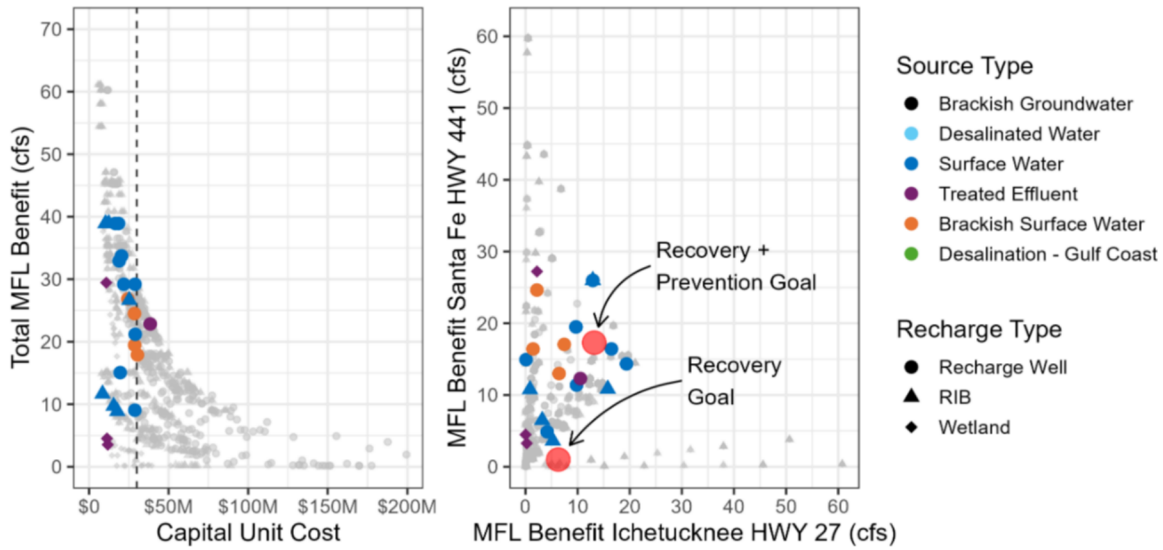
filter costs were developed based on previous project cost estimates escalated to 2024 dollars. Low-pressure reverse osmosis plus ultraviolet advanced oxidation process (RO+UV-AOP) costs were based on CDM Smith and JEA pilot study work.

The remaining alternatives were evaluated for cost-effectiveness based on MFL benefit unit cost ($M/cfs), considering capital costs only. Rather than selecting the most cost-effective projects by rank, the Partnership members used cost-effectiveness as a guide to develop a well-rounded and flexible list of promising alternatives. While recharge methods are not selected in this phase of work, representative methods were associated with various alternatives to provide cost ranges and demonstrate that all three methods are conceptually viable in this framework. The initial list of alternatives in this tier exhibited a relatively consistent value of $20M to $30M per cfs of MFL benefit; as shown in **Figure 5.3**, and while this was not used as a strict threshold, it was useful guidance for comparative purposes. Also notable in Figure 5.3 is that many of these promising projects offer benefits to both MFL sites, and toward both recovery and prevention targets.



Gray projects were not selected. Recharge method only used for cost estimation purposes and well-rounded alternatives.

Figure 5.3 High Value Projects

This initial list of projects with high favorability based on the relationship between total capital cost estimates and potential MFL benefits was further refined through facilitated discussions with the Partnership, resulting in a list of ten alternatives listed in **Table 5.1**. This list was based on the Partnership's desire to retain diversity in the source water options by including more breadth in the categories of source water, as well as surface water sources in both districts. Additionally, although the comparative value was low in both Tier 1 and Tier 2 relative to other alternatives, ocean desalination from both coasts was carried forward in the short list to fully understand the comparative value in the more comprehensive Tier 3 assessment. These alternatives were evaluated within a comprehensive framework of quantitative and qualitative factors in Tier 3.