EXHIBIT A

2025
10-YEAR WATER SUPPLY
FACILITIES WORK PLAN

Prepared by

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and

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Adopted _____ xx, 2026
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the City of Westlake's Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan) is to identify and plan for the water supply sources and facilities needed to serve existing and new development within the City's jurisdiction. Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes (F.S.), requires local governments to prepare and adopt Work Plans into their comprehensive plans within 18 months after the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) approves a regional water supply plan or its update. *The 2024 Lower East Coast (LEC) Water Supply Plan Update was approved by the District's Governing Board September 12, 2024, and covers a planning horizon until 2045.*

Residents of the City of Westlake obtain their water from the Seminole Improvement District (SID), which is responsible for ensuring enough capacity is available for existing and future customers. Water is supplied by Palm Beach County Water Utility Department (PBCWUD). The City has no areas of domestic self- supply.

The Work Plan references the initiatives already identified to ensure adequate water supply for the City of Westlake. According to state guidelines, the Work Plan and the City of Westlake's Comprehensive Plan address the development of traditional and alternative water supplies, service delivery and conservation and reuse programs necessary to serve existing and new development for at least a 10-year planning period. The Work Plan covers a 10-year planning horizon to 2035 and is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan (2035 and 2045) and the *2024 Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update (2045)* planning horizons.

The Work Plan is divided into six sections:
Section 1 – Introduction
Section 2 – Background Information
Section 3 – Data and Analysis
Section 4 – Work Plan Projects/Capital Improvement Element/Schedule
Section 5 – Goals, Objectives, and Policies
Section 6 – Maps

1.1: Statutory History

The Florida Legislature enacted bills in the 2002, 2004, 2005, 2011, 2012, 2015, and 2016 sessions to address the state's water supply needs. These bills, in particular Senate Bills 360 and 444 (2005 legislative session), significantly changed Chapters 163 and 373, 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 local land use planning and water supply planning.

1.2: Statutory Requirements

The City of Westlake has considered the following statutory provisions when preparing this Water Supply Facilities Work Plan:

1. Coordinate appropriate aspects of its comprehensive plan with the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plan, [163.3177(4)(a), F.S.]

2. Ensure its future land use plan is based upon availability of adequate water supplies and public facilities and services [s.163.3177(6)(a), F.S.]. Data and analysis demonstrating that adequate water supplies and associated public facilities will be available to meet projected growth demands must accompany all proposed Future Land Use Map amendments submitted for review.

3. Ensure adequate water supplies and facilities are available to serve new development no later than the date on which the local government anticipates issuing a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent and consult with the applicable water supplier prior to approving building permit, to determine whether adequate water supplies will be available to serve the development by the anticipated issuance date of the certificate of occupancy [s.163.3180 (2), F.S.],

4. For local governments subject to a regional water supply plan, revise the general Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water, and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element (the "Infrastructure Element"), within 18 months after the water management district approves an updated regional water supply plan, to:

a. Identify and incorporate the alternative water supply project(s) selected by the local government from projects identified in the updated regional water supply plan, or the alternative project proposed by the local government under s.373.0361(7), F.S. [s. 163.3177(6)(c)(3), F.S.];

b. Identify the traditional and alternative water supply projects, bulk sales agreements, and the conservation and reuse programs necessary to meet current and future water use demands within the local government's jurisdiction [s. 163.3177(6)(c)(3), F.S.]; and

c. Include a water supply facility 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. [s.163.3177(6)(c), F.S.];

5. Revise the Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements to include any water supply, reuse, and conservation projects and programs to be implemented during the five-year period.

6. To the extent necessary to maintain internal consistency after making the 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 appropriate regional water supply plan, the applicable District Water Management Plan, as well as applicable consumptive use permit(s). [s.163.3177 (6)(d), F.S.] If the

established planning period of a comprehensive plan is greater than ten years, the plan must address the water supply sources necessary to meet and achieve the existing and projected water use demand for established planning period, considering the appropriate regional water supply plan. [s.163.3167 (13), F.S.];

7. To the extent necessary to maintain internal consistency after making the changes described in Paragraphs 1 through 5 above, revise the Intergovernmental Coordination Element to ensure coordination of the comprehensive plan with applicable regional water supply plans and regional water supply authorities' plans. [s.163.3177(6)(h)1.,F.S.]

8. While an Evaluation and Appraisal Report is not required, local governments are encouraged to comprehensively evaluate, and as necessary, update comprehensive plans to reflect changes in local conditions. The evaluation could address the extent to which the local government has implemented the need to update its 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 [s.163.3181(3), F.S.].

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, mandates the development of alternative water supplies, and increased water conservation and reuse.

The following are the regional issues identified for 2045 in the Lower East Coast Planning Region with potential impacts to water supply planning in Palm Beach County and includes Palm Beach County Water Utility Department responses:

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.

    - The PBCWUD consumptive use permit (Permit No. 50-00135-W) was updated to have a new expiration date of December 31, 2053 under Application #230303-5. Palm Beach County has an extensive reclaimed water system and will continue to aggressively expand its reclaimed water program. Reclaimed water may be used to replace existing consumptive use permits or act as an offset to increased consumptive use withdrawals. Additional identified sources include the Floridan Aquifer System for either direct withdrawals, blending, or Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) and the C-51 Reservoir.

2. Surface water allocations from Lake Okeechobee and the Water Conservation Areas are limited in accordance with the Lake Okeechobee Service Area RAA criteria.

    - PBCWUD is not located within the Lake Okeechobee Service Area. It does not currently withdraw water from Lake Okeechobee or the Water Conservation Areas and is not planning on seeking an allocation from these sources in the future.

3. 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 and attenuate damaging peak flow events from Lake Okeechobee.

    - PBCWUD is not located within the Lake Okeechobee Service Area. The County is an active participant in Everglades restoration efforts as well the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Lake Okeechobee System Operating Manual (LOSOM) update. As discussed in Chapter 9, ASR is a potential option for future water supply.

4. Expanded use of reclaimed water is necessary to meet future water supply demands and the Ocean Outfall Law.

    - As discussed in Chapter 8 of their Water Supply Plan, PBCWUD has an extensive reclaimed water program and has aggressively sought to expand it. A planned Regional Reclaimed Water System Project with Broward County will help Broward eliminate ocean outfalls and provide reclaimed water to users in South Palm Beach County. PBCWUD has no ocean outfalls.

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

    - PBCWUD has modified its current consumptive use permit to utilize the Floridan aquifer system for blending with its surficial withdrawals and supplement its allocation.

Additionally, the City, in coordination with SID, will work to conserve water consumption by implementing Comprehensive Plan policies detailed later in this Plan, which support conservation of potable water and implementation of reuse water.

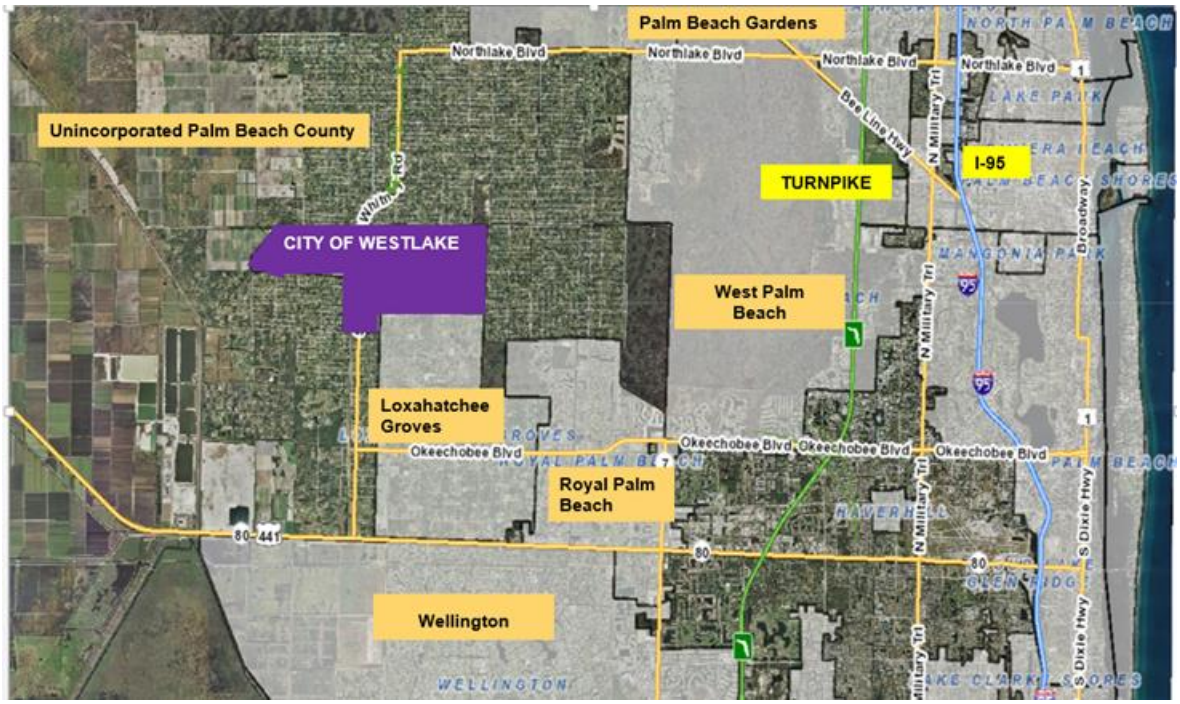
2.0: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Included in this section is a brief overview of the City of Westlake, along with information on land use and population.

2.1: Overview

The City of Westlake is located in Central Western Palm Beach County and was incorporated in 2016 pursuant to Section 165.0615, Florida Statutes.

Figure 2.1 City of Westlake Location Map



The City boundaries are coextensive with the jurisdiction of the Seminole Improvement District (SID), which was established in 1970 pursuant to Chapter 70-854, Laws of Florida, codified pursuant to Chapter 2000-431, Laws of Florida. SID is an independent special purpose government formerly known as the Seminole Water Control District, which consists of approximately 4,142 acres of land.

SID is empowered to construct and maintain a number of public works and utilities including water, sewer, drainage, irrigation, water management, parks, recreation facilities, roads and/or related activities. The majority of the property located within the SID boundary is comprised of the former Callery-Judge Groves property (CJG), which includes roughly 3,788 acres that was used for active agriculture for over 50 years.

2.2: Current Service Area

See attached Map 4.1, Utility Service Area Map, depicting the City boundaries served by the Seminole Improvement District.

In June 2006 an Interlocal Agreement was executed between the County and SID (R2006-0732). The Agreement resolved the service area disputes by defining clear utility service area boundaries between SID and the County. Pursuant to Chapter 298, Laws of Florida, SID has the exclusive right to provide utility services within SID's legislative boundaries. Under the Agreement, SID will continue serving all of its existing customers but will be precluded from connecting any new customers outside of its legislative boundaries. Existing pipelines and customers located outside SID's boundaries will be transferred to the County over time. In addition to delineating service area territories, the Agreement named the County as SID's exclusive bulk utility service provider.

The Agreement allows SID to reserve and purchase up to five (5) million gallons per day of bulk water and wastewater capacity over thirty (30) years. Other considerations afforded the County with this Agreement include:

1) the right of first refusal to acquire SID's retail Utility System, based upon a pre-determined valuation formula; and
2) the right to utilize existing road right-of-way along Seminole Pratt-Whitney Road for construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of potable water, waste water, and reclaimed water pipelines.

In May 2016, SID abandoned their water treatment facilities and has continued to purchase bulk water from Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department.

3.0: DATA AND ANALYSIS

The intent of the data and analysis section of the Work Plan is to provide supporting documentation to the State Land Planning Agency and other regulatory agencies as part of future proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments, particularly those changing the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) to increase density and intensity.

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3.1: Population Information

This section examines population information such as population projections from the Future Land Use Element data and analysis supporting the City's Comprehensive Plan and SID. Additionally, updated population projections utilized by Palm Beach County in their Water Supply Facilities Plan update for the 10-year planning horizon are provided as well as population figures from the SFWMD 2024 LEC Water Supply Facilities Plan Update.

Population Projections Utilized for the City's Comprehensive Plan

Chapter 163.3177(1)(f)3, F.S., requires local government comprehensive plans to be based upon permanent and seasonal population estimates and projections, which shall either be those published by the Office of Economic and Demographic Research (OEDR) or generated by the local government based upon a professionally acceptable methodology. The OEDR issues the projections generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR.) BEBR makes permanent population projections for counties, but not for municipalities or unincorporated areas. Neither OEDR nor BEBR make seasonal population projections.

Palm Beach County uses the BEBR medium permanent population projection to compute a projection for the unincorporated county. The total county BEBR projection is geographically divided and allocated to small geographic areas called Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs). There are over 1,700 TAZs in Palm Beach County. The TAZs in each municipality and in the unincorporated area are then combined to make projections for each municipality and the unincorporated area.

The allocation of population to each TAZ is based upon projections of dwelling units in each TAZ as well as other demographic factors such as vacancy and seasonal rates. The latest population projection and allocation for Palm Beach County was conducted in 2025 utilizing the 2025 Palm Beach County Population Allocation Model (2025-PBC-PAM).

Palm Beach County's population grew from 1,320,134 in 2010 to 1,492,191 in 2020 (U.S. Census 2020). The population change during this decade was very uneven, reflecting both population booms and busts due to both local and national economic conditions. BEBR's latest population estimate for 2023 is 1,532,718, representing an increase of 40,527 persons since 2020.

The County is projected to increase its population by 306,295 people between 2020 and 2050, a 20.49% increase (BEBR FPS 180). Table 3.1 shows the latest BEBR projections through 2050 as well as the projections used in the 2025-PBC-PAM.

The latest BEBR medium projections published in 2024 for the year is consistent with the Palm Beach County projections in the 2025-PBC-PAM. This substantially higher medium population projection increases the projected demand for housing units in Palm Beach County over the course of the Westlake long-term planning period.

Table 3.1: Palm Beach County Population Projections

	2020 Census	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
BEBR FPS- 180 (2024)	1,494,805	1,567,500	1,643,400	1,700,000	1,742,500	1,774,400	1,801,100
2025-PBC-PAM			1,643,400	1,700,000	1,742,500	1,774,400	1,801,100

Source: University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Population Projections (FPS 180_2024), U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census, DP-1, 2025-PBC-PAM

The TAZs associated with the City and the surrounding area are shown in Figure 3.1. The 2020-PBC-PAM allocated 4,546 dwelling units associated with the Minto West plan amendment to four TAZs (#1593, #864, #1058, and #1079) for year 2030. As these dwelling units were associated with a specific development approval, no dwelling units were allocated to those portions of the City that are outside of the Minto West development area.

The larger geographic area where residential development may now occur, the longer extended planning timeframe to 2045 instead of 2030, and the increased 2024 BEBR medium county population projections, supports additional development opportunities for dwelling units and associated population. Therefore, the City projects 7,200 units by the year 2045, which corresponds to the long term planning period. This reflects a generally steady growth rate and considers growth trends in nearby cities. The densities established in the Future Land Use Element will accommodate the increase in dwelling units.

The 7,200 dwelling units are converted to permanent household population as follows. First, the total number of housing units is converted to an estimate of occupied housing units by subtracting units anticipated to be vacant or used for seasonal residents. Second, occupied housing units are converted to household population by applying an average population per household rate (PPH).

PPH, vacancy rates, and seasonal housing rates are based upon the surrounding Census County Divisions (CCDs) which have population characteristics expected to be more comparable to the City than the county as a whole. These CCDs are located in the central portion of Palm Beach County between the eastern coastal communities and the western areas.

Specifically, the City PPH, vacancy rate and seasonal rate are averages derived from the Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter, Western Community, and Sunshine Parkway CCDs from the 2020 US Census. Figure 3.2 shows the boundaries of the CCDs. The vacancy rate used for the City is 4.59 percent. The seasonal rate is 5.77 percent. The PPH is 2.70. These rates are kept constant for the planning periods.

Figure 3.1: Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ) Map

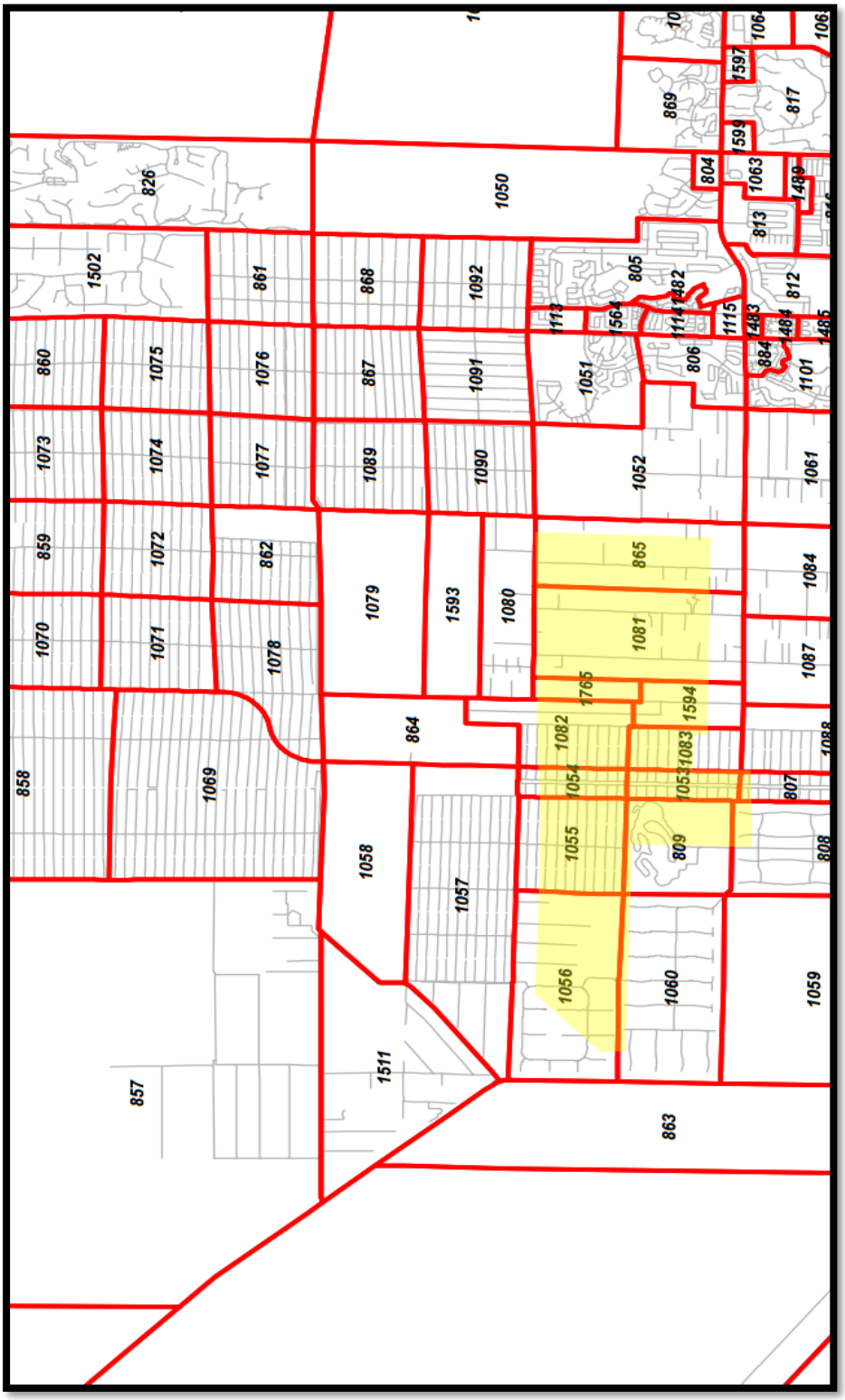
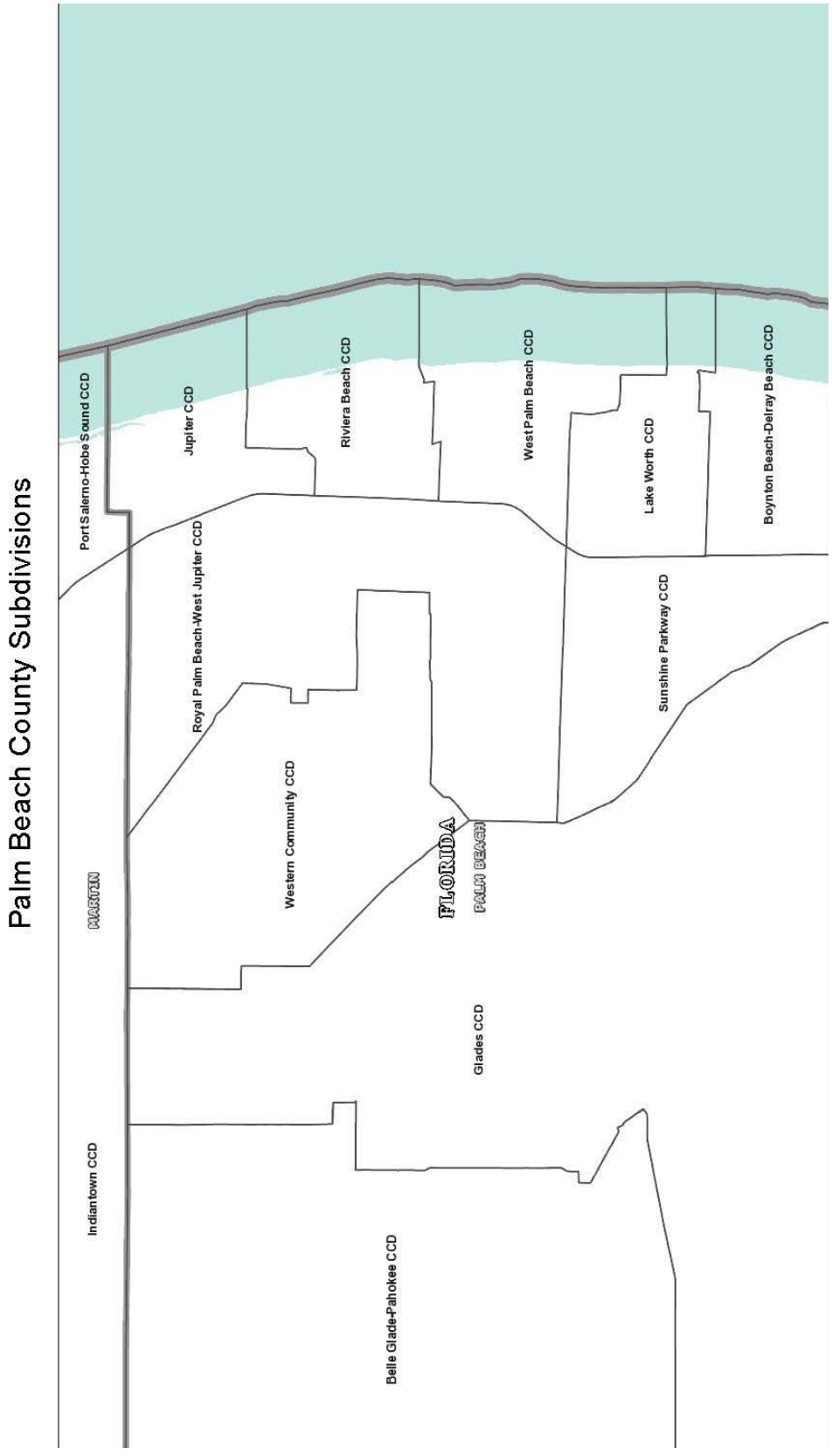


Figure 3.2: 2020 Census County Divisions (CCDs)



In addition to the permanent household population, some people may live in group quarters (e.g. nursing homes). The percent of permanent population expected to live in group quarters is zero in year 2025. However, a group quarters population is projected for 2035 by using the average group quarters rate from the same surrounding CCDs. According to the 2020 Census, the average group quarters rate is 0.653% which equates to 85 people in 2035.

The permanent population estimate for 2025 and projections for years 2035 and 2045 are provided in Table 3.2A based on the anticipated development of housing units and assumptions for group quarters populations. The permanent population projections were calculated by utilizing the projected total housing units (7,200), minus the vacancy rate (4.59%) and the seasonal rate (5.77%), and multiplying by the PPH of 2.70, plus the projected group quarter population.

Table 3.2A: City Permanent Population Projections

Year	Total Housing Units	Permanent Population	Group Quarters Population	Population
2025	3,625	8,774	0	8,774
2035	5,400	13,070	85	13,155
2045	7,200	17,426	114	17,540

The seasonal population projection is based on the seasonal housing rate of 5.77% of projected housing units as well as the plan for a 150-room hotel. An estimate of 2 persons per seasonal house or hotel room is assumed. The seasonal projection is shown in Table 3.2B below.

Table 3.2B: City Seasonal Population Projections

Year	Housing Population	Hotel Population	Total Seasonal
2025	209	0	209
2035	312	300	612
2045	415	300	715

The total population projection, consisting of both permanent and seasonal residents, is shown in Table 3.2C. These numbers were used for purposes of analyzing public infrastructure needs in the 10- and 20-years planning periods.

Table 3.2C: City Total Population Projection

Year	Permanent Population	Seasonal Population	Total Population
2025	8,774	209	8,983
2035	13,155	612	13,767
2045	17,540	715	18,255

Population Projections Utilized for the PBC 10-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan

Table 3.3 provides the 10-year population forecast for the City of Westlake as prepared by Palm Beach County Water Utility Department (PBCWUD) and Planning Division of the Planning, Zoning and Building Department (PBCPZ&B).

Table 3.3: PBC WUD Population Forecast

PBC WUD Served Population	2025	2030	2035
Unincorporated County	473,442	492,881	516,131
Atlantis	2,160	2,186	2,263
Belle Glade	17,722	18,814	19,347
Boca Raton	598	645	662
Cloud Lake	171	174	175
Glen Ridge	276	279	280
Greenacres	45,480	46,327	46,961
Haverhill	2,399	2,557	2,630
Lake Clarke Shores	367	370	407
Loxahatchee Groves	349	589	864
Pahokee	6,086	6,262	6,546
Palm Beach Gardens	1,386	1,585	1,690
Palm Springs	1,903	3,098	3,731
Royal Palm Beach	35,066	36,134	36,409
South Bay	5,315	5,674	5,848
Wellington	9,623	9,653	9,696
Westlake	7,695	10,203	12,747
West Palm Beach	1,046	1,051	1,056
Total Population Served by PBC WUD	**611,084**	**638,482**	**667,443**
The following values represent the population throughout unincorporated Palm Beach County that is self- served via wells. All have the potential to request utility service from PBC WUD at any given time. For conservative facility planning purposes, plants are sized to be able to serve all the self-served population in addition to the population projected throughout the utility service area.			
Self-Served Population	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
Loxahatchee Groves	3,141	3,334	3,454
Unincorporated PBC/Glades	42,784	42,079	41,761
Total Self-Served Population	**45,323**	**44,843**	**44,320**

Source: PBC WUD'S Water Supply Facilities Plan Update Table 5.2

As indicated above in Table 3.3 and compared with the LEC figures in Table 3.4, the population projections utilized in the PBC Water Supply Facilities Work Plan are aligned with and acceptable as representative of Westlake's projected population.

Population Projections Utilized in the 2024 LEC Water Supply Plan Update

Population projections in Table 3.4 for Total Population Served by PBCWUD are slightly higher (638,482) than the Population projections utilized in the Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan update (635,840) per the Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department Utility Summary Table (See below), Appendix E Public Water Supply Utilities Summaries, page E-18. Palm Beach County indicates there is adequate capacity to

maintain the adopted level of service standard for potable water supply for these population projections.

Table 3.4: 2024 LEC Plan Update
Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department Utility Summary

Population and Finished Water Demand					
		Existing	Projected		
		2021	2025	2035	2045
Population		545,848	577,044	635,840	678,344
Average 2017-2021 Per Capita (gallons per day finished water)		103			
Potable Water Demands (daily average annual finished water in mgd)		**56.22**	**59.44**	**65.49**	**69.87**
SFWMD Water Use Permitted Allocation (mgd)					
Potable Water Source		Permit Number 50-00135-W (expires 2053)			
SAS		97.40[a]			
FAS (for blending with SAS)		7.00			
Bulk Finished Water (to Seacoast)		(5.00)			
Total Allocation		**104.4[b]**			
FDEP Potable Water Treatment Capacity (PWS ID # 4504393)					
Permitted Capacity by Source		Cumulative Facility & Project Capacity (mgd)			
		Existing	Projected		
		2021	2025	2035	2045
SAS		103.28	103.28	115.78	115.78
FAS		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Potable Treatment Capacity		**103.28**	**103.28**	**115.78**	**115.78**
Nonpotable Alternative Water Source Treatment Capacity (mgd)					
Reclaimed Water		25.89[c]	27.89[c]	27.89[c]	27.89[c]
Total Nonpotable Treatment Capacity		**25.89**	**27.89**	**27.89**	**27.89**
Project Summary					
Water Supply Projects	Source	Completion Date	Total Capital Cost ($ million)	Projected Cumulative Design Capacity (mgd)	
				2025	2035	2045
Potable Water						
Expansion of WTP 2 to add 12.50 mgd Membrane Softening	SAS	2028	$65.00	0.00	12.50	12.50
Total Potable Water			**$65.00**	**0.00**	**12.50**	**12.50**

[a] The SAS allocation of 97.40 mgd expires in 2042. The base condition allocation for the SAS is 86.99 mgd.
[b] The permitted source allocations do not always total exactly. See the SFWMD water use permit for further information.
[c] The PBCWUD is contracted to provide FPL with up to 22.00 mgd of reclaimed water for cooling purposes at the West County Energy Center. FPL currently uses approximately 14.00 mgd of that amount. This is in addition to the reclaimed capacity listed (25.89 mgd).
[d] The project does not increase overall treatment capacity.
[e] The PBCWUD is contracted to receive up to 10.51 mgd of reclaimed water from BCWWS.

Source: South Florida Water Management Lower East Coast (LEC) Appendix E Public Water Supply Utilities Summaries, page E-18

3.2: Potable Water Level of Service Standard and Demand Projections

SID is the retail provider of potable water within the City. There is an Interlocal Agreement between Palm Beach County and SID regarding the Sale of Bulk Water and Wastewater Service and Establishment of Water, Wastewater, and Reclaimed Water Service Areas and Settling Certain Disputes and Lawsuits Between the Parties, dated April 18, 2006, which provides that SID can purchase bulk water from the County at a rate of up to 5.0

MGD for the next thirty (30) years with provisions to extend the agreement for 50 or more years. SID and Palm Beach County have invested in significant infrastructure in the City's area to provide potable water service. SID maintains water distribution facilities for service within the City and will expand internal potable water distribution lines concurrent with development within the City.

The City's level of service standard for potable water is 110 gallons per capita per day for residential uses and 150 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. per day for non-residential uses with the following exceptions. Schools have a level of service standard of 18 gpd per student. Hotels have a level of service standard of 100 gpd per room. Parks have a level of service standard of 10 gpd per visitor. The per capita level of service standard will be applied to dwelling units using a 2.65 average population per household (PPH) unless it can be demonstrated that a different PPH is applicable. The City will continue to coordinate with SID to monitor and evaluate future operating demands as the City increases utility users and to adjust the level of service standard, if needed, through the planning periods.

Table 3.5 below provides an analysis of potable water demand over the short- and long-term planning periods. The first section identifies the level of service standards used for the planning analysis. The second section identifies existing and projected population and uses that require potable water. Square footage numbers are from the Palm Beach County property appraiser parcel database. Existing student numbers are based on school capacity numbers from the Palm Beach County School District Work Plan and anticipated students from a potential new school. New development square footage, hotel rooms, and college students are based on the existing development orders within the City. Projections of recreation and park daytime visitors are based on averages derived from the National Recreation and Park Association 2016 study of park usage entitled "NRPA Americans' Engagement with Parks Survey." The third section computes the current and projected demand for the planning periods.

In accordance with the 2006 Service Agreement between SID and County, the Agreement allows SID to reserve and purchase up to five (5) million gallons per day of bulk water and wastewater capacity over thirty (30) years. This amount is adequate to meet the projected demands over the 10-year Water Supply Plan planning horizon.

The anticipated facilities needed for the planning periods are identified in Table 4.1 and are also depicted on INF. Map 4.2 and INF. Map 4.3.

Table 3.5: Potable Water Analysis

Potable Water Level of Service			
	Gallons Per Day		
Per Person	110		
Per square foot for Commercial, Civic, and Industrial	0.15		
Per Student	18		
Per Hotel Room	100		
Per visitor of park and recreation facilities	10		
Demand Generators			
	2025	**2035**	**2045**
Population (excluding hotel population)	8,774	13,155	17,540
Commercial, Civic, and Industrial S.F.	1,012,504	35,475,700	35,475,700
K-12 Students	3,220	4,797	5,517
College Students	0	0	3,000
Total Students	3,220	4,797	8,517
Hotel Rooms	0	150	150
Recreation and Park Daytime Visitors	0	650	2,600
Demand Projections			
	2025	**2035**	**2045**
Population (excluding hotel population)	965,140	1,447,050	1,929,400
Commercial, Civic, and Industrial S.F.	151,876	5,321,355	5,321,355
Total Students	57,960	86,346	153,306
Hotel Rooms	0	15,000	15,000
Recreation and Park Daytime Visitors	0	6,500	26,000
Total Demand (Gallons Per Day)	1,174,976	6,876,251	7,445,061

3.3: Water Supply Provided by Local Government

The City does not own or maintain any water supply facilities. SID purchases potable and reuse water from Palm Beach County and will distribute that potable and reuse water as the exclusive retail provider of potable and reuse water within the City.

In accordance with the 2006 Service Agreement between SID and County, the Agreement allows SID to reserve and purchase up to five (5) million gallons per day of bulk water and wastewater capacity over thirty (30) years. This amount is adequate to meet the projected demands.

3.4: Conservation

Neither the County nor the *2024 Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update* identify specific programs within the City. However, as detailed below, the City includes conservation measures in its Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations to support the goals and address the issues identified in the LECWSP.

3.4.1: Local Government Specific Actions, Programs, Regulations, or Opportunities

The City's Comprehensive Plan includes a number of policies, as detailed later in the Plan, that encourage conservation measures and the use of reuse water within the City. The City will continue implementing these polices through its Land Development Regulations and other programs in coordination with SID.

Restrictions in Permitted Water Use

- The City shall implement the Mandatory Year-Round Irrigation Conservation Measures as detailed in 40E-24 Florida Administrative Code.
- The City's Code of Ordinances shall include requirements for restrictions on water use during times an "emergency situation" is declared by SFWMD or when the City Council determines a reduction in water consumption is necessary to alleviate a local water shortage within the City's water system. Water restrictions may include reduction of hours and days allowed for irrigation, washing of vehicles, washing of outdoor surfaces, operation of ornamental fountains, operation of air conditioning without a recirculation system, limitations on filling and use of swimming pools, limitations on escapement of water through defective plumbing, restrictions on hotels and restaurants as to the minimum amount of water necessary to conduct operations and other restrictions as necessary.

Use of Florida-Friendly Landscape Principles

- The City's Land Development Code provides for the use of Florida-friendly landscaping materials including the minimum percent of required pervious area that must follow the principles of Florida Friendly Landscape provisions as set forth in *the South Florida Water Management District's Xeriscape Plant Guide II.*

Requirement of Ultra-Low Volume Plumbing in New Construction

- The City has adopted the Florida Building Code (FBC) which contains plumbing flow restriction requirements. The County Code prohibits a City within its jurisdiction from enacting standards less stringent from the FBC. The City's Building and Inspection Services Division also includes in their procedures provisions for new construction to have water conservation control devices installed per the Florida Plumbing Code, as a condition for granting certificates of occupancy.

Water Conservation Based Rate Structure

- SID has a conservation-based water rate structure, which includes an increasing rate with increasing use, as a means of reducing demand.

Meter Replacement Program

- Unaccounted for water summaries shall be submitted to the District annually, within one year of adoption of this Work Plan.

Rain Sensor Overrides for New Lawn Sprinkler System

- The City shall adopt the FBC, which requires the installation of rain sensors on new irrigation systems. Additionally, the City shall include provisions regarding rain sensors on automatic lawn sprinkler systems in its Land Development Code.

Public Information Program

- The City shall coordinate with SID to develop a program to provide water conservation information and practices to the City's residents and SID customers through the City and SID webpages and an annual Water Quality Report.
- The City will coordinate future water conservation efforts with SID and the SFWMD. In addition, City will continue to support and expand existing goals, objectives and policies in the Comprehensive Plan promoting water conservation in a cost-effective and environmentally sensitive manner. City will continue to actively support the SFWMD and its water supplier(s) in the implementation of new regulations or programs designed to conserve water during the dry season.

3.5: Reuse

State law supports reuse efforts. Florida's utilities, local governments, and water management districts have led the nation in the quantity of reclaimed water reused and public acceptance of reuse programs. Section 373.250(1) F.S. provides "the encouragement and promotion of water conservation and reuse of reclaimed water, as defined by the department, are state objectives and considered to be in the public interest." In addition, Section 403.064(1), F.S., states "reuse is a critical component of meeting the state's existing and future water supply needs while sustaining natural systems."

3.5.1: Local Government Specific Actions, Programs, Regulations, or Opportunities

The City supports water reuse initiatives under consideration by both the SFWMD and Palm Beach County and the implementation of new regulations or programs designed to increase the volume of reclaimed water used and public acceptance of reclaimed water. The City's Comprehensive Plan encourages both conservation of water and use of alternative water supplies, such as reclaimed water for irrigation.

4.0: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

This section provides a brief description of the City's Capital Improvements Program and Policies for Water Supply.

4.1: Work Plan Projects

Based on the population projections and a capacity analysis for the short-term planning period there is adequate facility capacity to maintain the adopted level of service standard for potable water supply as provided through interlocal agreements between SID and Palm Beach County. SID plans on expanding distribution lines for potable water and beginning the interconnection process of water with the County's lines within the 2023 planning period.

SID's planned improvements for potable water are listed in the Capital Improvement Schedule and are shown on attached INF Maps 4.2 and 4.3. Pursuant to the Westlake/SID Interlocal, these improvements have and will continue to be provided in order to ensure the achievement and maintenance of the adopted level of service standards for potable water and wastewater. SID is constructing facilities and otherwise facilitating these improvements using non-ad valorem assessments, developer contributions, and other sources of revenue.

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Table 4.1: 5-Year Capital Improvement Schedule Summary

5-Year Capital Improvements Schedule:
Summary of Total Project Costs By Year

Project Description	Priority	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	Total Funding Amount	Funding Source*
Saddle Bay Drive	High	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 996,660.00	$ -	$ -	$ 996,660.00	Developer / Bonds
Persimmon Blvd E Phase 5 (Up to Roundabout)	High	$ 967,678.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 967,678.00	Developer / Bonds
Persimmon Blvd E Phase 6 (Up to 140th)	High	$ -	$ 3,045,923.00	$ 1,328,640.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,374,563.00	Developer / Bonds
Persimmon Blvd W Phase 3	High	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,251,225.00	$ -	$ 1,251,225.00	Developer / Bonds
Town Center Parkway SW Phase 3	High	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,083,200.00	$ 2,083,200.00	Developer / Bonds
Town Center Parkway NW Phase 1	High	$ 1,036,945.00	$ 1,267,377.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,304,322.00	Developer / Bonds
Town Center Parkway NW Phase 2	High	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,713,660.00	$ -	$ 1,713,660.00	Developer / Bonds
Stormwater Management Lakes – Parcel V	High	$ 4,216,951.00	$ 221,945.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,438,896.00	Developer / Bonds
Stormwater Management Lakes – Parcel U	High	$ 5,255,210.00	$ 927,390.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,182,600.00	Developer / Bonds
Stormwater Management Lakes – Silverlake	High	$ -	$ 2,290,625.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,290,625.00	Developer / Bonds
Stormwater Management Lakes – Parcel B	High	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,700,635.00	$ -	$ 1,700,635.00	Developer / Bonds
Water Main from (Parcel V to SE Interconnect)	High	$ -	$ 243,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 243,000.00	Developer / Bonds
Force Main from (Persimmon Phase 6 to SE Interconnect)	High	$ -	$ 305,200.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 305,200.00	Developer / Bonds
Community Park (Parcel C-4)	High	$ 1,450,000.00	$ 3,165,000.00	$ 885,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,500,000.00	Bonds
Seminole Improvement District Complex	High	$ 647,368.00	$ 1,817,632.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,465,000.00	Bonds
TOTAL	-	**$ 13,574,152.00**	**$ 13,284,092.00**	**$ 2,213,640.00**	**$ 996,660.00**	**$ 4,665,520.00**	**$ 2,083,200.00**	**$ 36,817,264.00**	**-**

5.0: GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Comprehensive Plan Goals, Objectives, and Policies (GOPs) are included in the Elements to ensure implementation and future updates of the 10 Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan as required by Section 163.3177 (6) (c), F.S. As GOPs are often amended outside of the cycle for Water Supply Facilities Work Plan amendments (i.e. Evaluation and Appraisal Report amendments every seven (7) years), the GOPs are contained in the Comprehensive Plan and are not part of the officially adopted Water Supply Plan. Associated Comprehensive Plan amendments to relevant GOPs will be adopted concurrently with the Work Plan update.

Policy INF 1.2.1 The City hereby adopts by reference the 2026 City of Westlake Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan), ~~dated March 2018~~, for a planning period of not less than 10 years. The Work Plan addresses issues that pertain to water supply facilities and requirements needed to serve current and future development within the City's water service area. The City shall review and update the Work Plan at least every five (5) years within 18 months after the governing board of the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) approves an updated Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan. Any changes affecting the Work Plan shall be included in the annual Capital Improvements Plan update to ensure consistency between the Work Plan and the Capital Improvements Element.

Policy INF 1.7.2 Support the SFWMD ~~2013~~ 2024 Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan Update and coordinate with SFWMD on its implementation.

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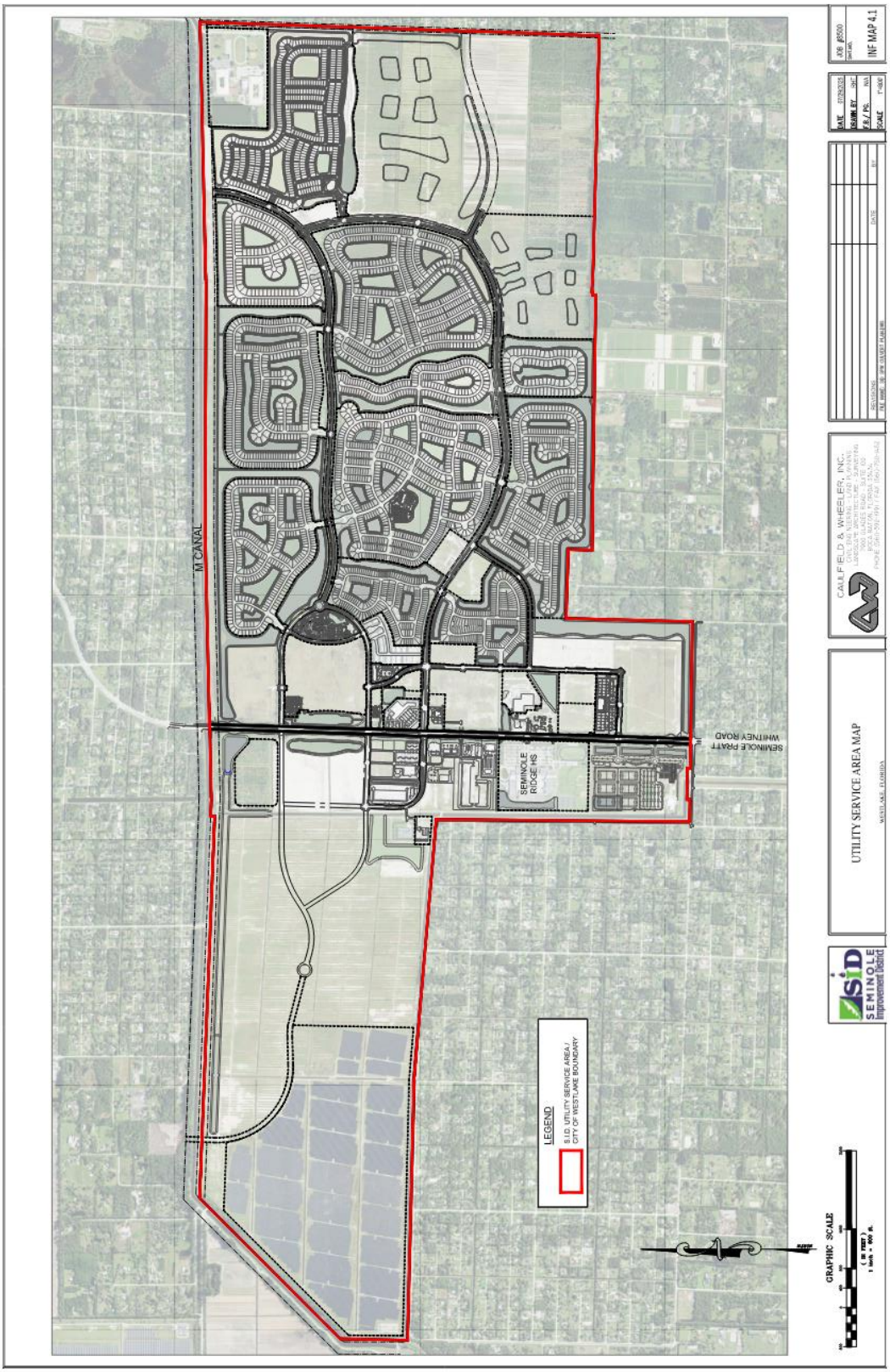
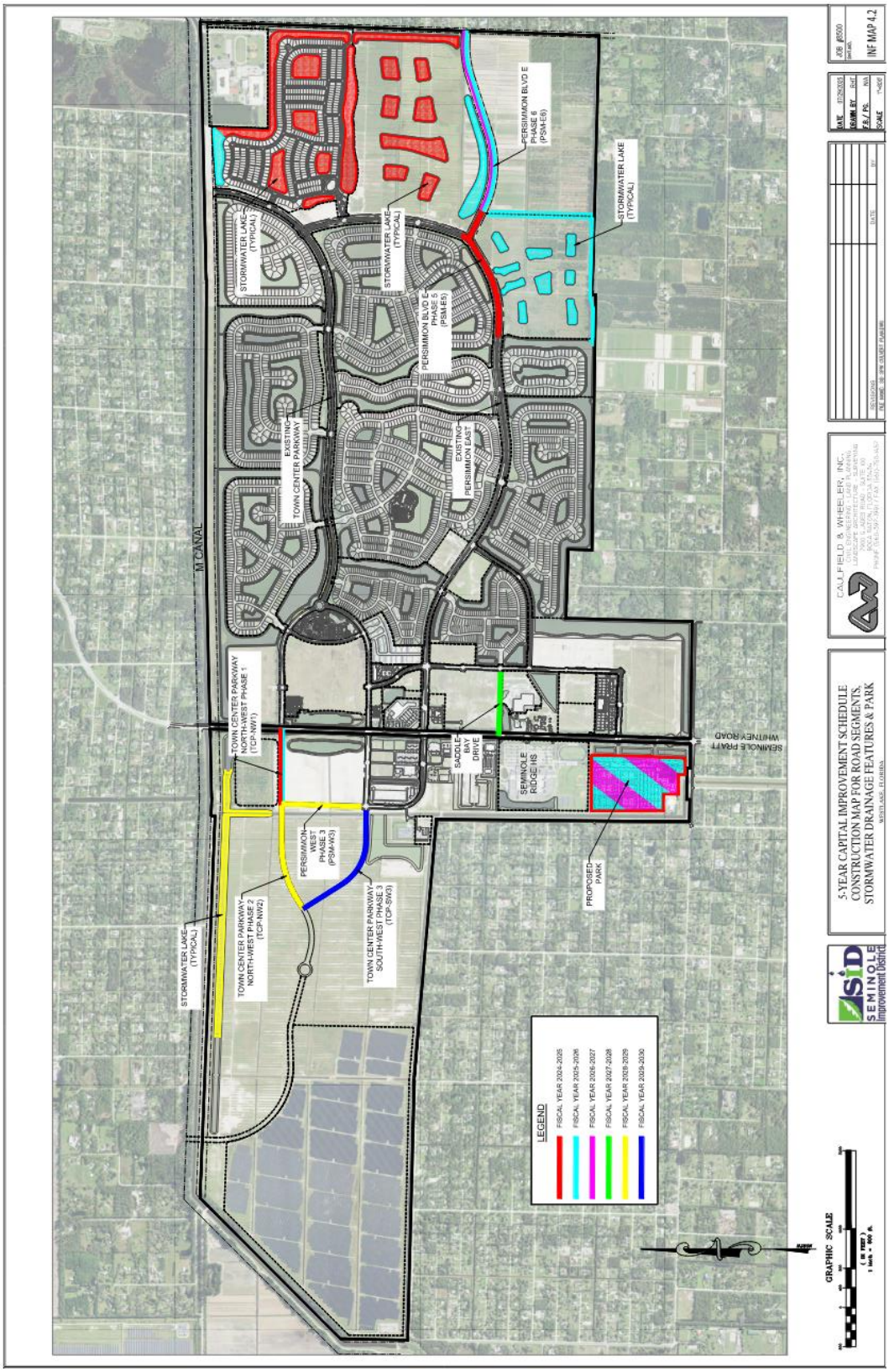
6.0 MAPS

Map 4.1: Utility Service Area Map



INF Map 4.2: 5-Year Capital Improvement Schedule



INF Map 4.3: 2035-Year Capital Improvement Schedule