurant	0.055		38
FPL Administrative Complex	0.055		38
FPL Monet Substation	0.004		3
Southampton	0.039		27
Bent Tree	0.060		42
Seamark Condominium	0.010		7
Juno Bay Colony	0.080		56
Cimarron Cove	0.050		35
Old Palm Residential	0.430		299
Alton - East	0.1125		78
Alton - West	0.1125		78
BallenIsles East	0.75		521
BallenIsles West	0.750		521
Old Palm	1.800		1,250
Ritz Carlton Residences	0.035		24
TOTAL, ACTIVE CLASS A GUARANTEED COMMITMENTS	**10.503**		**7294**
CLASS A COMMITMENTS, CONTRACTED BUT NOT ON LINE			
TOTAL CLASS A COMMITMENTS, CONTRACTED BUT NOT ON LINE	**0.000**		**0.000**
GRAND TOTAL, SEACOAST RECLAIMED WATER CONTRACTS	**10.503**		**7294**

Source: SUA, 2025

3.2 Future Usage - Projected Supply and Demand

a. Population Projections

Service Area: As stated previously, for the purpose of water supply planning, the LECWSP population projections were utilized for the SUA Service Area. As shown In **Table 2** below, the LECWSP Update states that the SUA service area had a population of 98,320 in 2025, with a population of 106,537 projected for 2045.

Town of Lake Park: Population projections for the Town of Lake Park have been obtained from the Palm Beach County Planning Division and the LECWSP projections. The figures indicate a slight growth potential within the planning horizon as the Town continues to attract new residential and non-residential development within the Town limits, particularly within the Federal Highway Mixed-Use District and the Park Avenue Downtown Area. As stated earlier, 621 residential units are anticipated to come on line by 2026. **Table 2** projects that the Town's population will increase by 1500 residents by 2045. Given the Town's support of residential redevelopment, this figure may be revised upward by the next WSFWP update (2030).

Table 2 - Population Projections

Year	Resident Population Projections		Lake Park's Share of Service Area
	SUA Service Area	Lake Park	
2025	97,911	9,014**	9.3%
2030	102,856	9,644	9.4%
2035	103,569	10,199	9.8%
2040	105,683	10,472	9.9%
2045	105,537	10,598	9.9%

Sources: 2024 LECWSP, Appendices, Table A-1, Palm Beach County Planning Division, Population Allocation Model, 2020, unless otherwise stated, **Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research" (BEBR)

b. Level of Service Standard

The Town utilizes its adopted level of service standards to determine whether adequate potable water is available to serve a new project. Policy 1.1 of the Town's Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element references the following Town's LOS Standards for potable water:

Average Day Water Consumption Rate	Maximum Day Water Consumption Rate
Residential: 97 gallons/capita/day	Residential: 146 gallons/capita/day
Non-residential: 1,777 gallons/capita/day	Non-residential: 2,666 gallons/capita/day

The above rates are to be used only as a planning guide for the Town of Lake Park. Actual determination of flow rates used as a basis for plant capacity, main extension, and tax charges are negotiated by individual property owners and SUA through the "Developer's Agreement process."

SUA's average daily generation rate is 189 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) for planning purposes, which is consistent with the current system-wide usage (i.e., CUP 50-00365-W**).** SUA does not employ a non-residential generation rate; rather, all consumption for planning purposes is expressed on a per capita basis as determined by SFWMD. Therefore, to be consistent with the SUA data and projections provided in the LECWSP, the Town's Work Plan uses the SUA generation rate of 189 gpcd to project the Town's water usage.

c. Potable Water Demand and Capacity Projections- SUA Service Area

Projected Demand

The LECWSP provides the projected potable water demand for the SUA. Since SUA provides water to all municipalities served by this authority and permits the use of such water with individual property owners through the use of development agreements, the analysis of the Town's water needs is included as part of the SUA service area in **Table 3**. However it is also separated out in **Table 4.**

Table 3 summarizes projected demand and available resources and capacities through 2045. The following conclusions can be drawn:

- The SUA, by virtue of its CUP, has **26.92 MGD of raw water available**, through 2032. Depending on the mix of Aquifers used, the resultant finished water amount could vary, however a reasonable estimate would be **22.65 MGD of potable water.**
- The SUA has the **capacity to treat more than that, up to 25.50 MGD from the Surficial Aquifer and 3.0 MGD from the Floridan Aquifer**, through 2045.
- The **demand for potable water** is projected to be **18.41 MGD for 2025, 19.47 MGD in 2035, and 20.03 MGD in 2045.**
- **Therefore, the SUA has sufficient supply and treatment capacity for the projected demand through 2045 and beyond.**

Table 3:

DEMAND AND CAPACITY PROJECTIONS SUA SERVICE AREA

POPULATION AND FINISHED WATER DEMAND PROJECTIONS				
	Existing	Projected		
	2021	2025	2035	2045
Population	96,473	97,911	103,369	106,537
Average per capita use (2017-2021)	188 gpd			
Potable Water Demands (mgd)	**18.14**	**18.41**	**19.47**	**20.03**
FDEP POTABLE WATER TREATMENT CAPACITY				
Permitted Capacity by Source-Cumulative Facility & Project Capacity (mgd)				
Surficial Aquifer	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50
Floridan Aquifer	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Total Potable Treatment Capacity (mgd)	**30.50**	**30.50**	**30.50**	**30.50**
RAW WATER SFWMD PERMITTED ALLOCATION CUP (Expires 2032)				
Surficial Aquifer	22.30	22.30		
Floridan Aquifer	8.90	8.90		
Total Permitted Allocation (mgd)	**26.92**	**26.92**		

Source: SFWMD 2024 LEC Appendix, Public Water Supply Utility Summary, page B-69
The utility summaries were updated with data from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Drinking Water Database (FDEP 2022a), population estimates from the 2020 Decennial Census (United States Census Bureau 2020), the FDEP OCULUS database (FDEP 2022b), and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD or District) Water Use Permit database. In addition, proposed water supply projects were updated based on utility reports provided to the SFWMD in November 2022 and through direct contact with utilities in 2022–2023.

Water from both aquifers will be used to meet the projected demand for water. The CUP will need to be renewed for 2033 and beyond. At this time Seacoast cannot speculate as to whether or how the allocation may change. However, as 2045 demand is projected to be 20.3 MGD, the current CUP allocation which results in approximately 22.65 MGD of finished water is sufficient through 2045 and could conceivably be lowered if necessary. Should the allocation for the surficial aquifer be reduced in 2033, Seacoast has the treatment capacity to increase production from the Floridan aquifer.

Any change in the allocation will be determined by the South Florida Water Management District based on an assessment of use within the entire District, recognizing that fresh surface water and groundwater are limited, and future development and increased withdrawals could have impacts on the regional system, wetlands, existing legal uses, and saltwater intrusion. Thus the importance not only for Seacoast, but across the region of continued water conservation practices and use of alternative water supplies.

Projections for potable water demand have decreased slightly from those used in the 2020 update, due to a reduction in population estimates. The lands within the SUA eastern service area are predominantly built out. Population increases will come through redevelopment, but development with water-saving features and newer pipes water consumption for these users is expected to decrease per capita demand.

The CUP states that the potential for induced movement of contaminants from known sources of pollution as a result of the withdrawal of the recommended allocation is considered minimal.

Water will continue to be supplied by the five wellfields, future development will not cause any impact; the wellfields will continue to be protected. Each wellfield has protection zones mapped by the Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management and are protected by the Palm Beach County Wellfield Protection Ordinance. Zones of protection are developed, and zone requirements are enforced by the Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management.

SUA also purchased a 6.12-acre parcel of surficial aquifer wellfield property located on Park Lane, immediately south of the Richard Road facility, securing permanent rights to construct replacement wells at this location.

Reclaimed Water: The LECWSP projects treatment capacity for reclaimed water will remain at 14.67 MGD through 2045.

d. Potable Water Demand Projections for the Town of Lake Park

Projections of finished water demand for the Town are presented in **Table 4.** Seasonal adjustments were not considered in the 2012 SFWMD Water Use Permit projections and are not included in the table.

It is projected that by 2045 growth and development will result in an increased demand for potable water from the current 1.7 MGD to 2.0 MGD by 2045, as shown in **Table 4,** below.

This need for 287,100 gpcd, represents a 17% increase from the current (2025) demand, and will increase Lake Park's share of the total service area demand from 9.3% to 9.9% in the SUA service area. The projected population and thus demand for potable water is estimated to be slightly higher than was projected in the 2020 Update.

Table 4 Lake Park Projected Finished Water Demand

Year	Lake Park Population Projections Residents[1]	Potable Water Demand (MGD)[2]
2025	9,079	1.72
2030	9,644	1.82
2035	10,199	1.93
2040	10,472	1.98
2045	10,598	2.00

1. Source: Palm Beach County Planning Division, Population Allocation Model, 2020, unless otherwise noted.
2. Residents x 189 gpcd, converted to MGD.

The Town will continue coordinating with SUA through the development review and permitting processes to estimate and project potable water use and needs throughout the entire service area.

The current SUA Consumptive Use Permit issued by the SFWMD 2012 ensures adequate water supply throughout the service area through 2032, along with the various improvements completed by SUA since the Town's 2015 Work Plan Update.

SUA has ensured adequate water supply for its service area through2045, provided that there are no unforeseen impacts on existing and planned supplies

4. CONSERVATION AND RE-USE

Water conservation is the key to maintaining the health and productivity of the Surficial and Floridan Aquifers. Promoting water conservation equipment, techniques, and practices will benefit customers economically and maintain a realistic water demand picture for utilities. Protection of the aquifer system and wellfields through conservation and reuse, recharge enhancement, limitations on withdrawal, regulation of land use, and maintenance of minimum flows and levels will ensure the availability of an adequate water supply for all competing demands, maintain and enhance the functions of natural systems and preserve water quality.

4.1 SUA Initiatives

.The SUA promotes water conservation through a variety of means such as:

- A low per capita water use rates.
- Mandatory reclaimed water service areas.
- Blending source waters.
- Inverted rate structure.
- Conservation policies and regulatory tools.
- Public education.
- Offering low-cost kits to its customers to reduce water use in their homes.

SUA has included an extensive conservation program as part of its CUP, including the following components:

- Permanent Irrigation Ordinance - Palm Beach County adopted a Water and Irrigation Conservation Ordinance on January 19, 1993. This ordinance, which limits lawn irrigation to the hours of 5 p.m. to 9 a.m., is in effect countywide unless municipalities adopt an irrigation ordinance of their own.

- Use of native vegetation and drought-tolerant plants. Article 7, section 3.C of the Palm Beach County Unified Land Development encourages the use of native vegetation and drought-tolerant plants as a means of water conservation.

- Ultra-Low Volume Plumbing Fixtures - All five participating governments within SUA have adopted the Standard Plumbing Code, 1994 Edition, as amended, which provides for maximum flow of volumes for various plumbing fixtures in all new construction.

- Water Conservation Rate Structure - on June 1, 1994, SUA implanted a rate structure that incorporated inclining block commodity rates. SUA has indicated that the rate structure has been successful in encouraging water conservation.

- Automated Radio Read (AMR) with high use notification to SUA and customers.

- Leak Detection - SUA field personnel area trained to identify leaks using leak detection equipment and techniques. In addition, all accounts are metered, and SUA has an active meter testing and change-out program that test all large meters annually for accuracy and replaces smaller meters on either a “fixed service life” or “maximum mileage” basis.

- Rain Sensor Devices - Currently, all five member governments within SUA have code requirements for the installation of rain sensor overrides for new lawn irrigation systems.

- Water Conservation Education Program - SUA has an extensive public conservation education program and provides conservation-related pamphlets in its customer lobby.

- Reclaimed Water - SUA has been providing wastewater effluent for irrigation purposes since 1978. At present, SUA’s entire average daily wastewater flow is committed to active on-line reclaimed water consumers.

- Planning for Climate Change- Salt water/well interface has remained stable. While this will continue to be monitored the SUA does not anticipate any adverse impacts due to climate change.

As a result of these efforts, the SUA indicates that per capita consumption has slowly been dropping over the last 10 years.

4.2 Town Initiatives

The Town, as a member of the SUA, participates in, and has access to all the conservation efforts of the SUA in its service area, as described above.

The Town will continue to encourage the reduction of annual average per person demand pursuant to policies in the Comprehensive Plan and as coordinated with SUA, Palm Beach County and the South Florida Water Management District. The Town works in concert with these agencies’ efforts to promote conservation through a variety of means.

The Town will continue to coordinate future water conservation and reuse efforts with SUA, Palm Beach County, and the SFWMD to ensure that proper techniques are applied. In addition, the Town will continue to support and expand existing goals, objectives and policies in the Comprehensive Plan that promote water conservation and reuse in a cost-effective and environmentally sensitive manner. The Town will continue to actively support the SFWMD and Palm Beach County in the implementation of new regulations or programs that are designed to conserve water during the dry season. Finally, Lake Park will administer its own water conservation practices.

Adopted Ordinances Promoting Water Conservation

- The Town's water conservation practices are aimed at Florida friendly landscaping/irrigation and effective implementation of water use permits. Ordinance No. 3, 1992 supports the restrictions on irrigation of landscape areas and design of low impact watering landscaping.

- Ordinance 10-02-04 is designed to preserve the authority of the Town to determine and implement water conservation measures required by a water use permit. Together these ordinances provide the Town effective water conservation practices.

- Ordinance 07-2013, adopted June 5, 2013, created new Article IV entitled "Florida Friendly Fertilizer Use" to reduce irrigation and non-point sources of nutrient pollution.

- Ordinance 03-2021 Since the last Update, the Town has adopted the South Florida Water Management District's Year Round Landscape Irrigation Conservation Measures, to comply with 40E-24-201 FAC.

- Ultra-Low Volume Plumbing Fixtures – The Town follows the Standard Plumbing Code, 1994 Edition, as amended, which provides for maximum flow of volumes for various plumbing fixtures in all new construction

- Rain Sensor Devices – Town code requires that rain sensor devices be installed on all new lawn irrigation systems

Green Infrastructure Initiatives by the Town

Although the Town of Lake Park does not operate its own potable water system, the Town plays a direct and critical role in the long-term protection of the Surficial Aquifer. The Town's ongoing stormwater improvements, including bioswales, underground exfiltration systems, green infrastructure retrofits, and low-impact development practices, enhance groundwater recharge, reduce pollutant loading, and protect the quality of water entering the regional aquifer system. These initiatives help maintain the integrity of SUA's permitted Consumptive Use Permit (CUP) allocations by decreasing the risk of contamination, supporting sustainable withdrawal levels, and improving overall watershed resilience.

Bostrom Park Underground Detention Chamber

Bostrom Park is a three acre Town-owned recreational park. As part of the Town's green infrastructure initiative the Town is constructing underground water storage and filtration chambers. This project incorporates subsurface detention chambers, exfiltration systems, and green-infrastructure filtration features that slow, capture, and treat stormwater before it reaches the Southern Outfall or discharges toward the Intracoastal Waterway. The project is anticipated to be completed in 2026. The Bostrom Park Underground Drainage and Green

Infrastructure Project represents one of the most important demonstration projects supporting the Town's long-term water resource and resilience strategies.

Bostrom Park Project under construction 1/31/25

Depiction of the Underground Storage

Bioswales

In 2022 the Town began "Green Infrastructure" projects including the use of bioswales. While the main purpose is to reduce storm water runoff and pollutants before they enter the stormwater system, bioswales will also help the surficial aquifer that is the main source of water SUA.

Commonly, bioswales are designed to store a certain volume before discharging stormwater to the storm sewer system. The vegetation and soil-media filter system serve to uptake and infiltrate stormwater, removing pollutants before they reach downstream water bodies or percolate into the soil. Thus bioswales help the surficial aquifer by providing a natural filtration system that removes pollutants from stormwater runoff before it reaches the aquifer. By slowing down the flow of stormwater and allowing it to percolate through layers of soil and vegetation, bioswales help replenish groundwater supplies and improve water quality

A bioswale was constructed on 2nd Street to reduce flooding but also allows for greater percolation. The Town has also encouraged the use of bioswales by the Florida

Department of Transportation (FDOT) in their plans for US #1 improvements through Lake Park.

10th St. Bioswale

Green infrastructure projects, such as the Bert Bostrom Park underground chamber system and the 2nd Street bioswale, directly advance water resource protection by improving infiltration, reducing peak discharge into the Southern Outfall, and filtering pollutants before percolation. These efforts complement the regional water supply strategy outlined in the Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan and demonstrate the Town's commitment to aquifer protection despite relying on an external potable water supplier.

By reducing pollutant transport, increasing stormwater infiltration, and managing urban runoff more effectively, the Town's capital projects contribute to extending the usable life of groundwater resources and help sustain compliance with state-mandated CUP requirements. These initiatives strengthen the Town's coordination with SUA and the South Florida Water Management District and support the long-term sustainability of regional water supply sources.

These improvements directly advance the Work Plan's conservation objectives by reducing untreated runoff, improving aquifer recharge, and lowering long-term pollutant burdens. They also align with Palm Beach County and SFWMD strategies that emphasize Low Impact Development and green-infrastructure retrofits as essential components of water supply protection and climate adaptation."

The Town's Stormwater Master Plan Update (2021) has set a goal to provide green infrastructure, which includes bioswales and bio-retention, for 10% of the impervious surface over the next 25 years.

5. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

5.1 Service Area Initiatives

In September 2006, SUA entered into a Service Area Agreement (R2005-1769) with Palm Beach County defining the service area boundary between the two providers. Delineation of the service area boundary was intended to eliminate or minimize duplication of facilities, and to provide for the orderly growth, expansion, and extension of respective water, wastewater, and reclaimed water utility systems. The Agreement benefited existing and future SUA customers by ensuring the most efficient delivery of public utility services.

There is no anticipated change to the service area in the future.

In addition, the SUA system is interconnected with the Town of Jupiter, City of Riviera Beach, and City of West Palm Beach water utility systems in the event of an emergency shortage. Interconnections are shown in **Figure 3** below and detailed in **Table 5**. Further, SUA has a Utility Bulk Service Agreement (R2017-0444) with Palm Beach County to provide SUA with up to 5 MGD of bulk potable water and bulk wastewater service. The Bulk Agreement's initial term is 30 years with 5-year automatic extensions.

Figure 3: Map of Interconnections

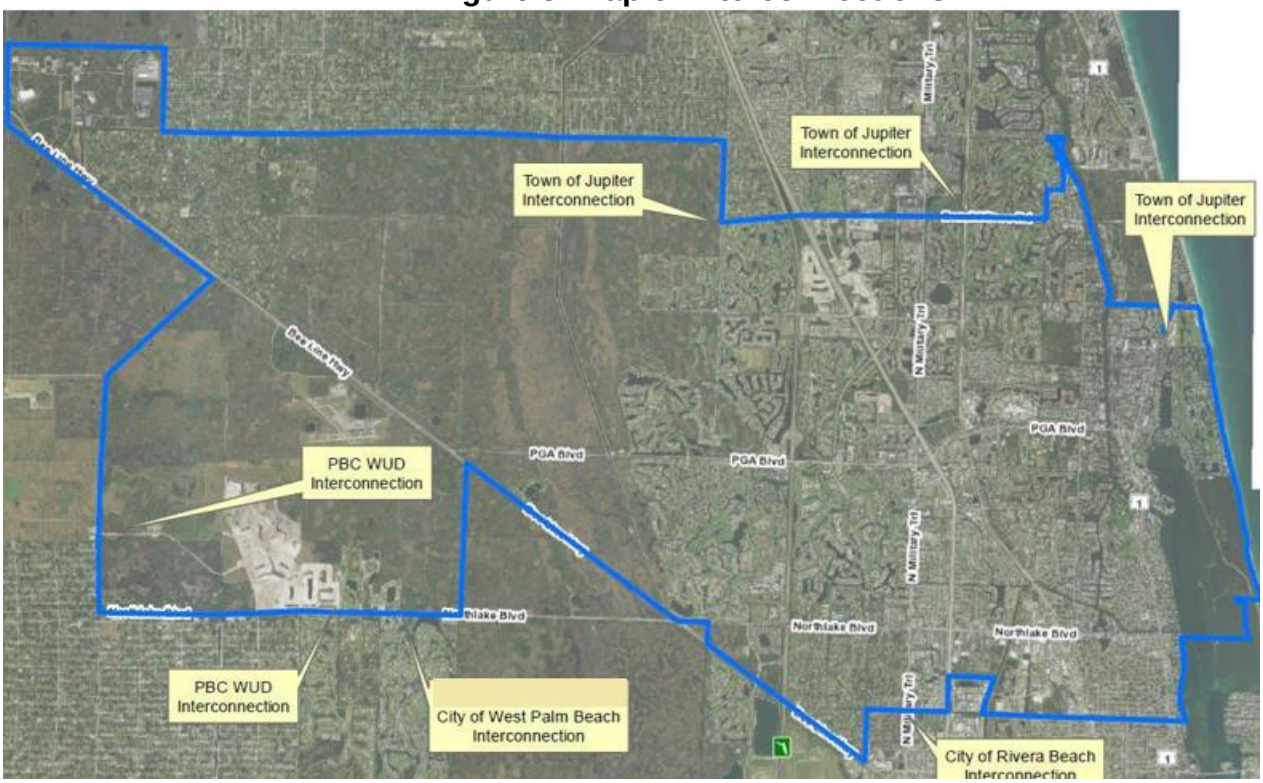


Table 5: SUA Interconnections

Entity	Purpose	Size (inches)	Capacity (gpm)	Location
Jupiter	Emergency	16	4,000	SR 811 and Donald Ross Road
Jupiter	Emergency	10	2,500	US 1 and Ocean Drive
Jupiter	Emergency	12	3,500	Jog Road and Donald Ross Road
Riviera Beach	Emergency	12	3,500	Military Trail and Leo Lane
Palm Beach County	Bulk Supply for western area	12	3,500	Northlake Boulevard at Palm Beach Gardens municipal golf course
Palm Beach County	Bulk Supply for western area		5,500	Northern terminus at Grapevine Boulevard and Royal Palm Beach Acreage
West Palm Beach	Emergency for western area			Northlake Boulevard and N State Road 7

Source: SUA, 2025

5.2 SUA Work Plan

The 2024 LECWSP (see excerpt below), does not show any projects proposed by SUA over the next 20 years related to capacity increases. The upgrading and expansion of the treatment plants and storage capacity completed in 2014 provide for adequate infrastructure through the 4045 planning period.

Project Summary						
Water Supply Projects	Source	Completion Date	Total Capital Cost ($ million)	Projected Cumulative Design Capacity (mgd)		
				2025	2035	2045
Potable Water						
No Projects						
Total Potable Water			$0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nonpotable Water						
No Projects						
Total Nonpotable Water			$0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total New Water			$0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: LECWSP Appendix, pg. B-6

However, the SUA's current five-year capital improvements program (Annual Water Quality Report 2024) includes various replacement and improvement projects to enhance water supply, service and facilities including:

- Expansion of existing technology applications, including telemetry, global positioning systems for buried infrastructure, and communication systems
- Improvements and updating of water treatment processes
- Improvements and updating of concrete water storage tanks
- Various roadway corridor piping replacement projects
- Neighborhood piping replacement projects (Lake Park, Juno Isles & Horseshoe Acres)
- Installation of water transmission main
- Hurricane and storm infrastructure hardening
- Hydrant and valve replacement

5.3 Capital Improvements Schedule – Lake Park

As the Town's water supplier, the SUA is responsible for capital improvement projects in the Town. There are no capital projects by the SUA required to meet the projected demand for potable water over the planning period, as capacity currently exists to meet future needs. However, the SUA will be undertaking neighborhood piping replacement projects in the Town.

SUA continues to work with Lake Park and developers through the development process to ensure proper sizing and delivery of potable water to meet any increased demands necessitated by development approvals prior to the approval of a building permit, or Certificate of occupancy or its equivalent.

The Town capital projects related to green infrastructure, discussed in section 4.2 contribute to water quality.

5.4 Funding

The costs of operating, maintaining, and improving the System are offset by water sales. The volume of water sold to customers is measured by water meters that are installed at each customer's address. The System is an enterprise fund of the SUA, separate from all other funds of the municipalities.

‘

6. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

The provision of water supply needs in Town of Lake Park is achieved in coordination with local, county, and regional partners including the SUA, Palm Beach County, and South Florida Water Management District. SUA is Lake Park's primary water partner as they provide the Town its water service utilities. As discussed earlier, Lake Park, North Palm Beach, Palm Beach Gardens and Palm Beach County sit on the Board of the SUA, and intergovernmental coordination is of the utmost importance to insure the efficient and cost effective delivery of water into the future. SFWMD acts to protect the region's water supply resources and coordinates the implementation of state water regulations and policies through local water planning efforts and water supply services.

The Palm Beach County Water Supply Work Plan (PBCWSP) outlines the interlocal agreements established between the County and SUA regarding the delivery of potable water utility services. The plan explains how Service Area Agreement (R2005-1769), which was executed in September 2005, ensures the sustainable delivery of potable water services for current and future utility customers. R2005-1769 defines the service area boundary between SUA and the County. The boundaries agreed to were intended to eliminate or minimize duplication of facilities; provide for orderly growth, expansion and extension of respective water, wastewater, and reclaimed water utility systems. No changes are anticipated to the existing boundaries shown in **Figure 1.**

7. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Section 163.3177 (6) (c), F.S. requires that the Comprehensive Plan be amended to reflect the update of its 10 Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan. Amendments include any needed changes to the Comprehensive Plan as the result of the update, and the adoption of the WSFWP Update by reference.

Relevant Comprehensive Plan Goals, Objectives, and Policies (GOPs) are included in the Infrastructure Element, Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element; Capital Improvements Element; and the Conservation Element to ensure implementation and future updates of the Plan. The Town's updated WSFWP is adopted by reference in the Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water, and Natural Groundwater Element, Objective 8.

Appendix A contains the proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan based on this latest WSFWP update. The GOP contained in the Comprehensive Plan and these amendments are not part of the WSFWP, however they serve to implement the WSFWP. The amendments to the Comprehensive Plan will be adopted through the expedited review process set out by state statute.

Appendix A

Proposed amendments to the Town of Lake Park Comprehensive Plan

SANITARY SEWER, SOLID WASTE, DRAINAGE, POTABLE WATER, AND NATURAL GROUNDWATER ELEMENT

6.7 GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

6.7.1 Objectives and Policies

Objective 1:

The Town shall ensure through the land development approval process that adequate public facility capacity is available or will be available in accordance with its Concurrency Management System.

Policy 1.5:

Prohibit the installation of individual wells in ~~Planning Area 3~~ Wellfield Protection Zones 3 and 4 due to proximity to the one-foot drawdown contour ~~(Zone 3~~) per the Palm Beach County Unified Land Development Code, Article 14 Chapter B, "Wellfield Protection".

Policy 1.8: The Town shall comply with the Palm Beach County Unified Land Development Code, Article 14 Chapter B, "Wellfield Protection" to insure that non-residential uses in zone 3 and 4 do not adversely impact water quality.

Objective 2: The Town shall establish and maintain a five-year schedule of capital improvement needs, to be updated annually, in conformance with the Capital Improvements Elements, in order to maintain and improve Town infrastructure and comply with all State statutory requirements.

Policy 2.4:

The Town shall review the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, and the water supply facility work plans of agencies that have jurisdiction over and/or provide its potable water supply, as they are adopted and/or periodically updated in order to identify alternative projects that will increase its water supply, and shall coordinate as appropriate with these agencies in the implementation of these projects. In addition, the Town shall ~~prepare a~~ update its Ten-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan in accordance with State requirements.

Objective 8

~~The Town shall comply with its 1-year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan) adopted May 2020 , as required by section 163.3177(6)(c), F.S. within 18 months after the governing board of the South Florida Water Management District approved its Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update on November 8, 2018. The Work Plan will be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years. The Town's Work Plan is~~

~~designed to: assess current and projected potable water demands; evaluate the sources and capacities of available water supplies; and, identify those water supply projects, using all available technologies, necessary to meet the Town's water demands for a 1-year period.~~

The Town of Lake Park hereby adopts by reference the Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan) dated March 2026 into the Town's Comprehensive Plan. The Work Plan addresses issues that pertain to water supply facilities and requirements needed to serve current and future developments within the Town for a planning period of not less than 10 years, as required by section 163.3177(6)(c), F.S.

Policy 8.1

~~Comply with the Town of Lake Park's 1-Year Work Plan and incorporate such Work Plan by reference into the Town of Lake Park Comprehensive Plan.~~
The Work Plan shall be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years and within 18 months after the governing board of the South Florida Water Management District approves its Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan.

Policy 8.2

The Town shall coordinate appropriate aspects of its Comprehensive Plan with the South Florida Water Management District's regional Water Supply Plan adopted ~~November 8, 2018~~ September 2024 and with the Seacoast Utility Authority. The Town shall amend its Comprehensive Plan and Work Plan as required to provide consistency with the District, Seacoast Utility Authority, and Palm Beach County plans.

Policy 8.3

Monitoring Measure: The Work Plan shall remain consistent with the Seacoast Utility Authority, Water Use Permit renewals and with the projects listed in the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan. ~~The Work Plan will be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years and within 18 months after the South Florida Water Management District's approval of an updated Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan.~~

CONSERVATION ELEMENT

Policy 6.6:

The Town shall review the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan (LECWSP), and the water supply facility work plans of agencies that have jurisdiction over and/or provide its potable water supply, as they are adopted and/or periodically updated in order to identify alternative projects that will increase its water supply, and shall coordinate as appropriate with these agencies in the implementation of these projects. The Town shall update its

Water Supply Facilities Plan every 5 years to reflect updates to the LECWSP in accordance with State Statute. ~~In addition, the Town shall prepare a Ten- Year Water Supply Facilities Work plan in accordance with State requirements~~.

Policy 6.7:
~~Implementation of the 1-year Work Plan shall~~ The Town shall coordinate with the Seacoast Utility Authority to ensure that adequate water supplies and public facilities are available to serve the water supply demands of any population growth that the Town may experience

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

10.4 GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Policy 4.7:
The Town shall review the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, and the water supply facility work plans of agencies that have jurisdiction over and/or provide its potable water supply, as they are adopted and/or periodically updated in order to identify alternative projects that will increase its water supply, and shall coordinate as appropriate with these agencies in the implementation of these projects. In addition, the Town shall ~~prepare a~~ update its Ten-Year Water Supply Facilities Work plan in accordance with State requirements.

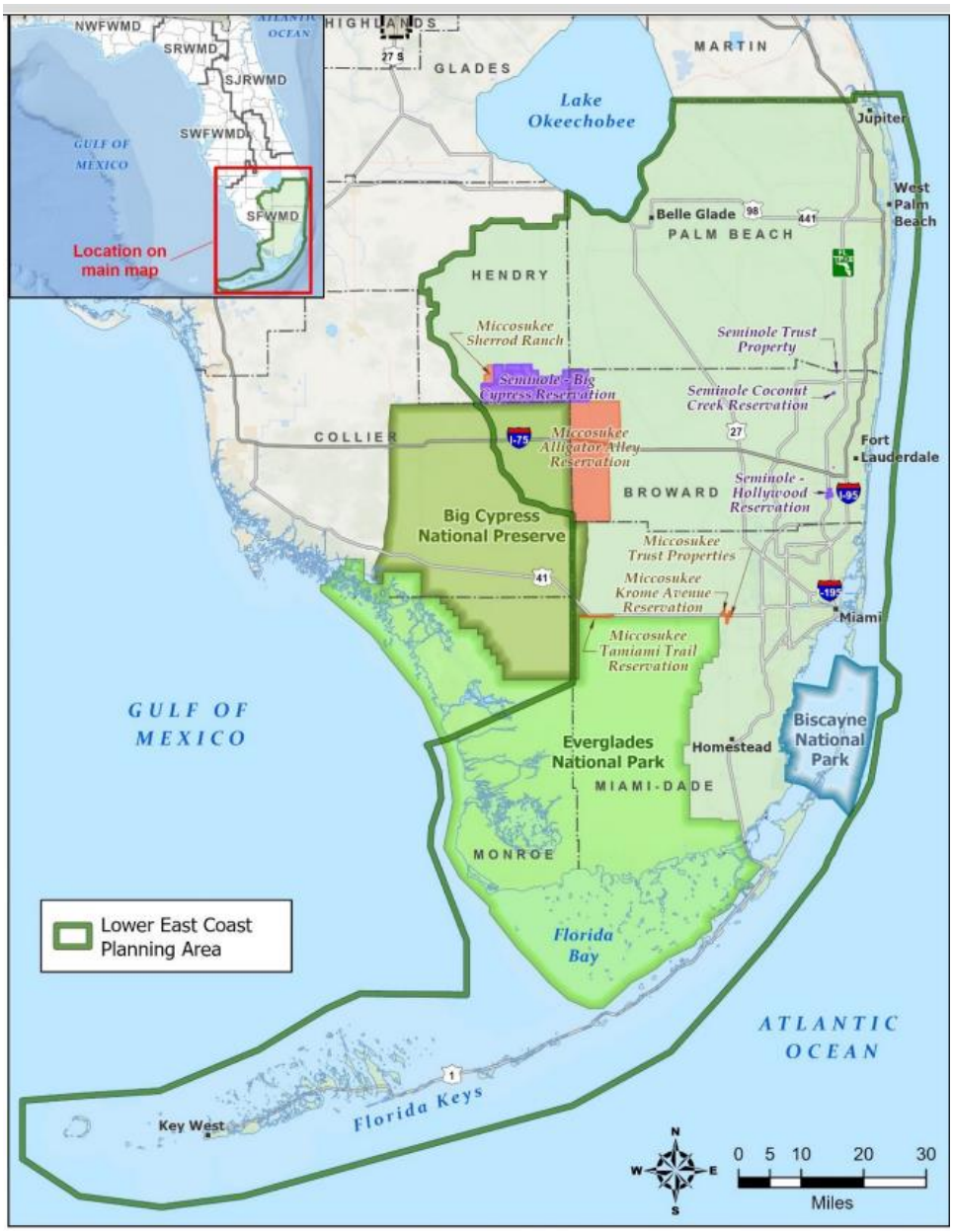
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT

Policy 5.4:

The Town shall review the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, and the water supply facility work plans of agencies that have jurisdiction over and/or provide its potable water supply, as they are adopted and/or periodically updated in order to identify alternative projects that will increase its water supply, and shall coordinate as appropriate with these agencies in the implementation of these projects. In addition, the Town shall ~~prepare a~~ update its Ten-Year Water Supply Facilities Work plan in accordance with State requirements

APPENDIX B:

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
LOWER EAST COAST WATER SUPPLY PLANNING AREA



Appendix C

From: Work Plan Technical Assistance Guide

CHECKLIST FOR WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES WORK PLAN

Topics that need to be updated in a Water Supply Facilities Work Plan:

Page Location	
27	Identified how the Work Plan will be incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan
1	Identified Work Plan format option
2	Statutory history
3	Statutory requirements
6	Local government overview
8	Data and analysis
4	Relevant regional issues
2	Planning time frames
14	Population projections
2	Identified current and future service areas
na	Identified areas served by domestic self-supply systems
15	Potable water level of service standard
15	Water demand projections
8	Water supply sources and projects
1	Water suppliers
19	Conservation and reuse efforts
27	Intergovernmental coordination activities
na	Sector Plans
24	Capital improvements schedule/water supply projects
28	Comprehensive Plan goals, objectives, and policies
29	Related Comprehensive Plan amendments
na	Evaluation and Appraisal Review