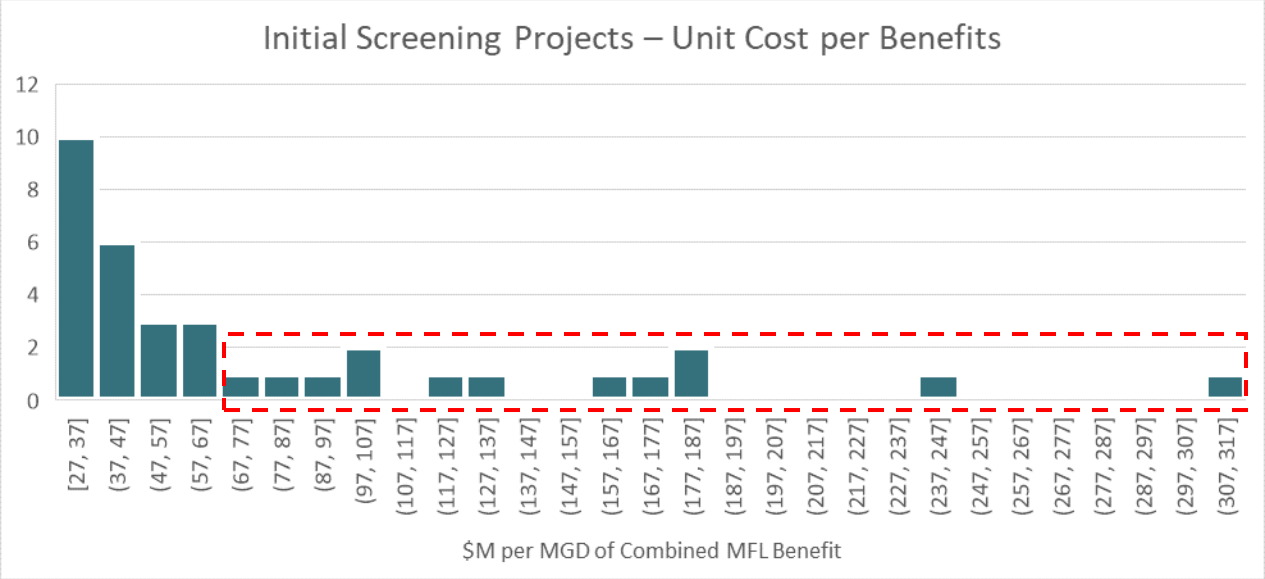
Next, a representative subset of the initial sources and conveyance pathways was screened for cost-effectiveness based on conveyance cost per MGD of combined MFL benefit, using estimated MFL benefits from the target recharge area. **Figure 5.2** is a histogram showing nearly two-thirds of the evaluated alternatives exhibit comparatively low unit cost per benefit, and one-third of alternatives exhibit substantially higher unit cost per benefit, including some clear outliers. Therefore, the second screening criterion for the initial list of alternatives was that unit conveyance cost per MFL benefit must be less than $80M per MGD. Any more than $80M per MGD of benefit would exceed $1 billion (B) for conveyance alone.



CDM Smith conveyance tool used for estimates. Project concepts selected are a representative subset of the full array of concepts.

Figure 5.2 Histogram of 32 Representative Alternatives Based on $M per MGD of MFL Benefit

5.2 Tier Two Screening: Capital Cost and MFL Benefit

The goal of the second tier of screening was to identify a short list of alternatives that met the following criteria:

- Demonstrable cost-effectiveness with more defined capital cost estimates.
- Comparatively high MFL benefit to one or both MFL sites.
- Ability as a collective to fully address both MFLs.
- Breadth as a collective to retain multiple source types and locations.

This second tier of screening required cost estimates for most aspects of each project, including supply development for natural waters, treatment, conveyance, and recharge. For consistency and comprehensiveness, the Partnership utilized the SJRWMD cost estimation spreadsheet (SJRWMD "Updated Cost Equation for April 2024.xlsx") to the extent possible. For per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) treatment and various nitrogen reduction treatment processes, CDM Smith used generalized cost curves extrapolated from work with JEA and other clients. For the construction of wetlands, actual realized costs from GRU were used and scaled according to flow needs. Denitrification