



PUBLIC FACILITIES

Infrastructure & Utilities

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Introduction

The Public Facilities Element of the Citrus County Comprehensive Plan addresses the provision of potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, stormwater management, and energy facilities and services within the unincorporated area of the County. The purpose of this Element is to ensure that these infrastructure systems have adequate capacity to serve existing residents and accommodate future growth. The methodology used to develop the population projections applied in this analysis is detailed in Attachment A of the Data and Analysis section of the Future Land Use Element. This Element evaluates the capacity and projected demand of public facilities through the 2050 planning horizon to support orderly and sustainable development in unincorporated Citrus County.

Potable Water

Potable water service in unincorporated Citrus County is provided through a combination of regional public water systems, smaller community systems, and private wells. Regional facilities include systems operated by the Citrus County Water Resources Department and several public, semi-public, and private utilities. Smaller community systems, package plants, and private wells are regulated by the Florida Department of Health in accordance with Chapter 64E-6, Florida Administrative Code.

The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) is responsible for managing groundwater resources and regulating consumptive water use through a permitting program that establishes withdrawal limits and oversees the construction of public and private wells.

Potable Water Capacity & Demand

Citrus County Water Resources Department operates the County's primary interconnected water treatment and distribution systems, while additional regional service is provided by Homosassa Special Water District, Floral City Water Association, Ozello Water Association, Central States Water Resources, and the cities of Crystal River and Inverness. These service areas are shown in **Map PF – 1**. Regional systems primarily serve single-family residential development, with service areas that in some locations overlap with package plants, non-community systems, or private wells.

Citrus County has interlocal agreements with other regional water treatment and distribution systems. The County has interconnections with Crystal River, Inverness, Central States Water Resources (private), and the Homosassa Special Water district for emergency operations only, but discussions are underway to consider limited use of interconnects for normal operations. The County has a bulk water agreement with the Ozello Water Association, in which Ozello purchases a continuous supply of water through the County's water transmission system.

The County's potable water service area encompasses more than 100 square miles. Citrus County currently owns and operates seven community public water systems (CPWSs). These facilities, along with their water use permits, number of connections, and population served are shown in **Table PF-1**. The County is in the process of combining all water use permits into one regional permit.

Table PF - 1: Potable Water Permit Limits

Facility Name	Current Working Permit		# of Service Connections	Population Served	% of Total Population Served
	Annual Average (mgpd)	Peak Month (mgpd)			
Charles A. Black¹	7.1819	9.1210	10,834	29,218	16.2%
Citrus Springs/Pine Ridge	4.7800	7.1700	11,453	26,781	14.8%
Sugarmill Woods²	3.6883	5.5170	6,545	13,935	7.7%
Gospel Island	0.0003	0.0004	21	53	0.0%
Oak Forest	0.0041	0.0068	211	528	0.3%
Point O' Woods	0.0059	0.0066	467	1,168	0.6%
Water Oaks	0.0014	0.0017	86	215	0.1%
TOTAL	15.6619	21.8235	29,617	71,898	39.8%
¹ Charles A. Black service connections and population served does not account for Ozello Water Association's service territory					
² Sugarmill Woods facility is currently under permit renewal. Permit limits are from the most recent water master plan.					

Source: Citrus County, 2026

Collectively, these CPWSs include more than 883 miles of water transmission and distribution system piping. As identified in the Water Master Plan, the Charles A. Black, Citrus Springs/Pine Ridge, and Sugarmill Woods CPWSs are designated for future expansion. The remaining systems, Gospel Island, Oak Forest, Point O’ Woods, and Water Oaks, each serve fewer than 2,000 residents and are not planned for future expansion.

The predominant land uses served by the community water systems are single-family residential subdivisions, recreational vehicle parks, and mobile home parks. The number of community water systems has decreased as Citrus County Utilities has connected many of these systems to the regional water system.

The current adopted level of service standard for potable water is 150 gallons per capita per day. **Table PF-2** below provides a summary of projected demand through 2050 for each potable water service provider based on their population share determined in **Table PF-1**.

Table PF - 2: Potable Water Demand

Year	Total Population Projection ¹	Projected Demand (MGD) for Unincorporated Citrus County							Total
		Charles A. Black	Citrus Springs/ Pine Ridge	Sugarmill Woods	Gospel Island	Oak Forest	Point O’ Woods	Water Oaks	
2025 (est)	180,545	4.38	4.02	2.09	0.01	0.08	0.18	0.03	10.78
2030	197,428	4.79	4.39	2.29	0.01	0.09	0.19	0.04	11.79
2035	212,217	5.15	4.72	2.46	0.01	0.09	0.21	0.04	12.68
2040	224,618	5.45	5.00	2.60	0.01	0.10	0.22	0.04	13.42
2045	236,947	5.75	5.27	2.74	0.01	0.10	0.23	0.04	14.15
2050	248,968	6.04	5.54	2.88	0.01	0.11	0.24	0.04	14.87

¹Includes permanent and seasonal population.

Source: Citrus County, 2025

Based on the level of service analysis above, total unincorporated potable water demand, including permanent and seasonal residents, is projected to reach 14.87 MGD by 2050. As shown in **Table PF-1**, the total existing permitted capacity across the County's facilities is not sufficient to meet this projected demand. Charles A. Black is projected to have enough capacity for its own demand through 2050, but the Citrus Springs/Pine Ridge facility’s demand is expected to exceed its capacity sometime between 2035 and 2040. Sugarmill Woods demand is expected to exceed its capacity

sometime between 2030 and 2035. To accommodate demand through the planning horizon, the County will need to expand this facility's capacity through either an interconnection with another system or a permit limit increase.

Through the community engagement and visioning process, water usage and water quality emerged as a growing concern among residents, particularly as the County continues to grow and develop. This concern is consistent with the demand projections presented in **Table PF-2**. Given the importance of the Floridan Aquifer not only as the primary source of potable water but also as an economic asset and integral part of the County's natural identity, its long-term protection is crucial. The County must continue to implement water conservation standards to protect future potable water supply, including Florida-Friendly Landscaping education programs, irrigation training, and rebates for customers who use water-efficient fixtures and devices. The County must also continue to pursue standards that protect water quality, such as low-impact development standards, stronger wellhead protections, continued reduction of septic systems through septic-to-sewer initiatives, and stormwater management practices that protect aquifer recharge areas from nutrient loading and contamination.

One way the County can offset groundwater withdrawals is by expanding the use of reclaimed water. The County already has several active initiatives in this space. For example, the City of Crystal River provides reclaimed water to the Duke Energy power plant in Citrus County, replacing 750,000 gallons per day of groundwater with reclaimed water for industrial use. This arrangement also benefits water quality by eliminating nutrient-laden wastewater discharges that had previously been applied to the City's sprayfield. Additionally, Citrus County uses reclaimed water for golf course irrigation. Reclaimed water use can be expanded to other applications, including irrigation of agricultural and horticultural operations, recreation and open space areas, and commercial and residential landscaping. The County may pursue agreements with large groundwater users to transition to reclaimed water where feasible. This must be balanced, however, with concerns over nitrogen loading into the aquifer and surface water. Reclaimed water programs should incorporate buffers, application rate controls, and site designs that prevent runoff and overspray from entering sinkholes, wetlands, and surface waterbodies. The County may also consider exploring other alternative water supply sources, such as aquifer storage and recovery, stormwater harvesting, and surface water as supplements to groundwater withdrawals. A multifaceted approach

that simultaneously addresses water quality and water quantity is essential to ensuring the long-term resilience of the County's potable water supply.

Groundwater Aquifer Recharge

The Floridan Aquifer is the primary source of potable water for much of Florida, including Citrus County, making its protection and recharge a high priority. Aquifer recharge areas play a critical role in maintaining groundwater supplies by allowing water from rainfall, soil moisture, drainage, and surface water bodies to percolate downward into the underlying aquifer system. These areas help sustain groundwater levels, provide regional groundwater storage, and naturally filter certain pollutants as water moves through soils. Of the 51 inches of rain that Florida may get in a typical year, 38 inches evaporate or run off into surface waters prior to being absorbed into the ground. That leaves 13 inches (approximately 25%) of rain to recharge the Florida aquifers. If the total amount of water loss and withdrawal were to exceed that amount, the overall water stored in the aquifers will ultimately deplete and pose a threat to Florida's water supply. If groundwater withdrawals and losses exceed this recharge capacity, aquifer water levels may decline, threatening the long-term reliability of regional water supplies. Protecting aquifer recharge areas is essential to ensuring a sustainable and resilient water resource for Citrus County. Aquifer discharge areas are locations where groundwater flows upward to the land surface rather than recharging the aquifer.

The Southwest Florida Water Management District classifies aquifer areas into four categories: recharge (low, medium, and high) and discharge areas. Aquifer recharge and discharge areas in Citrus County are shown on **Map PF – 2**.

As shown in **Map PF – 2**, the central portion of the county is a high recharge area, and thus, its protection is paramount for future water supply. This highly productive Central Ridge area has fewer environmental development constraints, meaning most new large-scale developments are located here. The soil is also highly permeable and, in some cases, extends to the unconfined aquifer. This condition also makes the water supply more vulnerable to pollution sources, such as septic tanks, landfill operations, and stormwater runoff.

Wellhead Protection Areas

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)'s Wellhead Protection Program is a pollution prevention and management program used to protect underground based sources of drinking water. The program incorporates a Wellhead Protection Rule, which establishes a 500-foot radius circular Wellhead Protection Area around all wells which serve public water systems. The rule prohibits certain uses (such as industrial, storage of hazardous materials, landfills, etc.) from locating in wellhead protection areas and specifies additional performance standards for other new installations and activities. The rule set a minimum standard and recognizes the need for larger zones due to local geological conditions in the state.

The Citrus County LDC contains generalized wellhead protection regulations that satisfy this rule, however, more site-specific standards would afford more complete protection of wellheads. The County may consider the establishment of a more restrictive exclusion zone within 200 feet of public supply wells, consistent with practices implemented in other Florida jurisdictions. Such a zone could further limit land uses beyond those regulated under the Wellhead Protection Rule.

As Citrus County continues to experience growth and development, reliance on regional water supplies is expected to increase, along with public investment in water treatment and distribution infrastructure. Accordingly, there is a need for more clearly defined wellhead protection standards that reflect actual hydrogeologic conditions and water supply system characteristics. **Map PF-3** illustrates the locations of Wellhead Protection Areas within the County. When compared with **Map PF-2** depicting aquifer recharge areas, it is evident that many public supply wells are located within highly productive recharge areas. Contaminants introduced within these areas have an increased potential to impact both individual wells and the underlying aquifer. Therefore, strict enforcement of wellhead protection standards is essential. The County may further consider applying development restrictions within expanded protection radii around public water supply wells to ensure long-term water resource sustainability.

Sanitary Sewer

Sanitary Sewer Capacity

Citrus County is served by an extensive and complex variety of systems and wastewater treatment (WWTF) and water reclamation (WRF) facilities. Currently, wastewater services are provided by a mix of wastewater systems owned and operated by Citrus County Utilities and private utilities. These facilities perform the basic functions of collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage.

Citrus County operates multiple facilities, including Brentwood WWTF, Meadowcrest WWTF, Point O Woods WWTF, and Southwest Regional WRF. The cities of Crystal River and Inverness also operate regional facilities. The remainder of the County is serviced by private wastewater treatment systems or septic systems. The capacities of the County-operated facilities, as well as the current population they provide service to, are provided in **Table PF-3** below. **Map PF-4** displays Citrus County Utilities service areas, along with incorporated and private service areas. In total, the sanitary sewer facilities have a capacity of 4.1 MGD.

Table PF - 3: Sanitary Sewer Capacity

Wastewater Facility	Capacity (MGD AADF)	# of Service Connections	Population Served ³	% of Total Population Served
Brentwood WWTF	0.575 ¹	8,244 ²	18,137	10.05%
Meadowcrest WWTF	2.000			
Point O Woods WWTF	0.036	240	528	0.29%
Southwest Regional WRF	1.500	6,096	13,411	7.43%
TOTAL	4.1	14,580	32,076	17.77%

¹Brentwood WWTF capacity includes an expansion that is currently under construction.

²Brentwood and Meadowcrest facilities are interconnected and share 8,244 connections in total.

³Assumes an average household size of 2.2 persons per household.

Source: Citrus County, 2026

Sanitary Sewer Demand

Citrus County has adopted a level of service standard for sanitary sewer facilities of 75 gallons per capita per day (average flow) and 125 gallons per capita per day (peak flow).

Table PF-4 below provides a summary of projected demand for sanitary sewer service based on the population share determined in **Table PF-3** and the adopted level of service.

Table PF - 4: Sanitary Sewer Demand

Year	Total Population Projection	Projected Demand (MGD) for Unincorporated Citrus County							
		Brentwood and Meadowcrest WWTFs		Point O Woods WWTF		Southwest Regional WRF		TOTAL	
		Average Flow	Peak Flow	Average Flow	Peak Flow	Average Flow	Peak Flow	Average Flow	Peak Flow
2025 (est)	161,619	1.22	2.03	0.04	0.06	0.90	1.50	2.15	3.59
2030	176,905	1.33	2.22	0.04	0.06	0.99	1.64	2.36	3.93
2035	188,602	1.42	2.37	0.04	0.07	1.05	1.75	2.51	4.19
2040	200,085	1.51	2.51	0.04	0.07	1.11	1.86	2.67	4.44
2045	211,514	1.59	2.66	0.05	0.08	1.18	1.96	2.82	4.70
2050	222,640	1.68	2.80	0.05	0.08	1.24	2.07	2.97	4.94

Source: Citrus County, 2026

Based on the level of service analysis shown above, the sanitary sewer demand for the population served by Citrus County is expected to grow to 2.97 MGD average flow and 4.94 MGD peak flow by 2050. Citrus County's sanitary sewer facilities will have enough capacity to meet average flow level of service demands through the 2050 planning horizon; however, peak flow demand will exceed the County's capacity by 2035.

Septic to Sewer

Citrus County's springs are vital to the region's economy and quality of life. However, nitrogen loading from various sources, including septic systems, puts the springs in danger. In 2016, the State of Florida enacted the Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act to protect and restore Outstanding Florida Springs. Subsequently, FDEP developed Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) to reduce nitrogen loads entering freshwater springs. In Citrus County, the Crystal River/Kings Bay and the Chassahowitzka BMAPs were adopted in 2018. Additionally, F.S. 163.3177 (6)c requires Citrus County to consider the feasibility of converting developments with more than 50 (1 du/ac) residential lots on septic tanks to central sewer service.

To meet the goals set forth in the BMAPs, Citrus County worked with Wright-Pierce to develop a wastewater treatment feasibility analysis with a focus on septic-to-sewer

conversion and remediation of onsite treatment and disposal systems. The report found that major capital improvements will be needed to meet the septic system nitrogen reduction goals within the BMAP priority focus areas (PFAs). 113 septic to sewer capital improvement projects were identified and scheduled over 4 phases, costing over \$800 million. In the 2026-2030 Capital Improvements Plan, Citrus County allocated nearly \$24 million to make progress in phase 1 of this project. Septic to sewer projects would involve wastewater collection and transmission system (WWCTS) improvements to convey wastewater from remediation area to the County's WWTFs, and upgrading WWTFs to handle additional flows and loads.

Solid Waste Disposal

Adequate collection and disposal of solid waste is a significant factor in protecting the public health and wellbeing of a community. Citrus County operates a landfill and contracts with private entities for waste pick-up services. The County generates revenues through user fees charged at the landfill, a solid waste assessment on each residential unit in the County, and a disposal service unit fee charged to businesses. This allows the County to provide additional services such as single-stream recycling, bulk item disposal, household hazardous waste, as well as general solid waste planning, construction, and capital projects.

Citrus County's Central Landfill in Lecanto, located along Highway 44, accepts over 140,000 tons of household, commercial, and industrial waste per year. Crystal River and Inverness have exclusive franchise contracts for collecting waste generated in their jurisdiction and delivering it to the Citrus County landfill. Any County resident that does not subscribe to a private company for waste collection must establish their own means of transporting solid waste to the landfill.

The County's current adopted LOS standard for solid waste is 4.3 pounds per capita per day. **Table PF-5** includes the projected solid waste demand according to the unincorporated population projections. Given Crystal River and Inverness' contributions to the County's central landfill, more demand than what is shown here must be accounted for when planning for solid waste.

Table PF - 5: Solid Waste Demand

Year	Population Projection ¹	Demand (mpd)
2025 (est)	180,545	0.776
2030	197,428	0.849
2035	212,217	0.913
2040	224,618	0.966
2045	236,947	1.019
2050	248,968	1.071
¹ Total unincorporated residents as projected in the <i>Future Land Use Element</i> <i>mpd – million pounds per day</i>		

According to the 2025 Annual Site Life Report for the Citrus County Central Landfill, the facility has a remaining capacity of 1.15 million cubic yards, with an estimated site life through December 2031. The planned Phase 4b expansion, expected to be completed in 2029, will add approximately 2.5 million cubic yards of capacity, extending the site life to February 2044. Based on the population projections above, the County anticipates generating over 1.1 million pounds of solid waste per day by 2050. To accommodate projected waste generation through the planning horizon, the County must plan for additional expansions beyond Phase 4b.

According to a 2020 Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) report, Citrus County recycled approximately 27% of its total municipal solid waste. Citrus County will continue to offer a single-stream recycling service, where all recyclable materials are placed into a single container for collection, rather than being sorted by the user. Residents can access the recycling area through a separate entrance, just west of the landfill's main entrance. About 82% of single-family residences and 90% of multi-family residences participate in curbside recycling in Citrus County.

The County is currently in the preconstruction phase of a new landfill citizen service area, which will have a greater emphasis on recycling. This project is intended to improve traffic flow, reduce wait times, and enhance accessibility and safety for residents.

Drainage and Stormwater Management

Effective stormwater management is critical to protecting the County's water resources and safeguarding public health and safety. The environmental and economic consequences of unmanaged runoff have resulted in a comprehensive regulatory framework at the local, state, and federal levels. One of the leading causes of water contamination is polluted stormwater, which occurs when precipitation flows over impervious surfaces, such as roads, driveways, and sidewalks. This runoff collects pollutants like oil, grease, and debris, which are then carried into rivers, lakes, and coastal waters, threatening aquatic ecosystems and public health. As development increases, the expansion of impervious surfaces reduces natural infiltration, accelerating runoff and increasing flood risk. Addressing these impacts requires sustainable stormwater management practices to protect water resources and support environmental and community health.

Citrus County is currently preparing a countywide watershed management plan in cooperation with the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD). The project will provide the information necessary for an effective flood control and management program in the County. The watershed management plan is anticipated to be completed at the end of 2026. The County manages a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit with FDEP to improve the water quality of stormwater runoff. The County also proactively inspects and responds to illicit discharges in the County. These efforts help reduce nutrient loading in the County's waterbodies, estuaries, wetlands, and lakes.

Currently, the County's stormwater system includes nearly 600 drainage retention areas, 544 miles of canals and ditches, and over 3,200 drainage structures. Citrus County also regulates drainage through its comprehensive plan and code of ordinances. The currently adopted level of service for drainage plans and facilities for all new nonresidential development, subdivision or planned development is provided below.

1. For open basins - the retention of the first one-half inch of runoff or a volume of 50 percent more for discharge into OFW (water quality/pollution) and the 25-year, 24-hour storm event (water quantity/flooding); Stormwater discharges from any site shall conform to the water quality standards used by SWFWMD, DEP and the rules and regulations adopted or implemented by the Citrus County Board of County Commissioners.

2. For closed basins - the retention of the first one-half inch of runoff or a volume of 50 percent more for discharge into OFW (water quality/pollution) and the 100-year, 24-hour storm event (water quantity/flooding). No stormwater runoff shall be allowed to drain directly through any sinkhole or other karst feature. Stormwater discharges from any site shall conform to the water quality standards used by SWFWMD, DEP and the rules and regulations adopted or implemented by the Citrus County Board of County Commissioners.
3. For all spring and spring run basins - all stormwater discharges from any site shall conform to water quality standards used by SWFWMD, DEP and the rules and regulations adopted or implemented by the Citrus County Board of County Commissioners.

Power and Energy Facilities

Duke Energy Florida (DEF) provides electrical needs to Citrus County, including management of the Crystal River Energy Complex. Following damage to its containment building, the Crystal River Nuclear Plant (CR3) was taken offline in 2009. Due to the technical complexity and high cost of repairs, Duke Energy announced the facility's retirement in 2013. The site is currently undergoing a multi-year decommissioning process, including decontamination and dismantlement, with completion anticipated in 2027. The retired nuclear facility and all operating facilities at the Complex remain subject to ongoing monitoring and oversight by responsible state and federal agencies for air, land, and water quality.

Although the nuclear unit has been retired, the Crystal River Energy Complex continues to operate other power generation facilities, including fossil fuel- and natural gas-fired units. Notably, the Citrus Combined Cycle Station, which began operations in 2018, replaced generation previously provided by two 1960s-era coal-fired units and the retired nuclear plant. The two remaining coal-fired units at Crystal River are scheduled for retirement in May 2034, per DEF's 2025 Ten-Year Site Plan (TYSP). DEF's TYSP reflects a broader system-wide transition toward cleaner energy sources, including solar power. As a large-scale electrical generating facility, the Complex is subject to the Florida Power Plant Siting Act (Section 403.501-.518 F.S.), which provides the state's centralized licensing framework for power plants generating 75 megawatts or more, addressing permitting, land use and zoning, and environmental compliance. The

County's Comprehensive Plan is intended to remain consistent with the Ten-Year Site Plan (TYSP) submitted by Duke Energy Florida in accordance with the Act.

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Future Considerations

As Citrus County continues to grow, maintaining reliable and sustainable public facilities and utility infrastructure will require proactive planning, strategic investment, and continued coordination with regional and state partners. Through the public engagement process and review of the County's public facilities several future considerations were identified related to potable water supply, groundwater protection, wastewater treatment, septic-to-sewer conversion, and solid waste management that will help the County address long-term service demands while protecting environmental resources and public health. The following considerations outline potential strategies and initiatives intended to guide future infrastructure planning, preserve system capacity, and support the County's long-term resiliency and quality of life.

- 1. Expand Potable Water Permit Capacity.** Demand projections show that Sugarmill Woods and Citrus Springs/Pine Ridge will exceed permitted capacity within the planning horizon. The County must prioritize increasing permit limits for both facilities ahead of those thresholds. The County is in the process of consolidating all water use permits into a single regional permit. This process should ensure that future capacity needs are incorporated into the consolidated permit.
- 2. Strengthen Wellhead Protection Standards.** The County's wellhead protection standards currently meet minimum state requirements. Given the prevalence of high aquifer recharge areas in Citrus County, particularly in the Central Ridge, where new development is concentrated, the County should consider codifying more stringent protection standards. The County may consider establishing a 200-foot exclusion zone around public supply wells, consistent with practices implemented in other Florida jurisdictions, to provide additional protection beyond the state minimum 500-foot radius.
- 3. Promote Water Conservation Programs.** As potable water demand approaches permitted capacity thresholds, the County should evaluate and expand demand-side conservation programs to reduce pressure on water use permit limits and support long-term aquifer sustainability. Conservation measures may include tiered rate structures that incentivize lower consumption, mandatory and seasonal irrigation restrictions, rebate programs for water-efficient fixtures and appliances, Florida-Friendly Landscaping initiatives, and public education campaigns targeting high-volume water users. The County should also explore

partnerships with SWFWMD to leverage available conservation funding and technical assistance programs.

4. **Consider Alternative Water Supply Sources.** To reduce reliance on groundwater withdrawals from the Floridan Aquifer, the County should actively pursue alternative water supply strategies. Expanding reclaimed water use is the most immediate opportunity. The County should identify additional large-volume groundwater users, such as agricultural operations, golf courses, and commercial facilities, that could transition to reclaimed water where infrastructure allows. The County should also evaluate the feasibility of aquifer storage and recovery systems, which can store treated water during low-demand periods for use during peak demand. Coordination with SWFWMD through the regional water supply planning process will be critical to identifying and funding viable alternative supply projects within the planning horizon.
5. **Address Peak Flow Capacity Deficit.** While the County's facilities have the capacity to accommodate average flow sanitary sewer demand projections through 2050, peak flow capacity is projected to exceed the County's capacity by 2035. The County should evaluate strategies to address this deficit, which may include facility expansions, peak flow attenuation measures, or additional interconnections between systems.
6. **Pursue Funding for Septic to Sewer.** A wastewater treatment feasibility analysis estimated the cost to accomplish the goals set forth in the Crystal River/Kings Bay and Chassahowitzka Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) at over \$800 million, spanning 113 capital improvement projects across four phases. The County should aggressively pursue state and federal funding sources to accomplish septic-to-sewer initiatives.
7. **Address Landfill Capacity.** The planned Phase 4b landfill expansion is expected to extend site life to February 2044; however, the County's planning horizon extends to 2050. The County must identify additional capacity solutions before the planning horizon is reached. Increasing waste diversion rates could extend landfill life and reduce pressure on future capacity. The County should monitor the impact of the new citizen service area on recycling participation rates, consider additional strategies to promote recycling countywide, and should explore organics and composting programs as complementary approaches to reducing the overall solid waste stream.

Legend

 Citrus County Boundary

 Incorporated Area

Water Service Area

 Citrus County Utilities

 Crystal River Utility District

 Inverness Utility District

 Homosassa Special Water District

 Floral City Water Association

 Ozello Water Association

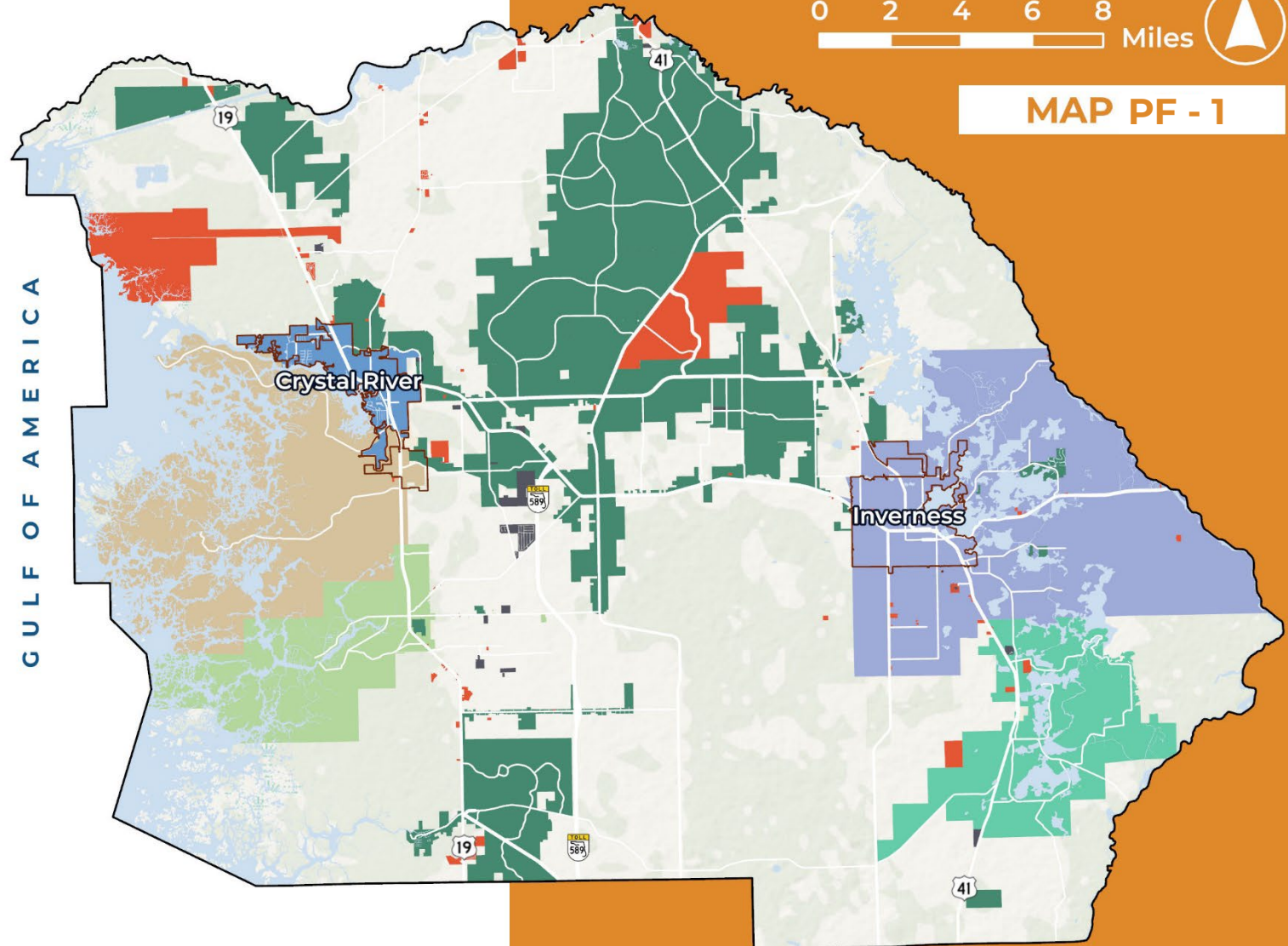
 Other

 Private

POTABLE WATER AREAS



MAP PF - 1



Legend

 Citrus County Boundary

 Incorporated Area

Aquifer Recharge/Discharge

 High Recharge

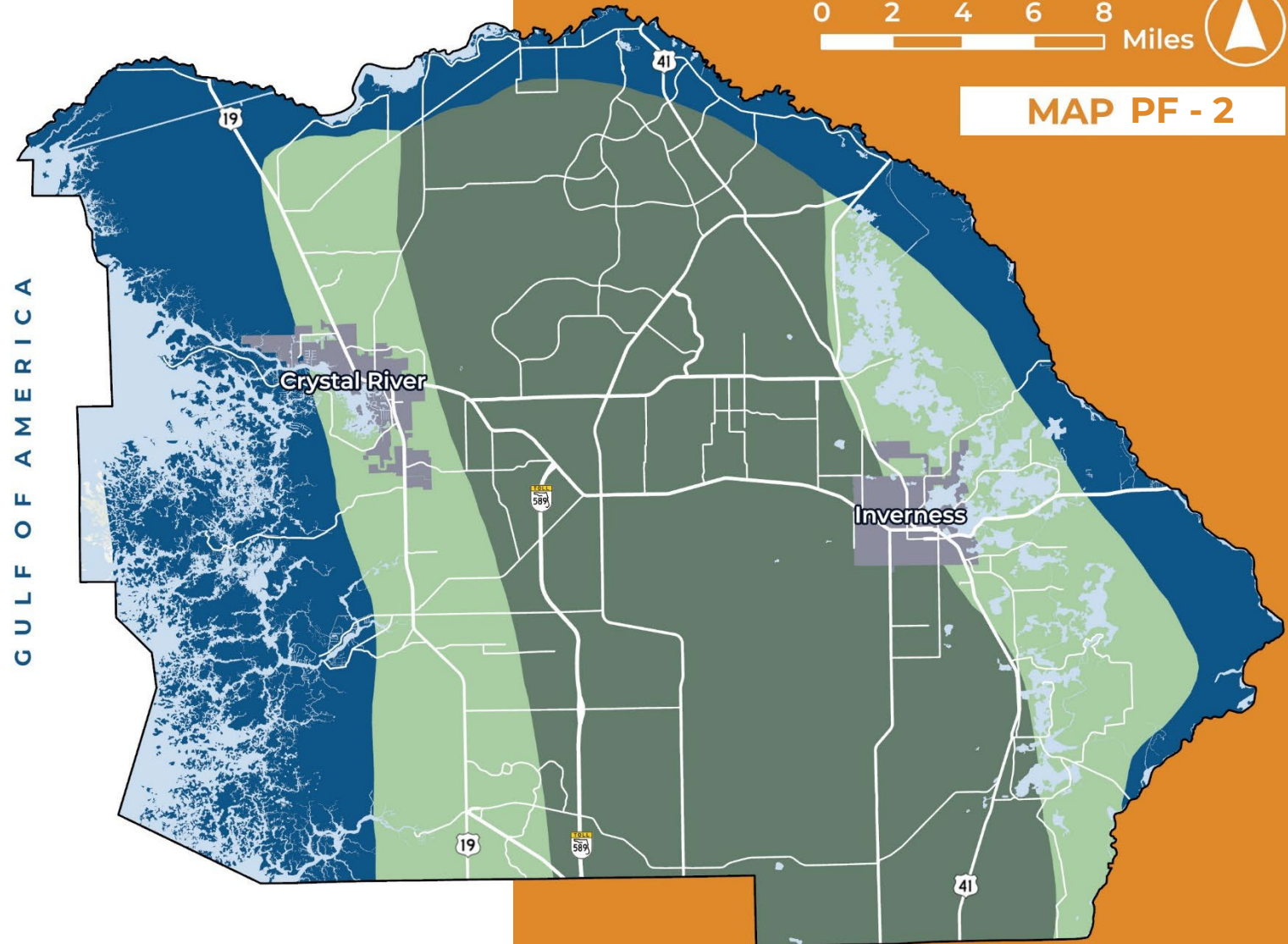
 Medium Recharge

 Discharge

AQUIFER RECHARGE



MAP PF - 2



Legend

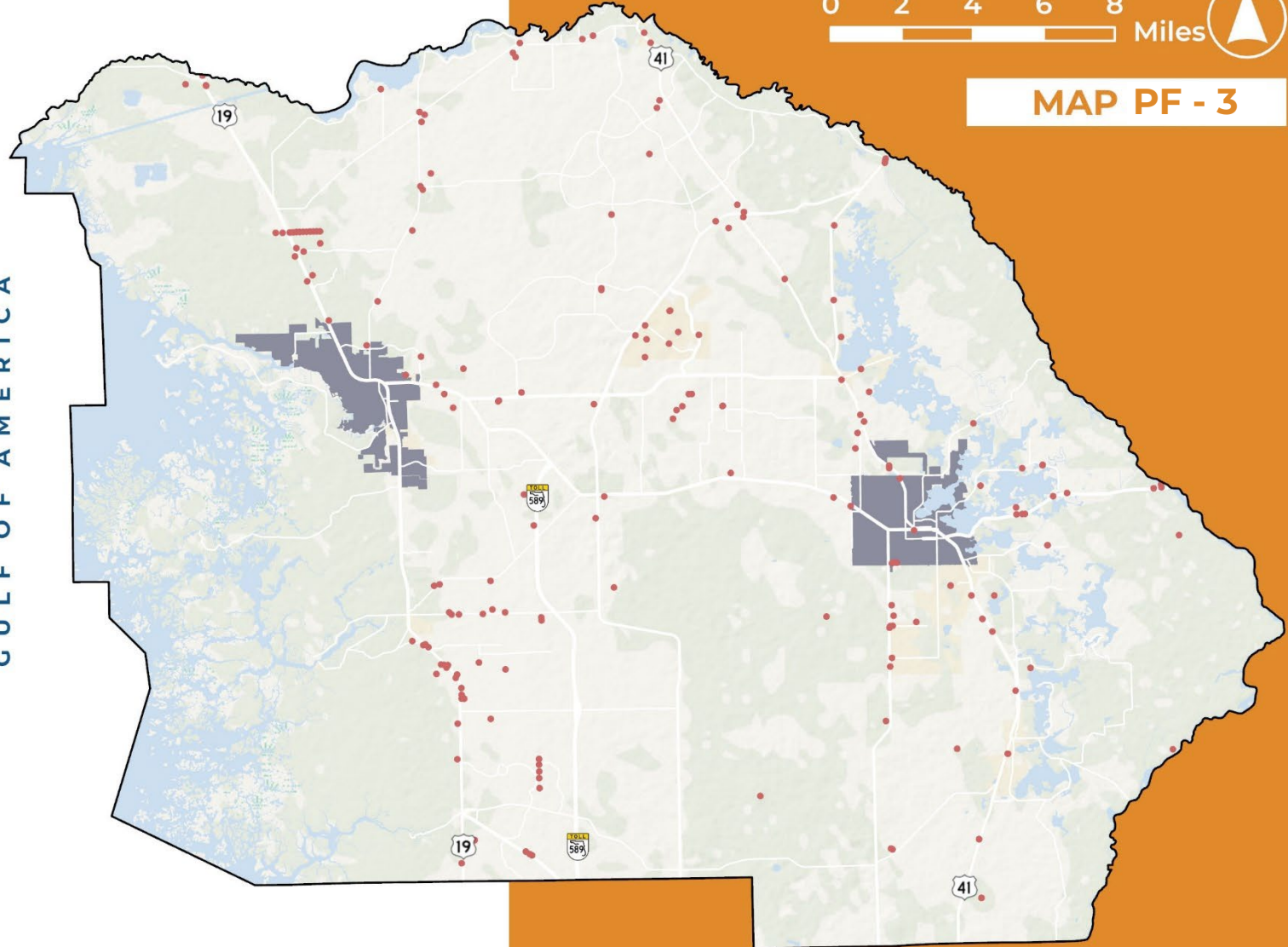
-  Citrus County Boundary
-  Incorporated Area
-  Wellhead Protection Area

WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREAS



MAP PF - 3

GULF OF AMERICA



Legend

 Citrus County Boundary

 Incorporated Area

Sanitary Sewer Area

 Crystal River

 Inverness

 Private

 Citrus County Utilities

SANITARY SEWER AREAS



MAP PF - 4

