



Palm Beach County Water Resources Task Force



July 23, 2020
1:30pm

Webex

Meeting Minutes

Water Resources Task Force Attendees

Seat ID	Member Name	Status	Alternate Name	Status
1	Monica Mayotte	Present	Vacant	
2	Vacant		Vacant	
3	Chip Block (Chair)	Present	Vacant	
4	Jason Haselkorn	Present	Vacant	
5	Rachelle Litt (Vice Chair)	Present	Vacant	
6	David Stewart	Absent	Vacant	
7	Gregg Weiss	Present	Melissa McKinlay	Absent
8	Vacant		Vacant	
9	Tommy Strowd	Present	Vacant	
10	Vacant		Vacant	
11	Jay Steinle	Present	Mark Elsner	Present
12	Vacant		Vacant	
13	Vacant		Vacant	
14	Michael Johnson	Absent	Greg Shafer	Absent

1. Call to Order and Introductions

A quorum was observed and Chip Block (Jupiter Inlet Colony) called the July 23, 2020 meeting of the Palm Beach County (County) Water Resources Task Force (WRTF) to order at approximately 1:40pm. WRTF members then introduced themselves to the meeting attendees. The attached attendee list provides the full list of meeting attendees that was able to be obtained from the Webex participant list.

2. Consider Approval of January 30, 2020 and March 6, 2020 Meeting Minutes

Monica Mayotte (Boca Raton) made a motion to approve the January 30, 2020 and March 6, 2020 WRTF Meeting Minutes which was seconded by Jay Steinle (South Florida Water Management District or SFWMD). The minutes were then approved unanimously by the WRTF.

3. Review and Evaluation of FEMA's Coastal Flood Risk Study and 2019 Preliminary Maps

Jeremy McBryan (Palm Beach County) introduced Dave Swigler from Baird and Associates (Baird), who the County hired to review and evaluate the Federal Emergency Management Agency's

(FEMA) Coastal Flood Risk Study and associated Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for eastern Palm Beach County released by FEMA in December 2019.

Mr. Swigler provided an overview of the purpose of FEMA's Flood Insurance Studies which is to define the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) for the 1 percent annual chance (or 100-year) event which is the basis for flood insurance premiums. The last time FEMA performed a coastal study was in 1978; therefore the data and technical tools that exist today should enable improved flood risk characterization.

In addition to unincorporated areas of the County, the following municipalities are affected by the preliminary 2019 FIRMs: Boca Raton, Boynton Beach, Briny Breezes, Delray Beach, Gulfstream, Highland Beach, Hypoluxo, Juno Beach, Jupiter, Jupiter Inlet Colony, Lake Park, Lake Worth Beach, Lantana, Manalapan, North Palm Beach, Ocean Ridge, Palm Beach, Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach Shores, Riviera Beach, South Palm Beach, Tequesta and West Palm Beach. Specifically, the SFHA increased by approximately 1,900 acres within the County which will likely result in higher flood insurance premiums for property owners in these areas.

Mr. Swigler stated that the focus of Baird's review and evaluation is on the data and documentation and modeling and mapping methodologies and assumptions used by FEMA. Mr. Swigler then provided an overview of the Baird's preliminary key findings which include the following: 1) FEMA's validation storms are not representative for Palm Beach County; 2) FEMA's model setup had limited accuracy in simulated storm surge; 3) FEMA's 1 percent annual chance (aka 100-year) event stillwater elevations (one of the factors used to develop base flood elevations (BFEs) and the inland extent of flooding) offshore of the County appear high, especially when compared to results of FEMA's study for Martin County and areas north; 4) FEMA's results appear to have been impacted by the lack of a fine regional model grid for the northern 32 miles of the County; and 5) FEMA's model does not accurately model the hydraulics (or water movement) in the Boynton Inlet resulting in higher than expected water levels in the southern Lake Worth Lagoon (LWL) Estuary.

Ms. Mayotte asked if the community rating system (CRS) program helps to lower flood insurance premiums. Mr. Swigler stated yes. Ms. Mayotte asked why FEMA did not include some of the more recent storms, for example hurricanes after Hurricane Wilma in 2005. Mr. Swigler stated that due to the protracted timelines of FEMA flood studies, there are limits to the data and information that can be used.

Commissioner Gregg Weiss (Palm Beach County) asked how this gets resolved and what is the way forward. Mr. Swigler stated that the collection and compilation of all work performed by Baird should be reviewed by the County to assist in determining how to proceed. FEMA has a 90-day appeal period where communities can submit information for FEMA's consideration. FEMA would then decide what needs to be done based on their review of the community's input. Commissioner Weiss asked if an independent body gets involved if FEMA does not agree with the community's input or technical concerns. Mr. McBryan stated we are still trying to understand

potential forward paths and hopes the County can work with FEMA to determine the options once we have transmitted the results of Baird review and evaluation.

Mr. Steinle stated that he has observed insurance rates rising and insurance providers leaving the area over the years and asked if insurance companies will be affected by this study and if they have to wait for the results before they can adjust rates. Mr. Swigler clarified that this study affects flood insurance offered by the federal government only, and does not directly affect windstorm or other types of insurance offered by private insurance companies.

Ms. Mayotte asked if sea level rise estimates or modeling was incorporated. Mr. Swigler stated that sea level rise was not specifically included, however, FEMA's use of recent ocean water level data inherently includes the effects of sea level rise. But no projections of future sea level rise conditions were incorporated by FEMA in their study.

4. Florida Legislature 2020 Regular Session Environmental Resources Report

Frank Bernardino (Anfield Consulting) provided an overview of the 2020 legislative session that ended in March. One of the major bills that passed in 2020 was Senate Bill (SB) 712 which affects many areas of water resources, water quality and the environment including septic tanks, domestic wastewater, stormwater, biosolids, potable reuse, and agricultural best management practices (BMPs).

SB 712 directs the following: 1) septic tank regulation moves from the Department of Health to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP); 2) development of a wastewater grant program (with a 50 percent cost match) that prioritizes facilities in areas where wastewater is a source of water quality violations; 3) requires an update of stormwater rules and increased enforcement; 4) strengthens agricultural BMPs verification and enforcement; 5) increases regulation of biosolids application; and 6) directs DEP to promulgate Direct Potable Reuse rule.

SB 712 will also result in additional requirements for local governments in that utilities will be required to develop management plans for wastewater collection and treatment systems to ensure adequate maintenance of their systems. House Bill (HB) 73 addresses and requires strategies and procedures for the management and handling of contaminated recyclable materials. HB 1091 increases the penalty schedule for a wide variety of environmental violations with an emphasis on unlawful discharge of wastewater and authorizes voluntary sanitary sewer lateral inspection programs which include a new disclosure at time of sale if inspections reveal problems. SB 178 requires sea level rise projection studies be performed before the construction of new projects using state funds in the coastal construction zone. HB 101 reduces the retainage a public entity or local government can withhold from a private contractor until the project's final completion from 10 to 5 percent. HB 441 raises the limit on public procurement of construction projects from \$2 to \$4 million and raises the limit on individual studies from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

Appropriations in the final approved Fiscal Year 2020-2021 budget include \$318.6 million for Everglades Restoration which includes the following: Restoration Strategies (\$32.7 million); Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir (\$64 million); Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Implementation (\$168.2 million); Northern Everglades and Estuaries (\$47 million). The final budget also includes \$236.6 million for water quality improvements which includes the following: Septic-to-Sewer/Wastewater Treatment (\$25 million); Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs; \$25 million); Everglades Water Quality Improvements (\$50 million); Indian River Lagoon Water Quality Improvement (\$25 million); Coral Reef Protection and Restoration (\$10 million). The final budget also included \$40 million for alternative water supply development. The above funds for septic-to-sewer, TMDL and Coral Reef Protection and Restoration are available to local governments through grant programs and will be coordinated through a new online application portal.

Environmental Appropriations supported by the County that were included in the FY2020-2021 budget include the Blue Green Algae Task Force (\$10.8 million); Innovative Technology Grants for Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs; \$10 million); Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program (\$130.7 million) and Wastewater SRF Loan Program (\$228.6 million), Florida Resilient Coastline Initiative (\$10 million); Florida Forever (\$100 million); and Petroleum Tanks Cleanup (\$125 million). Unfortunately, \$800,000 for the Loxahatchee River Preservation Initiative and \$850,000 for the Lake Worth Lagoon Initiative were vetoed by the Governor.

Mr. Block asked about the impacts of the various septic tank and wastewater regulations on local governments. Mr. Bernardino anticipates significant impacts as wholesale changes to septic tank regulations are likely.

Commissioner Weiss asked if the ongoing improvements at the Loggerhead Marinelife Center in June Beach, which are at least partially funded by state dollars, will be affected by the sea level rise projection study bill. Mr. Bernardino stated that rulemaking would need to be completed before it takes affect so that project, if ongoing, will probably be exempt

Commissioner Weiss stated that it seems the LWL Estuary does not get the same attention or funding from the legislature as many other estuaries. Mr. Bernardino stated that there are hundreds of millions of dollars in unallocated Amendment 1 funds that must be used for water and land protection. Some local communities have been successful in carving out some of those funds on a recurring basis, e.g. Lake Apopka, central and northern Florida springs, etc. There may be opportunities for LWL Estuary projects to be funded via Amendment 1 dollars and we should coordinate with other local governments and our legislative delegation to keep this front and center in people's minds.

Ms. Mayotte asked if HB 1091 includes increased penalties for individuals that dump prohibited materials into storm drains. Mr. Bernardino said no as the focus of the increased fines in this bill is focused on local governments.

5. Lake Okeechobee Operations Issues Update

Tommy Strowd (Lake Worth Drainage District or LWDD) provided an overview of the three key ongoing Lake Okeechobee operations-related initiatives that are being led by either the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or the SFWMD.

The first is the Lake Okeechobee System Operating Manual (LOSOM) which is the process to develop a new operational schedule for Lake Okeechobee that is intended to be implemented to coincide with the completion of the Herbert Hoover Dike (HHD) repairs expected to be complete by the end of 2022. If you recall, the failure risk associated with the suboptimal structural integrity of the HHD prompted a revised Lake Okeechobee operating schedule to go into effect in 2008 (intended to be temporary) that lowered the Lake's water levels. At the time, it was expected that once the HHD repairs were complete, Lake operations would return to pre-2008 conditions and the water supply impacts that occurred due to lower Lake levels would be alleviated.

System Operating Manuals were conceptualized as part of Everglades Restoration to ensure individual project operations were appropriately integrated into regional system operations. The USACE is currently developing and evaluating performance measures which will assist in assessing the performance of operational scenarios for various ecosystems and authorized project objectives (flood control, water supply, lake ecology, etc.). The next step in the LOSOM process is a modeling and statistical exercise intended to find the best-performing scenarios for each of the objectives. The following step will then attempt to develop and assess the best-performing operational scenarios for all project objectives.

Several stakeholders (including LWDD) were concerned with the USACE's position that the federal Savings Clause does not apply to the LOSOM effort; we hope that as the multi-objective assessments occur, LOSOM operational scenarios can greatly improve water supply performance as compared to the conditions that have resulted from the current Lake Okeechobee operational schedule.

The second initiative is the SFWMD's Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) Reservoir Water Reservation, which is linked to Lake Okeechobee operations since the objective of the EAA Reservoir is to enable additional Lake Okeechobee water to be stored, treated and then directed south to the Everglades. State law requires that the water made available by an Everglades Restoration Project (the EAA Reservoir in this case) be reserved (or protected) to ensure the benefits of that "new" water achieve the intended ecosystem restoration purpose and not be used by urban or agricultural users. Analysis performed to date do not appear to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impacts that the EAA Reservoir may have on Lake Okeechobee water levels, water supplies of existing permitted water users, the ecology of the Lake or estuaries, etc. A rule development workshop is being held August 6 and public comment is due August 27.

The third initiative is the USACE's 2020 Planned Deviation to the existing Lake Okeechobee regulation schedule. Back in August 2019, the USACE released a Draft Environmental Assessment

and Proposed Finding of No Significant Impact. However, due to the large number of public comments received and concerns raised on the lack of technical information and public involvement, the USACE did some additional technical analysis and published the results in a supplemental environmental assessment on July 1 and held a public workshop on July 21.

The 2020 Planned Deviation is proposed to address HABs, that have recently become a problem in the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Estuaries, and the human health and safety concerns associated with HABs. The USACE has the authority to consider other objectives when revising the Lake Okeechobee operational schedules, but they are required to balance other objectives with the Congressionally-authorized project objectives.

The proposed 2020 Planned Deviation greatly increases the USACE's operational flexibility and it will allow Lake releases to be held back during times when HABs exist, have the potential to exist or have existed previously. The proposed Planned Deviation also requires that the held back or "banked" releases be made up in the future by releasing water at other times with the goal of resulting in the same total volume of discharges that would have occurred without the deviation. The timing of these deviation operations are key and we need to look closely to ensure water supply impacts that exist under the current Lake Okeechobee schedule are not exacerbated.

Mr. Strowd stated that while the federal government does not have authority to address water quality under federal law, it appears that the USACE is trying to apply water operations solutions to what is primarily a water quality problem. Comments on the 2020 Planned Deviation are due July 30, 2020. Keep in mind that this deviation will likely be in effect until the end of 2022 or whenever LOSOM supersedes it.

Mr. Block asked about the implications of the proposed lower Lake Okeechobee levels on water supplies for the City of West Palm Beach and the Loxahatchee River. Mr. Strowd responded that the concern is that lowering the Lake level in the dry season may result in the inability of Lake Okeechobee to provide water supplies to the City or the Loxahatchee River (or secondary water users like the LWDD) when the need is great.

Mr. Steinle stated that his perspective is that one of the main objectives of the Planned Deviation is to hold off on Lake releases (keep water in the Lake) when algal blooms exist, which typically occur in the summer when the Lake is highest. He then stated he is trying to understand the water supply concerns that have been raised with the deviation since algal blooms do not typically occur in the dry season, when the need for water supply from the Lake is greatest.

Mr. Strowd stated that for most years, the planned deviation would perform as expected and he understands why the USACE proposed it. However, in anticipation of holding back water within the Lake when algal bloom potential is highest in the summer, the deviation proposes to lower the Lake during the prior dry season. With these operations and if lower than expected rainfall occurs, the Lake may drop to levels that would result in man-made drought conditions and significant water supply impacts.

6. Lake Worth Lagoon Update

Mr. Block introduced Deb Drum (Palm Beach County) who will provide an update on the LWL Estuary including a brief overview of flow, salinity, seagrass, and fish conditions as well as County restoration projects. The County continues to have trouble elevating the LWL Estuary to an even playing field with other estuaries during discussions of federal and state ecosystem restoration projects and other estuary protection efforts.

Freshwater inputs to the LWL Estuary are primarily from the C-51 Canal. These freshwater flows are much lower than the damaging freshwater flows to the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Estuaries from Lake Okeechobee and local watersheds and sometimes that fact often results in the minimization or dismissal of concerns of the relatively smaller volumes of excess freshwater flows to the LWL Estuary.

Ms. Drum stated that the spatial extent of seagrass in the LWL Estuary has declined from 2013 to 2018, although many estuaries have had similar seagrass declines so there may be a larger environmental driver of these changes, such as climate change, beyond impacts from excess freshwater discharges with large sediment loading.

In addition to potentially affecting seagrass, freshwater flows and water quality are also a driver of oyster health. One of the County's concerns with the effort to update the Lake Okeechobee operational plan (LOSOM) is the potential for additional damaging freshwater discharges (and sediment) to be conveyed to the LWL Estuary.

Ms. Drum said that fish diversity is quite good (i.e. high) in the LWL Estuary; results are based on an annual Fishing Challenge, a Citizen Science program, and seine netting and other fish sampling near County restoration sites in the LWL Estuary.

Ms. Drum then described the County's ongoing Tarpon Cove Restoration Project located adjacent to and east of the El Cid neighborhood in the City of West Palm Beach. Tarpon Cove will create, restore or enhance ~35 acres of seagrass habitat, ~3 acres of intertidal islands, ~2 acres of oyster/artificial reef and 0.3 acres of a bird island.

Ms. Drum mentioned that we are collectively investing in LWL Estuary restoration, so any and all related water resources projects by state and local partners, such as regional storage reservoirs, stormwater quality improvement projects, septic-to-sewer projects, will all help to continue LWL Estuary restoration momentum. In addition, volunteers are critical to the County's LWL Estuary restoration projects as they plant many mangroves and cordgrass plants. And the within-LWL Estuary projects are successful as bird nesting by oyster catchers and least terns are being observed on the constructed islands and habitats.

Mr. Steinle stated he hears loud and clear the need for additional focus on and resources for the LWL Estuary. The SFWMD Governing Board recently approved a sediment study for the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee and there were some comments from stakeholders to include the LWL

Estuary in that study. Mr. Steinle stated the LWL already has a sediment trap and an ongoing study to evaluate the effectiveness of that trap and is therefore somewhat ahead of the other estuaries in that regard. Mr. Steinle asked if, instead of conducting additional sediment studies for the LWL Lagoon, it would make more sense to dedicate future resources to manage the C-51 sediment trap more effectively based on the results of the ongoing C-51 sediment trap study which should be available by the end of 2020. Mr. Steinle stated that SFWMD staff will reach out to the County to discuss further. Ms. Drum and Mr. McBryan would welcome additional discussions and collaboration with SFWMD on this issue.

Commissioner Weiss stated that he is so appreciative of the work that the County has done in the LWL Estuary. He also stated that his previous comments on the lack of attention on the LWL Estuary was not intended for our local delegation; Representative Caruso and Senator Berman have been longstanding advocates for the LWL Estuary. However, others who do not live in the County may not understand that there is an Estuary in the County and may not understand the ecological, economic, and recreational importance of the LWL Estuary.

Commissioner Weiss asked about the impacts of freshwater discharges that may not be able to be exchanged with the Atlantic Ocean due to the distance between the C-51 Canal and the LWL Estuary inlets. Ms. Drum reiterated that freshwater inputs to the central LWL Estuary are largely influenced by regional water management, including operation of Everglades Stormwater Treatment Area 1 East. Ms. Drum also stated that the central LWL Estuary receives most of the freshwater inputs but due to the location of the inlets (i.e. connections to the Atlantic Ocean), the ability to exchange freshwater with seawater is limited. A hydrodynamic model for the LWL Estuary does not currently exist; a model could help us to better understand perceived problems and identify solutions. In addition, the removal of a large water storage reservoir from an Everglades Restoration project, that would have assisted in storing and diverting excess freshwater from the LWL Estuary, will result in continued impacts to the LWL Estuary.

Commissioner Weiss asked Ms. Drum to talk about how stormwater affects the LWL Estuary. Ms. Drum stated that stormwater discharges from the large coastal watershed, stormwater runoff from the western C-51 Basin, and Lake Okeechobee discharges all have an impact on the LWL Estuary. We also need to consider septic systems and their potential impacts on water quality. The Lake Worth Lagoon Management Plan update, currently in progress, will address many of these issues.

7. Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project Update

Mr. McBryan reminded attendees that the County hired a consultant to perform some technical modeling of additional restoration alternatives and the final report is available on the WRTF website in the Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration webpage.

Moving on to the legislative side, the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2020 was voted favorably out of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 15 and includes authorization of the Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project. In addition, the

County has been working with our legislative delegation to include some language in WRDA that would have directed additional coordination and cooperation between the USACE and the County, specifically regarding the proposed Mecca Reservoir. This language was not supported by the USACE and was therefore not included in WRDA. The County will continue to work with our legislative delegation and the USACE as the WRDA bill and project proceeds.

8. Landscape Irrigation Ordinance Discussion

Mr. McBryan stated that the County has started the process of reviewing existing landscape irrigation ordinances in an effort to understand the level of effort needed to update those ordinances. Earlier in 2020, SFWMD sent letters to local governments that SFWMD determined to not have ordinances that incorporated all SFWMD rule elements. Mr. McBryan stated that the SFWMD rule applies to all water users, independent of what local ordinances have been adopted by local governments, however, we are seeing more emphasis on this topic from the SFWMD. The County thinks it makes sense to take a look at this and proceed with ordinance updates. Mr. McBryan is conducting outreach with as many water resources and local government groups as possible and letting them know that the County is starting down this path and open to coordinating with local governments and other partners as it makes good sense to have consistent ordinances throughout all areas of the County.

Mr. Steinle said he thinks this is an important item and one that should be easy to find agreement on. Since 2010, the SFWMD has had an irrigation rule for the region in effect which allows irrigation 2 days per week and includes a provision for a third day, if needed. This rule needs to be adopted by the County and by cities. SFWMD re-audited the program recently and found that of 157 local governments within the SFWMD boundaries, only 19 governments have adopted all the elements of the SFWMD rule. Of the 40 local governments within the County, only four local governments have adopted ordinances with all elements of the SFWMD rule. Landscape irrigation accounts for more than half of residential water use so as a WRTF body, this seems like an easy one for use to do and convey our support to have the local governments within the County commit to doing its part. This is a way we can make an immediate impact, especially as many are talking about water supply concerns. I support the WRTF supporting the County and others moving forward with ordinance updates.

Ms. Mayotte asked how to obtain a copy of the SFWMD rules to ensure Boca Raton is in alignment. Mr. Steinle said the rules are on the SFWMD website and we can get them to you. In addition, Mark Elsner (SFWMD) will be releasing a report on the results of the audit of local government ordinances alignment with the SFWMD rule.

Mr. Block asked that since the WRTF is the advisory body to the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners, would it be helpful to adopt a resolution at the next meeting supporting the SFWMD's rule and advising the BCC that the County ordinance(s) should be updated to better align with the SFWMD rule. Mr. Steinle said he thought that would be helpful and asked Mr. McBryan if there were any issues. Mr. McBryan said he would like to do some additional research but that seems like a reasonable approach. He said a resolution may not be ready by the

September WRTF meeting but soon after that should be doable. Mr. Block stated that water conservation is one of the keys to maintaining and preserving our water supplies.

Commissioner Weiss supports what is being proposed and asked that the Palm Beach County League of Cities (LOC) be briefed on this issue and be asked for their support. Mr. Block stated yes. Mr. McBryan stated that he has started the conversation with Richard Radcliffe (LOC) and that will continue. Mr. McBryan also suggested that the SFWMD assist in briefing the LOC on this issue.

9. General Task Force Member Comments

There were no additional WRTF member comments.

10. General Public Comments

While there were no verbal public comments, Drew Martin emailed the following comments after the meeting: I agree with the SFWMD representative that we need to establish landscape watering rules that are enforceable. Water conservation involves saving water by correctly watering and not watering during rain storms.

11. Adjournment

A motion to adjourn was made by Ms. Mayotte and seconded by Commissioner Weiss. Mr. Block adjourned the meeting at approximately 3:45pm.

**Palm Beach County Water Resources Task Force
July 23, 2020 Meeting Attendee List**

Danna Ackerman-White (Palm Beach County)
Albrey Arrington (Loxahatchee River District)
Mayra Ashton (Palm Beach County)
Jim Barnes (Village of Wellington)
Albert Basulto (Brown and Caldwell)
Terrie Bates (Water Resources Consulting, Inc.)
Dan Beatty (Northern Palm Beach County Improvement District)
Frank Bernardino (Anfield Consulting)
Karen Brandon (AECOM)
David Cowan (Chen Moore and Associates)
Anne Cox (ecolo-G, Inc.)
Katelyn Cuccinota (Palm Beach County)
Rebecca DeLaRosa (Palm Beach County)
Deb Drum (Palm Beach County)
Natalie Fausel (Anfield Consulting)
Jay Foy (Town of Haverhill)
Sussan Gash (Palm Beach County)
Niels Heimeriks (Palm Beach County)
Bob Higgins (Higgins Engineering)
Jeff Hiscock (Baxter & Woodman)
Lisa Interlandi (Everglades Law Center)
Jake Leech (Palm Beach County)
Len Lindahl (MacVicar Consulting)
Bill Lynch (Jones Edmunds)
Debbie Madden (Gunster)
Jeremy McBryan (Palm Beach County)
Suzanne Mechler (CDM Smith, Inc.)
Stephanie Nevadunsky (Collective Water Resources)
Chris Pettit (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services)
Ron Rice (University of Florida IFAS Cooperative Extension Palm Beach County)
Brian Shields (City of Lake Worth Beach)
Mike Stahl (Palm Beach County)
Dave Swigler (Baird)
Kim Taplin (U.S Army Corps of Engineers)
Gordon Thomson (Baird)
Brent Whitfield (Chen Moore and Associates)
David Wiloch (Palm Beach County)
Sheryl Wood (Manson Bolves Donaldson Varn)