Drought Issues and Challenges in South Florida 2006-2007

Terrie Bates South Florida Water Management District September 26, 2007



Challenges of Drought Management

You don't know it's coming You don't know when it's going to be over You can't make it rain Impacts go on and on and on..... **Options are limited Every decision is subject to Monday** morning quarterbacking



Challenges of Drought Management

You don't know it's coming

You don't know when it's going to be over

You can't make it rain

Impacts go on and on and on.....

→ Options are limited ←

Every decision is subject to Monday morning quarterbacking



Key Management Options

Prioritizing regional system operations Deviations from ACOE regulation schedules Water restrictions Enforcement **Utility Operations – AWS/shift pumpage Reclaimed water for recharge Stormwater recharge Agricultural water deliveries & cutbacks Golf course cut-backs Environmental enhancement opportunities**

sfwmd.gov

















Hindsight Drought started after Hurricane Wilma in November 2005



ACOE Operations in 2006 to Lower Lake Before Hurricane Season



Wet Season Bust in 2006 & 2007



Reliance on Regional CSF System

Water deliveries to maintain high groundwater levels during the dry season & recharge wellfields SFWMD Canals local / secondary canals

> Regional recharge +/- 900 MGD

Limited reuse & AWS in Lower East Coast



sfymdlgoy

Regional Canal Conveyance – Palm Beach County





Consumptive Use Permits





Prioritized Operation of CFS System

#1 Priority:

Protection of coastal wellfields & public water supplies





Water Restrictions in South Florida

Restrictions started in November, 2006

Increasing levels of restrictions as drought intensified

WMD enforcement 1,300 violations \$ 350,000 collected

Local govt. enforces single-family home violations



SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Demand Reductions in Response to Water Restrictions in Lower East Coast



"Utilities of Concern" or "at Risk"





"Utilities of Concern" or "at Risk"



"Utilities of Concern": wellfields near saltwater interface, but also have a western wellfield, AWS or interconnects

"Utilities at Risk": wellfields near saltwater interface, but with <u>no western</u> wellfields, and/or limited AWS or interconnects



"Utilities of Concern" or "at Risk"





DEP Emergency Order to facilitate backup wellfield operations: allowed exceedance of some secondary drinking water standards & sodium

Surprise Findings: Most utilities had no definitive contingency plans for loss of source, limited interconnect agreements and/or unidentified or untested interconnects

Utilities at Risk Lake Worth, Lantana, Dania, Hallandale

WMD Emergency **Orders** limiting or prohibiting pumpage of eastern wells

Phase III water restrictions (one day a week irrigation)

WCA2B

C-9 EXT



Emergency Groundwater Recharge Options Using Reclaimed Water



Increase recharge by:

- Increase reclaimed water flows to permitted wetland systems
- Activation of back-up rapid infiltration or percolation systems
 - Discharge to stormwater management systems
- Solution of the second second

Benefits:

Increase groundwater recharge Prevent saltwater intrusion Environmental enhancement Fire protection



City of West Palm Beach: Reclaimed Water to Wetland to Aquifer Recharge

Deliver L-8 reservoir water & mix with reclaimed water

L-8 chlorides diluted by reclaimed water

Wetland recharge offsets wellfield pumpage

Wellfield returns water to surface water supply for utility

Emergency Order approved by DEP





Rapid Infiltration or Percolation Systems

Most of these systems already permitted as back-up recharge systems

Emergency Order approved by DEP







Stormwater Management Systems 🚫

Stormwater ponds at treatment facilities and golf courses





Groundwater Recharge via Isolated Canals

Use isolated canals as groundwater recharge system





Capturing Stormwater for Recharge

Even in drought, heavy rainfall can exceed regional canal capacity

More than 2 BILLION gallons of water moved into local storage to minimize discharges to tide





Regional System Operation for Agricultural Water Deliveries



Measures to mitigate economic impacts to agriculture

(+/- 500,000 acres in EAA)

Temporary Forward Pumps





14 temporary 100-cfs forward pumps installed

Temporary Forward Pumps

45% cutback of 1-in-10 irrigation demands Pumps insufficient to deliver full allocation





Golf Course Water Restrictions



No specified watering days or times

Performance-based cutbacks: of 15%, 30% & 45%

Weekly on-line reporting of metered water use

Civil penalties for non-reporting & overpumpage 176 courses in LEC147 courses in LWC36 courses in UEC





SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Environmental Enhancement Opportunities











St. Lucie Canal May 2007







Outlook for 2008? BAD NEWS 8



Lake Okeechobee SFWMM September 2007 Position Analysis



(See assumptions @ http://www.sfwmd.gov/org/pld/hsm/sfwmm_pa.html)

Thu Sep 6 10:10:06 2007

Pray for Rain ! **

(** over the Kissimmee Valley & Lake)

