

Northwest Florida Water Management District

Strategic Water Management Plan

November 2022

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Cypress Spring on Holmes Creek

NORTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Strategic Priorities	6
Water Quality.....	7
Minimum Flows and Minimum Water Levels.....	11
Water Supply	13
Flood Protection and Floodplain Management.....	15
Watershed Protection and Restoration.....	17
3. Implementation.....	20
4. Monitoring and Reporting.....	23

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1. Introduction

The Strategic Water Management Plan (SWMP) describes statutory responsibilities and current priorities of the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD or District). These responsibilities and priorities encompass activities the District plans to undertake over a five-year planning horizon. This guidance document is complementary to and implemented through the District’s annual budget. The planning horizon for this 2022 SWMP is from Fiscal Year (FY) 2022-23 to 2026-27.

About the Northwest Florida Water Management District

The NFWFMD is one of Florida’s five water management districts established by the Florida Water Resources Act of 1972 and Chapter 373, Florida Statutes (F.S.) to protect and manage the water resources in a sustainable manner that benefits both the people and natural resources across its 16-county region. The District’s geographic region extends from the St. Marks River watershed in Jefferson County to the Perdido River in Escambia County (Figure 1).

A nine-member Governing Board appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate oversees District activities by setting policy and approving operating budgets. The District collaborates with state and federal agencies, local governments, water and wastewater utilities, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders to accomplish its mission and statutory areas of responsibility.

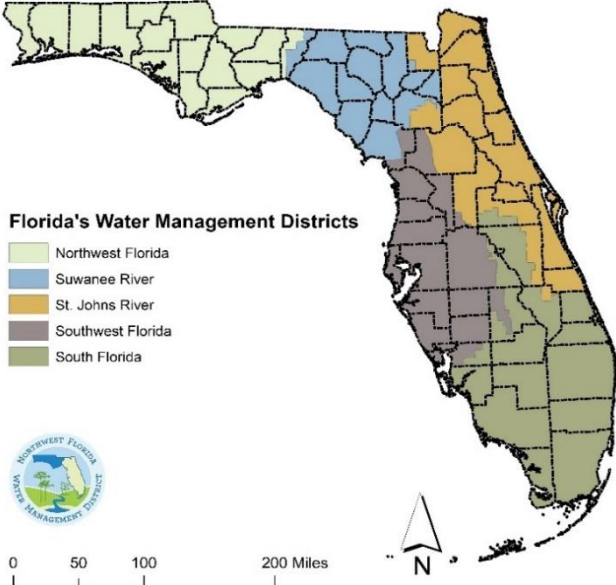


Figure 1. Florida's Water Management Districts

Mission and Responsibilities

The District’s mission, as established by the Governing Board, is to implement the provisions of Chapter 373, Water Resources, F.S., in a manner that best ensures the continued welfare of the residents and water resources of northwest Florida. Section 373.036, F.S., sets forth four interrelated areas of responsibility (AORs) for water management districts: Water Supply, Water Quality, Flood Protection and Floodplain Management, and Natural Systems. Goals for each of these AORs are in Table 1.

Table 1. Areas of Responsibility and Goals

Water Supply	Ensure the availability of sufficient water for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and natural systems.
Water Quality	Improve and protect the quality of the District’s water resources.
Flood Protection and Floodplain Management	Maintain natural floodplain functions and minimize harm from flooding.
Natural Systems	Enhance and protect natural systems.

Natural Characteristics

Seven major watersheds span the District, six of which extend into Alabama and Georgia. The Apalachicola, Choctawhatchee, and Escambia rivers are three of Florida’s five largest rivers by volume of flow – the Apalachicola River is the state’s largest. The District contains more than 250 springs, including three Outstanding Florida Springs: Wakulla Spring, Jackson Blue Spring, and Gainer Spring Group.

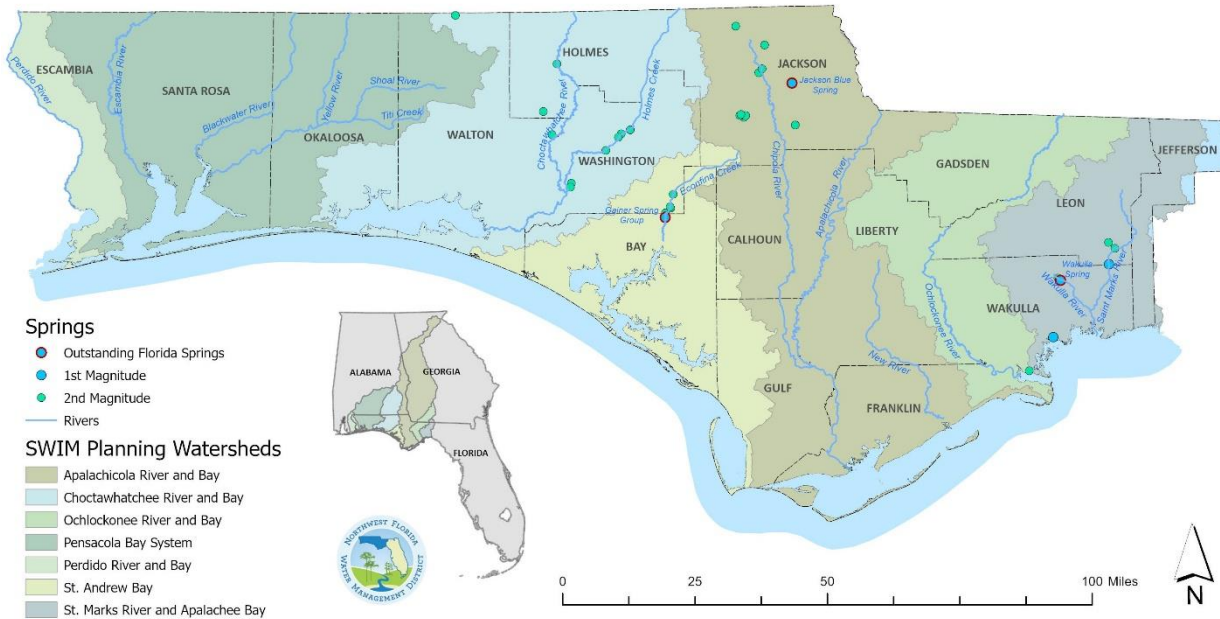


Figure 2. Northwest Florida Watersheds, Rivers, and Springs

The Floridan aquifer is the primary source of water supply across most of the District, and the sand-and-gravel aquifer is the primary source in Escambia and Santa Rosa counties. Bay County relies primarily on surface water from Deer Point Lake Reservoir. A majority of the District’s non-urban land is devoted to forestry and agriculture. Private forest lands cover much of the District, and prominent public lands include military bases, state and national forests, national wildlife refuges, state parks, and District lands.

Population, Growth, and Development

As of April 2021, there were an estimated 1.51 million permanent residents in northwest Florida, with the majority of the population concentrated within Bay, Escambia, Leon, Okaloosa, and Santa Rosa counties. The high growth trends in Santa Rosa and Walton counties are expected to continue through 2050, with the projected Walton County population in 2050 nearly double the 2010 estimate. Districtwide, population is projected to grow to about 1.83 million by 2050, reflecting a 21 percent increase over the 2020 population.¹

Operational Plans and Rules

The SWMP is designed as a functional plan to address the District’s statutorily defined AORs and guide, at a high level, how the District will carry out major activities over a five-year planning horizon. Activities that directly execute the strategic priorities are implemented within each of the District’s four divisions: Asset

¹ BEBR, 2022. University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), Florida Population Studies.

Management, Resource Management, Regulatory Services, and Administrative Services. Each division has program responsibilities and operational plans that report on these programs and are further described in Section 4. The District’s supporting regulatory framework, including relevant statutes and adopted rules, is online and updated as needed (<https://www.nfwwater.com/Permits/Rules-and-References>).

Strengths, Opportunities, and Challenges

Successfully implementing a strategic plan requires an evaluation of an organization’s strengths, opportunities, and challenges that may enhance, provide insight toward, or hinder implementation. A current assessment of the District is outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. Strengths, Opportunities, and Challenges

Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships and cooperation with other public and private organizations with complementary functions and authority • District water management lands and other public lands that protect water quality, floodplains, water recharge, and ecosystem health and productivity • Technical capability, efficiency, and a long-term outlook • Ability to leverage external funding • Progress of minimum flows and minimum water levels (MFLs) program • Expanded hydrologic and water quality data collection program
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to acquire floodplain and recharge areas to protect and increase the resilience of water and related resources, as well as affected communities • Potential to develop additional projects to protect and restore sensitive resources, including springs, wetlands, and aquatic habitats • Potential to develop alternative water supply sources and enhance water conservation • Funding sources to protect and restore the Gulf of Mexico and related natural resources • Potential to identify and acquire new technology, data sources, and analytical methods • Potential for significant State and Federal resilience funding to contribute resources applicable across all areas of responsibilities
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising demands for potable water for people, business, and agriculture • Nonpoint source pollution • Waterbodies across the District identified as impaired for nutrients, bacteria, and other parameters • Long-term saltwater intrusion in aquifers serving some coastal communities • Persistent flooding and potentially increasing flood frequency in a number of areas of the District • Out-of-state water withdrawals contributing to decreased flows, increased coastal salinity, and associated impacts to estuarine ecosystems • Fragmentation of wetlands and other water-related habitats • Uncertainty regarding future climate conditions and sea level rise • Gaps in hydrologic, water quality, and water use data • Infrastructure project funding limitations, particularly on the part of financially disadvantaged small local governments

The District consistently leverages strengths and endeavors to capitalize on opportunities through program activities. Challenges are acknowledged in the selection of strategic priorities, related goals, and success indicators, and in the programs and projects chosen for implementation.

Strategic Planning Process

Section 373.036, Florida Statutes, gives water management districts the option of substituting an annual strategic plan in lieu of the District Water Management Plan. This Strategic Water Management Plan meets this requirement and reflects priorities of the Governing Board through a five-year planning horizon. The plan is implemented annually through the District’s adopted budget.

Operational Plans and Rules

The SWMP is designed as a functional plan to address the District’s statutorily defined AORs and guide, at a high level, how the agency will carry out major activities over a five-year planning horizon. It is important to recognize that many of these activities are implemented through subordinate plans and programs that directly execute the strategies outlined in the SWMP (Table 3). Thus, the SWMP reflects an integrated approach to the major water resource challenges facing the District.

Table 3. Operational Documents

Plan	Purpose (Primary Statute)	Horizon
Strategic Water Management Plan	Establish strategic priorities for a next five-year period; District-wide plan for water supply, flood protection, water quality, and natural systems (373.036, F.S.)	Five years; updated annually
Incorporates:		
Regional Water Supply Plans	Identify water sources, demands, and alternative water supply sources (373.709, F.S.)	20 years; updated every five years
Water Resource Development Work Program	Development of water sources within regional water supply planning areas (373.536; 373.709 F.S.)	Five years; updated annually
Water Supply Assessment	Estimates and projections of District-wide water demand and source assessments (373.036, F.S.)	20 years; updated every five years
Florida Forever Land Acquisition Work Plan	District-wide land acquisition plan (373.199, F.S.)	Five years; updated annually
Florida Forever Capital Improvements Plan	Short-range plan for implementation of approved capital improvement projects (373.199, F.S.)	Five years; updated annually
NWFWMD-FEMA Cooperating Technical Partner Risk MAP Business Plan	Risk Map, flood mapping and related activities plan for the Northwest Florida Water Management District (373.036, F.S.)	Five years; updated annually
Umbrella, Watershed-based Regional Mitigation Plan	District-wide wetland mitigation (373.4137, F.S.; 33 U.S.C. 1344); also incorporates the In Lieu Fee Program and Instrument and the Sand Hill Lakes Mitigation Bank	Updated annually
SWIM Priority List	Prioritize watersheds and waterbodies for SWIM plan development (373.453, F.S.)	Updated annually
SWIM Plans (multiple)	Watershed protection, management, and restoration (373.451-459, F.S.)	Updated as needed
Minimum Flows and Levels Priority List	Priority list for development of MFLs (373.042, F.S.)	Updated annually
Annual Regulatory Plan	Compliance with statutory requirements and schedule for rulemaking, where applicable (120.74, F.S.)	Updated annually

Annual Progress Review and Strategic Plan Update

In implementing a strategic plan, water management districts are required to include an annual work plan report, as an addendum, within the Consolidated Annual Report, released each year by March 1. To meet the requirements of section 373.036, F.S., this report includes qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the success indicators, deliverables, and milestones identified in Section 2. The Strategic Plan is updated based on these results and in consideration of emerging issues and the District's annual budget.

Financial Resources

The state constitution and statutory millage rate cap for NFWFMD is 0.05, significantly less than the ad valorem taxing authority afforded to the other four water management districts. The District's FY 2022-2023 ad valorem tax millage rate, as set by the Governing Board, is 0.0261. To meet its areas of responsibility, the District must rely on other sources of funding, when available. These include:

- State legislative appropriations – For state priorities that include, for example:
 - Water quality enhancement projects including spring restoration and protection, wastewater, and innovative technology grants
 - Resiliency and adaptation to sea level rise and flooding
 - Water supply and alternative water supply development
 - Minimum flows and minimum water levels (MFL) program
 - Management of District-owned lands
 - Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) program
 - The Apalachicola River and Bay System
 - Special appropriations for District hurricane recovery activities
 - Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) program
 - Research, data collection, and programmatic operations
- Additional state funding:
 - Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Mitigation Funds – For regional wetland mitigation, including functional wetland restoration and protection
 - Land Acquisition Trust Fund – For land acquisition, management, and restoration of natural systems; and for enhancement of public access and recreational opportunities on District-owned lands
 - Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund – For alternative water supply development and associated water resource development
 - Resilient Florida Trust Fund – For planning, and projects to improve resilience to the impacts of flooding and sea level rise.
- 2010 Deepwater Horizon restoration programs: Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies (RESTORE) of the Gulf Coast Act of 2012 and Natural Resources Damages Act (NRDA) Restoration Program – For coastal and watershed restoration
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – For flood hazard and risk mapping, assessments, and planning
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – For nonpoint source and agricultural best management practices projects
- Other federal funds – To leverage District and state funding
- Public-private cost share: Local governments, water supply utilities, non-government organizations, and other project partners – For cooperative project implementation
- Fund Balance reserves – For regulatory services, MFLs, water supply development, land management, Economic Stabilization Fund, and other District needs.

2. Strategic Priorities

The District’s strategic priorities for fiscal years 2023-2027 are consistent with the District’s mission, AORs, and AOR goals.

Strategic Priorities for Fiscal Years 2023-2027

Water Quality

Spring Protection and Restoration: Continue implementation of septic-to-sewer and other priority projects to improve water quality in Wakulla and Jackson Blue springs. Develop additional projects to address protection and restoration of priority springs in northwest Florida.

Agricultural Best Management Practices: Implement projects in cooperation with agricultural producers, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to conserve water, reduce nutrients, and to restore and protect water quality in the Jackson Blue Spring and Chipola River contribution areas.

Water Quality Improvement Projects: Complete current water quality improvement projects for St. Joseph Bay and Apalachicola Bay.

Minimum Flows and Minimum Water Levels

Priority MFLs: Continue data collection and modeling in support of technical assessments for two Outstanding Florida Springs, Jackson Blue Spring and the Gainer Spring Group; two second magnitude springs, the Sylvan Spring Group and the Williford Spring Group; and the Floridan aquifer in coastal Bay County.

Water Supply

Alternative Water Supply Development: Support implementation of cooperative alternative water supply development projects. Complete priority reclaimed water projects in Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, and Bay counties, and identify and develop future cooperative projects to meet long-term needs across northwest Florida.

Water Supply Development Assistance: Assist underserved communities across Northwest Florida in the implementation of traditional water supply development and water conservation projects

Water Supply Planning: Complete updated projections of water demands together with a comprehensive assessment of water supplies by 2023. Develop regional water supply plans for regions identified by the water supply assessment.

Flood Protection and Floodplain Management

FEMA Risk MAP Program: Continue implementation of the Risk MAP program as a Cooperating Technical Partner with the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Flood Protection Technical Assistance: Continue to develop tools, data, and projects to respond to sea level rise, climate effects, to assist communities, and to enhance resilience of both communities and natural systems.

Watershed Protection and Restoration

Hurricane Michael Recovery and Reforestation: Complete debris removal, reforestation, and facility repairs within the Econfina and Chipola Water Management Areas.

Cooperative Projects: Continue to develop cooperative projects and initiatives to further protect and restore coastal and inland waters, wetlands, and associated functions and public benefits.

Each priority is further described below with goals, strategies, success indicators, funding sources, deliverables, and milestones.

Water Quality

Protecting and, where necessary, restoring water quality are essential for ensuring the health and productivity of waterbodies and watersheds, as well as the many public benefits provided by northwest Florida's water resources. Efforts focused on water quality are integrated with broad-based efforts to protect and restore watershed resources, including floodplains, wetlands, and aquatic and riparian habitats. The District is focused on working with public and private stakeholders to develop and implement cooperative projects that protect and restore water quality and associated resources, habitats, and public benefits. The District supports and implements septic-to-sewer, stormwater retrofit, and other water quality improvement projects, as well as spring and streambank restoration, wetland mitigation, environmental resource permitting, land management, and hydrologic data services. Implementation criteria, priorities, and activities are summarized below.

Water Quality Criteria

Success Indicators:	(1) Project accomplishment (percent complete) (2) Area restored (acres) (3) Pollutant load reduction (pounds per year) (4) Trends in nitrate concentrations (5) Trends in spring flows (6) Established minimum flows for Outstanding Florida Springs and other priority springs
Funding sources:	(1) State Legislative Appropriations (2) General Fund Reserves (3) Land Acquisition Trust Fund (4) FDOT Mitigation Funding (5) RESTORE Act and settlement funds (6) Natural Resources Damages Act (NRDA) Restoration Program (7) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Milestones:	(1) Apalachee Regional Park Harmful Algal Bloom Demonstration (2022) (2) Farmer to Farmer Algae Abatement Demonstration (2023) (3) City of Tallahassee Septic Connections within Wakulla BMAP (2023) (4) St. Joseph Bay Assessment (2023+) (5) City of Apalachicola Stormwater Retrofit (2023) (6) Lighthouse Estates Septic to Sewer, Phases 1 and 2 (2023) (7) Advanced Septic Systems Pilot Project (2023) (8) Port St. Joe Stormwater Improvements (2024) (9) Magnolia Gardens and Wakulla Gardens Septic to Sewer Projects Phases III & IV (2024) (10) Blue Spring Road, Indian Springs, and Tara Estates Sewer Extensions (2024) (11) Implementation of best management practices (BMPs) and Mobile Irrigation Lab evaluations for agricultural producers in the Jackson Blue Spring basin (Continuing) (12) Establishment of minimum flows (Schedule under MFLs)
Deliverables:	(1) Mobile Irrigation Lab evaluation reports (2) Water quality data (3) Spring discharge data (4) Project completion reports

Spring Protection and Restoration

Springs programs and projects have multiple benefits that include water quality improvements, habitat restoration, public access enhancements, water conservation, and floodplain management. Projects that restore and protect water quality are instrumental in the implementation of Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) for Jackson Blue Spring and Wakulla Spring.

Jackson Blue Spring

A major District initiative is to improve irrigation efficiency, conserve water, reduce nutrients, and to restore and protect water quality in the Jackson Blue Spring groundwater contribution area in Jackson County.

- **Agricultural Programs and Projects**
 - Precision Agriculture Systems and Solutions (PASS) – This cost-share program continues in cooperation with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), DEP, and the Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District. PASS helps producers in the Jackson Blue Spring basin integrate practices into farming operations to conserve water and improve water quality without compromising production yields. With available funding, this program was expanded to producers throughout the greater Chipola groundwater contribution area.
 - Sod-Based Crop Rotation – The District is continuing a cost-share program to provide grants to producers in the Jackson Blue Spring basin to implement sod-based crop rotation practices and evaluate the effectiveness at reducing irrigation rates, nutrient and pesticide applications, and increasing crop yields. Also, the District continues to partner with the University of Florida’s Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) for research and public outreach on sod-based crop rotation practices.
 - Mobile Irrigation Laboratory (MIL) – A cooperative funding effort continues in cooperation with the Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District, FDACS, and U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS). Onsite MIL evaluations help agricultural producers identify irrigation inefficiencies and make recommendations to implement appropriate practices to improve water use efficiencies and reduce nutrient loading.
- **Septic-to-Sewer Retrofit Projects**
 - Indian Springs Sewer Extension (multiple phases) – Efforts continue to extend central sewer to the Indian Springs neighborhood adjacent to Merritts Mill Pond and Jackson Blue Spring.
 - Blue Springs Road Sewer Project – Central sewer will be extended to the Jackson Blue Springs Recreation Area and residences around Jackson Blue Spring and Merritts Mill Pond.
 - Tara Estates Sewer Project – Central sewer will be provided to the Tara Estates neighborhood proximate to the Chipola River.

Wakulla Spring

Septic-to-sewer retrofit and advanced septic projects in Wakulla and Leon counties to improve water quality and benefit Wakulla Spring.

- Magnolia Gardens and Wakulla Gardens Sewer System Expansions (multiple phases) – Project activities continue to extend central sewer and connect homes on septic systems to the

Wakulla County Advanced Wastewater Treatment (AWT) plant in the Wakulla Springs Priority Focus Area 2.

- City of Tallahassee Septic-to-Sewer in Wakulla BMAP – Project activities continue to connect properties on septic tanks to central sewer within the Wakulla Springs Priority Focus Area 1.
- Advanced Septic Systems Pilot Project – Efforts continue for design and installation of individual advanced septic system upgrades in low-density areas not serviced by central sewer within the Wakulla Spring Priority Focus Areas in Leon County.

Econfina Creek Springs

Spring shoreline restoration and related improvements to Econfina Creek and associated spring systems, the primary water source for Deer Point Lake Reservoir and potable supply for Bay County.

- Enhanced Monitoring – Increased discharge monitoring will continue for Gainer Spring Group, an Outstanding Florida Spring (OFS), and Sylvan and Williford Spring groups on Econfina Creek.

Other Springs

- Cypress Spring – Project activities include conservation easement acquisition, shoreline stabilization, and public access improvements at a second magnitude spring in Washington County.
- Horn Spring Restoration – Streambank restoration and public access improvements will be provided at a second magnitude spring in Leon County, in partnership with DEP.
- Land Acquisition – The District will continue efforts to identify additional acquisition opportunities to protect and restore priority springs.
- New Project Development – Identification and development of new springs protection and restoration projects will continue, subject to the availability of state appropriations.

Water Quality Programs and Projects

- Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) Program – The SWIM program provides a framework for watershed and project planning. SWIM plans have been completed for all of the District’s major riverine-estuarine watersheds, to include strategies and projects to protect and improve water quality and watershed resources, functions, and benefits. In support of the SWIM plans, the District will continue coordination with public and nonprofit stakeholders.
- Spring Protection and Restoration – The District will continue to work in cooperation with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and local governments and stakeholders to identify and implement priority projects to protect and improve the District’s major spring systems. Additional information is provided below.
- Apalachicola Stormwater Retrofit – The City of Apalachicola has constructed a pervious pavement system and other stormwater retrofit projects and will annually implement maintenance procedures and standards.
- Lighthouse Estates Septic to Sewer – The City of Carrabelle will continue efforts to connect approximately 163 residences to central sewer in the Lighthouse Estates Community proximate to Carrabelle Beach and St. George Sound.
- Assessment of St. Joseph Bay, East Bay, the Intracoastal Waterway, and Lake Wimico – The District will continue data collection and analysis to evaluate freshwater flows and water quality from the Intracoastal Waterway and Gulf County Canal that flow into St. Joseph Bay, and to develop

management recommendations. Port St. Joe Stormwater Improvements – The City of Port St. Joe will retrofit stormwater facilities to improve the quality of water discharging to St. Joseph Bay and improve flood protection. As part of this effort, the city developed a stormwater master plan.

- Harmful Algal Bloom Demonstration – With funding provided through a State Innovative Technology grant, the District employed a mobile algae harvesting unit at Lake Munson and the Apalachee Regional Park. The unit used dissolved air flotation technology to extract blue-green and other algae and remove it, intact with nutrients and potentially algal toxins, from the lake.
- Farmer to Farmer Algae Abatement Demonstration – With funding provided by the U.S. EPA, the District will work in cooperation with the University of Florida (UF) and a participating agricultural producer in Gadsden County to demonstrate how nutrients discharged from agricultural operations can be captured and reused on-site by employing a dissolved air flotation system to harvest intact cellular algae and reuse nutrient-rich algae biomass from surface runoff.
- Gulf of Mexico Restoration – The District continues to work in cooperation with DEP, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), and other stakeholders in Gulf of Mexico restoration. These activities help to implement the federal RESTORE Act and to effectively use civil penalty funding from settlements and the Natural Resources Damages Assessment (NRDA) process to mitigate damages incurred from the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.
- Lake Jackson – The District will continue to work in collaboration with DEP and local stakeholders to identify further opportunities to address nonpoint source pollution in the Lake Jackson watershed.
- Apalachicola River and Bay – The District will continue intergovernmental and stakeholder cooperation, technical assistance, water quality improvement projects, and supporting initiatives to restore and protect the Apalachicola River watershed.
- Hydrologic Data Services – Data collection and management includes stage, precipitation, flow and water quality monitoring to serve multiple areas of responsibility and strategic priorities and programs, including MFLs and springs protection. Objectives include continuing to enhance efficiencies of the hydrologic monitoring network and continuation of cooperative agreements, including a joint funding agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to collect hydrologic data.
- Water Use Permitting – Regulation of ground and surface waters prevents impacts to spring systems, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and ground and surface water resources. Reservations of water have been established by rule for the Apalachicola and Chipola rivers.
- Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) – The ERP program provides for review of applications and issuance and enforcement of permits authorizing activities in, on, or over wetlands and surface waters, integrating stormwater management and wetland protection therein. Implementation of the program improves and protects multiple watershed and wetland functions including the preservation of water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, flood protection, shoreline stability, and aquifer recharge.

Minimum Flows and Minimum Water Levels

The District’s MFL program is a major component of the overall effort to ensure the long-term protection and sustainability of regionally significant water resources. A minimum flow or minimum water level is defined as the limit at which further withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or ecology of the area. The MFL program complements other efforts, including water use permitting, water supply assessments, regional water supply planning, and watershed management. Strategic approaches include data collection, groundwater and surface water modeling, technical assessments, and rule development. Implementation criteria, priorities, and activities are summarized below.

Minimum Flows and Minimum Water Levels Criteria

Success Indicators:	(1) MFL technical assessment accomplishment (percent complete per the approved schedule) (2) Waterbodies meeting their adopted MFLs (number and percentage)
Funding Sources:	(1) General Fund Reserves (2) State Legislative Appropriations
Milestones:	(1) Technical Assessment for the Coastal Floridan aquifer in Region II (2022) (2) Technical Assessment for Jackson Blue Spring (2024) (3) Technical Assessment for Gainer, Sylvan, and Williford Spring Groups (2024)
Deliverables:	(1) Complete MFL technical assessments and rule adoption according to the approved MFL Priority List and Schedule

MFL Technical Assessments

- The technical assessment for St. Marks River Rise was completed in 2019. The rule establishing the corresponding MFL was adopted and effective June 2019. The technical assessment for Wakulla Spring, an Outstanding Florida Spring, and Sally Ward Spring has been completed, and the rule establishing the MFL was adopted and effective May 2021.
- The technical assessment for Coastal Floridan Aquifer in Region II (Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton counties) to evaluate long-term saltwater intrusion in the Floridan aquifer was completed during August 2022. The staff assessment is that a minimum aquifer level is not presently needed given the currently slow rate of saltwater intrusion.
- Technical assessments currently in progress include:
 - Jackson Blue Spring, a first magnitude OFS. Scheduled for completion during 2024; and
 - Gainer Spring Group, a first magnitude OFS, and second-magnitude Sylvan and Williford Spring Groups. Scheduled for completion during 2024.

Supporting Initiatives

- Hydrologic Modeling – The District will continue to develop and refine regional groundwater flow and transport models, estuarine hydrodynamic models, instream habitat models, and surface water models to support MFLs, water supply planning, and water resource evaluations.
- Data Collection – Efforts will continue to conduct discharge measurements, stream channel surveys, surface water levels, groundwater levels, and instream habitat attributes to support MFL technical assessments.
- Cooperative Monitoring Activities – The District will continue monitoring of groundwater, surface water, and rainfall monitoring network; and continuation of agreements with:
 - DEP to monitor water quality in District aquifers, streams, and lakes;

- Bay County, Leon County, and the City of Tallahassee to monitor surface water levels and rainfall for reservoir supply, stormwater management, and flood warning; and
- USGS to collect hydrologic data on the Apalachicola River, Yellow River, Telogia Creek, Merritts Mill Pond, Chipola River, Wakulla River, St. Marks River, and the Spring Creek Spring Group.

The MFL program is implemented according to the MFL priority list and schedule which is updated annually and available online at www.nfwwater.com/water-resources/minimum-flows-levels/.

Water Supply

The water supply strategic priority is addressed through water supply and water resource development projects in cooperation with northwest Florida communities, as well as in data collection and analyses, resource planning, and regulatory services. Implementation criteria, priorities, and activities are summarized below.

Water Supply Criteria

Success Indicators:	(1) Water supply made available (volume [mgd] and trend) (2) Public water supply demands met (volume in Million Gallons per Day [mgd] and percentage) (3) Public supply per capita water use (Gallons Per Capita Per Day [gpcd] and trend) (4) Project accomplishment (percent complete)
Funding Sources:	(1) General Fund Reserves (2) Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund (3) State Legislative Appropriations (4) Ad valorem
Milestones:	(1) Panama City Beach Reclaimed Water Extension (2022) (2) Gulf County Well Drilling and Aquifer Testing (2022) (3) Districtwide Water Supply Assessment Update (2023) (4) Okaloosa County Reuse Extension (2023) (5) North Bay Reuse Project (2023) (6) South Santa Rosa Reuse Initiative, Phases I-IV (2026)
Deliverables:	(1) Water use data (2) Districtwide water supply assessment updates (3) RWSP updates (4) Project completion reports

Alternative Water Supply (AWS) Development

- Annual Grant Program – An annual alternative water supply development grant program is conducted in cooperation with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
- North Bay Wastewater Reuse – Bay County will construct six miles of reuse main connecting the North Bay WWTF to a planned sports park, County EOC, and other users to use reclaimed water for landscape and recreational irrigation. Design efforts are ongoing following project delays due to impacts from Hurricane Michael.
- Panama City Beach Reclaimed Water Extension – Panama City Beach has designed and constructed approximately 1.4 miles of reclaimed water transmission line; making reclaimed water available to more than 200 existing and over 1,500 future connections, as well as a new sports complex.
- Okaloosa-Eglin AFB-Niceville Reclaimed Water Project – Okaloosa County will construct 11 miles of reuse main connecting Eglin AFB and Niceville to the Okaloosa County Water and Sewer system to serve landscape irrigation needs.
- South Santa Rosa Reuse Initiative – This initiative provides for a comprehensive multi-stakeholder effort on the part of Santa Rosa County, the Holley-Navarre Water System, and the City of Gulf Breeze with the goal of eliminating wastewater effluent discharges and increasing the beneficial reuse of reclaimed water in southern portions of the County.

- Emerald Coast Utilities Authority (ECUA) Pensacola Beach Reclaimed Water System Expansion – ECUA is expanding the Pensacola Beach reclaimed water system to increase reuse capacity and distribution infrastructure on Santa Rosa Island in Escambia County.

Water Supply Development Assistance

- Water Supply Development Grants – The District will continue to provide grant funding to help local governments and utilities replace aging infrastructure, improve distribution systems, evaluate and develop alternative water supplies, and address local drinking water quality issues.
- Water Conservation – The District provides cost-share grants to enable public and nonprofit utilities and local governments to implement water conservation projects with quantifiable water savings. Among other types of projects, this may include helping rural communities install modern water meters to improve potable water management and conservation.

Water Resource Development

- Water Resource Development – The District will continue to conduct regional-scale projects that support the availability of water supplies to meet long-term water supply needs and the needs of natural systems. Examples include planning for water reuse and conservation, data collection, source modeling and evaluation, and development and refinement of groundwater and transient flow models. Hydrogeologic evaluations may include well construction and aquifer performance testing to determine groundwater availability.

Water Supply Planning and Analyses

- Water Use Data – The District will continue to collect, analyze, and report on water use data for water supply assessments, regional water supply planning, MFL technical assessments, and for partner agencies such as DEP, FDACS, and the USGS.
- Districtwide Water Supply Assessment (WSA) – A Districtwide evaluation of existing and future water demands, and an assessment of the sustainability and sufficiency of water supply sources will continue. Water supply assessments are updated on a five-year basis and provide the technical data and analytical tools for regional water supply planning (RWSP). The next WSA update is planned to be completed by the end of 2023.
- Regional Water Supply Planning – Where existing sources of water are not adequate, RWSPs develop programs and projects in cooperation with local and regional stakeholders to meet water supply needs and to sustain water resources and related natural systems over a 20-year planning period. The Region II (Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton counties) RWSP update was completed in 2019 and approved by the District’s Governing Board on January 23, 2020.

Regulatory Services

- Water Use Permitting Program – The water use program reviews, issues, and enforces ground and surface water use permits that allow for reasonable-beneficial uses of water while protecting existing users and the long-term viability of the resource.
- Well Permitting Program – The wells program reviews, issues, and enforces permits for the construction, repair, modification, and abandonment of wells, and it administers and enforces the licensing of water well contractors. This program protects public health and resource sustainability, while also serving the regulated community.

Flood Protection and Floodplain Management

Flood protection and floodplain management are important for protecting communities, water quality, and habitats. Flood protection programs and projects are also integral to enhancing the resiliency of communities and natural systems. Specific strategies for flood protection and floodplain management include flood hazard mapping, land acquisition and management, environmental resource permitting, and wetland mitigation. Implementation criteria, priorities, and activities are summarized below.

Flood Protection and Floodplain Management Criteria

Success Indicators:	(1) Area of floodplain protected through land acquisition (acres) (2) Percent of the District with updated DFIRMs meeting FEMA standards and criteria
Funding Sources:	(1) Federal Emergency Management Agency (2) State Legislative Appropriations (3) General Fund Reserves (4) FDOT Mitigation Funding (5) Resilient Florida Grant Program
Milestones:	(1) Preliminary DFIRMs for the Apalachee Bay-St. Marks, Pea, and Lower Choctawhatchee Watersheds (2023) (2) DFIRM completion incorporating coastal remapping studies for Bay and Escambia counties (2023)
Deliverables:	(1) Risk MAP regulatory and non-regulatory products according to discovery report for each HUC 8 watershed within the District (2) Florida Forever Work Plan Annual Report

Flood Protection Programs and Projects

- Flood Hazard Mapping, Assessment, and Planning – The District continues to work in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on administering FEMA’s Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) program. This effort includes collaboration with state and local agencies to deliver detailed data to foster informed risk management decisions through the development of digital flood insurance rate maps (DFIRMs). The Risk MAP program and DFIRMs are a consistent approach to assess potential vulnerability and losses and helps to increase public awareness of and support for actions that reduce flood-related risks. Preliminary DFIRMs and final effective DFIRMs are issued according to planned milestones.
 - Risk MAP evaluations are ongoing for the Lower Ochlockonee River, Apalachicola River, New River, Chipola River, Pensacola Bay, Perdido River, Perdido Bay, Apalachee Bay – St. Marks River, Pea River, Lower Choctawhatchee, Escambia, St. Andrew – St. Joseph Bay, Choctawhatchee Bay, Yellow River, and Blackwater River watersheds.
- Flood and Floodplain Data – The District maintains an online Flood Information Portal parcel-level mapping tool and provides technical expertise and public access to high-resolution Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) elevation data and maps.
- Land Acquisition and Management – District lands include extensive floodplains along the Apalachicola, Choctawhatchee, Escambia, Yellow, Perdido, Blackwater and other rivers and major streams. Tidal wetlands are also protected on the Pensacola, Perdido, and Choctawhatchee estuaries. These lands maintain floodplain functions and protect natural systems, water quality, property, and public safety, as well as providing for public access and recreation. Substantial upland acreage owned by the District provides protective buffers.

- Environmental Resource Permitting – Among the important functions of the ERP program is the protection of property, resources, and residents from potential flood damage through the regulation and management of stormwater and wetlands. Also included in ERP is permitting for dam design, construction, repair, modification, and maintenance.
- Regional Wetland Mitigation – Floodplain functions are protected on a watershed scale through implementation of the District’s regional wetland mitigation program for FDOT.
- Data Collection and Monitoring Network – Discharge measurements and rainfall monitoring provide critical data for flood protection and floodplain management. See *Minimum Flows and Minimum Water Levels* strategic priority for further detail.
- Resilience Planning and Implementation – The District will work with local governments and regional agencies, regional stakeholders, DEP, and other agencies to support coordinated efforts to enhance resilience to flooding and sea level rise. District efforts will include assistance in coordination with the Resilient Florida Grant Program and efforts to identify other state and federal funding sources. These efforts will also be integrated where possible with water quality improvement, alternative water supply development, and restoration projects.

Watershed Protection and Restoration

Healthy functioning watersheds protect water quality, natural systems, and are vital for flood protection and floodplain management. Strategies include land acquisition and management, restoration and reforestation, streambank restoration, wetland mitigation, and environmental resource permitting. These activities also directly support, and are supported by, water quality and floodplain management activities described above. Implementation criteria, priorities, and activities are summarized below.

Watershed Protection and Restoration Criteria

Success Indicators:	(1) Area protected through land acquisition (acres) (2) Area restored (acres) (3) Balance of released mitigation credits
Funding sources:	(1) State Legislative Appropriations (2) General Fund Reserves (3) Land Acquisition Trust Fund (4) FDOT Mitigation Funding (5) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (6) RESTORE Act and settlement funds (7) Florida Forever
Milestones:	(1) Live Oak Point Living Shorelines (2023) (2) Dutex Living Shorelines (2023)
Deliverables:	(1) Annual Regional Wetland Mitigation Plan and Mitigation Monitoring Reports (2) Land Management Plans (3) Florida Forever Work Plan Annual Report (4) Project completion reports

Hurricane Michael Recovery and Reforestation

- Hurricane Recovery and Reforestation – With state legislative funding, the District has been conducting hurricane recovery efforts throughout the Econfina Creek, Chipola River, and Apalachicola River basins since 2018. This effort will continue for the next several years. In addition, the District is conducting reforestation within the Econfina Creek, Choctawhatchee River, Chipola River, and Apalachicola basins. This effort includes planting pine trees (longleaf, slash, and loblolly), native hardwoods, and native groundcover species to restore the areas back to historical ecosystems.

Watershed Programs and Projects

- Land Management and Restoration – Ongoing activities include prescribed burns, planting native pine tree species seedlings and native groundcover, erosion control, improving site access, and managing and maintaining public access sites and roads.
- Land Acquisition – The District has acquired more than 225,000 acres of land to protect water quality, habitats, and floodplain functions across northwest Florida’s watersheds. District lands also help sustain groundwater recharge, and they provide for public access and recreation. Currently planned acquisitions, in both fee-simple and less-than-fee, are focused on protection of northwest Florida’s springs and spring-fed rivers and streams. These include Wakulla Spring, Jackson Blue Spring, Cypress Spring, Econfina Creek springs, and springs along Holmes Creek and the Chipola River.
- Gulf of Mexico Restoration – The District continues to work in cooperation with DEP, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), and other stakeholders in Gulf of Mexico

restoration. These activities help to implement the federal RESTORE Act and to effectively use civil penalty funding from settlements and the Natural Resources Damages Assessment (NRDA) process to mitigate damages incurred from the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

Regional Wetland Mitigation

Continue wetland restoration activities to implement restoration and permit requirements for the federal In-Lieu Fee Instrument and Sand Hill Lakes Mitigation Bank.

- Wetland Mitigation – In accordance with section 373.4137, F.S., the District assists the Florida Department of Transportation in developing wetland mitigation for transportation infrastructure development in areas not covered by private mitigation banks or where private mitigation banks are unable to provide appropriate credits. In the process, wetland resources and functions are protected and restored on a watershed scale. Activities include an In-Lieu Fee Program, the Sand Hill Lakes Mitigation Bank, and individually permitted projects. Mitigation is complemented by Land Acquisition and Management, ERP, and the SWIM Program.

Critical Wetlands

Senate Bill 882 (2022) amended section 373.036, Florida Statutes, to require each water management district to develop a list of critical wetlands in cooperation with local governments to be acquired using funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. The section, as amended, requires water management districts to incorporate the list of critical wetlands within the District Water Management Plan or Annual Strategic Plan. The section further outlines general criteria to be considered in designating wetlands for inclusion in the list:

- the ecological value of the wetland, as determined by the physical and biological components of the environmental system;
- the effect of the wetland on water quality and flood mitigation;
- the ecosystem restoration value of the wetland; and
- the inherent susceptibility of the wetland to development due to its geographical location or natural aesthetics.

The importance and values of wetlands are widely recognized. Wetlands support a wide array of interrelated functions, including hydrology (e.g., regulation of discharge to surface and ground waters, including water storage and flood attenuation), water quality protection and improvement, habitat, aquifer recharge, and shoreline stability. These also contribute broadly to community and ecosystem resilience and other public benefits such as fish and wildlife resources, recreational and aesthetic values, and associated economic benefits.

Land acquisition is an essential tool in the District's continuing efforts to both protect and restore water and related resources. Projects to acquire fee simple or less than fee simple ownership are ongoing to achieve District priorities for water quality, flood protection, wetland and aquatic habitat protection and restoration, resilience, and groundwater source protection. Priority lands have included wetlands and floodplains, as well as uplands protective of water resources.

To date, the District has acquired more than 225,000 acres to protect water and related resources. Of these, more than 211,000 acres have been protected through fee-simple acquisition, and more than 14,000 acres are protected through conservation easements. Wetland and upland properties that may be acquired to protect and restore water and related resources, including through the use of the LATF, Florida Forever, or other funding sources, will continue to be identified in the Florida Forever Land Acquisition

Work Plan Annual Report. This report is published annually as part of the Consolidated Annual Report (<https://www.nfwwater.com/Data-Publications/Reports-Plans/Consolidated-Annual-Reports>).



Figure 3. Northwest Florida Water Management District Lands

As described and depicted in the Work Plan, currently approved priority areas for acquisition are identified in watersheds across northwest Florida. These remain the District’s priorities for land acquisition.

To address the Critical Wetlands requirement, an initial screening analysis was conducted to identify specific properties that could be considered critical, such that the success of a project, strategy, or program would be substantially dependent on successful acquisition of the specified parcel or parcels. The analysis was based on evaluation of areas identified as wetlands by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection that intersect with the District's 2022 Florida Forever workplan and were greater than 1,000 acres in size or between 50 and 1,000 acres if adjacent to District owned lands.

Wetlands that met the initial criteria were further evaluated based on ecological value, effect on water quality and flood mitigation, ecosystem restoration value, and susceptibility of the wetland to development. Each of these were considered based on analysis of best-available spatial data. A preliminary set of candidate wetlands have been identified, with work proceeding to refine the methodology and operationalize the general statutory criteria. Based on this work, an updated evaluation and list will be published in the 2023-24 Strategic Water Management Plan. It will be updated annually thereafter. Additionally, parcel-specific analysis may be conducted at any time for individual properties considered for acquisition under existing District programs.

3. Implementation

Table 3 is an overview of how each strategic priority is applicable to the District’s Areas of Responsibility and the major implementation activities. Note that activities may occur in, and benefit, multiple strategic priorities, and that different strategic priorities are needed to accomplish all areas of responsibility.

Table 4. Strategic Priorities Matrix

Strategic Priority	Areas of Responsibility				Major Implementation Activities
	Water Supply	Water Quality	Flood Protection	Natural Systems	
Water Quality	✓	✓	✓	✓	Agricultural BMPs, sod-based crop rotation, and MILs; septic-to-sewer and stormwater retrofit projects; springs and streambank restoration and protection; land management and acquisition; hydrologic data collection; water use and environmental resource permitting; MFL development; regional wetland mitigation; and recreational site improvements.
Minimum Flows and Minimum Water Levels (MFLs)	✓	✓		✓	Data collection, groundwater and surface water modeling, technical assessments, and rulemaking.
Water Supply	✓	✓		✓	Water use data, water supply assessments, regional water supply planning; water use and well permitting; regional water resource development; water supply and AWS development projects.
Flood Protection and Floodplain Management		✓	✓	✓	Flood hazard mapping, DFIRM updates, land acquisition and management, environmental resource permitting, wetland mitigation, and resilience planning and implementation.
Watershed Protection and Restoration	✓	✓	✓	✓	Restoration, land acquisition and management, hurricane recovery and reforestation, wetland mitigation, recreational site improvements

Table 5 below summarizes the anticipated five-year activity schedule of projects and programs.

Ongoing district activities not noted in Table 4 include: hydrologic data collection and monitoring, water use planning and projections, land acquisition and management, regional wetland mitigation, environmental resource permitting, water use permitting, and well permitting. Also not noted are smaller projects such as planning or feasibility studies.

Table 5. Anticipated Schedule of Projects and Programs

	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
Agricultural Programs					
Agricultural BMPs	→				
Sod-Based Crop Rotation	→				
Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL) Program	→				
Springs Restoration and Protection					
<i>Jackson Blue Spring</i>					
Indian Springs Sewer Extension Phs. 1-2A	Complete				
Indian Springs Sewer Extension Phase 2B	→	Complete			
Blue Springs Road Sewer Expansion	→	Complete			
Tara Estates Sewer Extension	→	Complete			
<i>Wakulla Spring</i>					
Septic-to-Sewer in Wakulla BMAP	→	Complete			
Advanced Septic Systems Pilot Project	→	Complete			
Magnolia Gardens Phase III	→	Complete			
Wakulla Gardens Phase III & 4A	→	Complete			
<i>Other Springs Projects</i>					
Cypress Spring Protection & Restoration	→	→	Complete		
Horn Spring in Leon County	→	Complete			
Land Acquisition for Springs Protection	→	→	Complete		
Water Quality Protection and Restoration					
Port St. Joe Stormwater	→	Complete			
ARP Pond Algae Harvesting	→	Complete			
EPA Farmer to Farmer Grant	→	Complete			
Carrabelle Lighthouse Estates Phase I & II	→	Complete			
Apalachicola Stormwater Retrofits	→	Complete			
Live Oak Point Living Shorelines	→	Complete			
Dutex Living Shorelines	→	Complete			
Water Resource and Supply Development					
<i>Alternative Water Supply Development</i>					
North Bay Wastewater Reuse	→	Complete			
PCB Reclaimed Water	→	Complete			
Okaloosa-Eglin-Niceville Reclaimed Water	→	Complete			
ECUA Pensacola Beach Reclaimed Water	→	→	Complete		
South Santa Rosa Reuse Initiative	→	→	→	→	Complete
Gulf County Aquifer Testing	→	Complete			
<i>Traditional Water Supply Development</i>					
Water Supply Development Grants	→				

	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
Technical Programs					
<i>Modeling, Planning, Assessments</i>					
Ground and Surface Water Modeling	→				
St. Joseph Bay Monitoring & Assessment	→				
Water Supply Assessments	WSA 2023 →	Complete			
Regional Water Supply Planning			Update RWSP(s) as required		
SWIM	Assess need for updated SWIM Plans				
Region II RWSP Implementation	→	T.B.D.	-----→		
<i>MFL Technical Assessments</i>					
Wakulla Spring & Sally Ward Spring	Complete				
Region II Coastal Floridan Aquifer	Complete				
Jackson Blue Spring					→ Complete
Gainer, Sylvan, and Williford Springs					→ Complete
Other Priority Waterbodies		Work Plans	Start	→	
<i>Flood Protection</i>					
Flood Hazard Risk MAP Program	→				
Final Effective DFIRMs for six coastal counties: Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, and Gulf	→	Complete			
Evaluations and Preliminary DFIRMs	→				

4. Monitoring and Reporting

Annual Work Plan Report

As required by section 373.036, F.S., the strategic water management plan includes an annual work plan report on the implementation of the strategic plan for the previous fiscal year. This annual report details activities and accomplishments, evaluation of indicators, milestones and deliverables, and project costs and timelines to complete. The Consolidated Annual Report (CAR) due by March 1st of each year incorporates this work plan report. The CAR is submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) for review and monitoring purposes.

The evaluation of indicators serves several purposes within a strategic plan. Beyond providing an assessment of program implementation, identification and evaluation of indicators helps to further an understanding of resource conditions and to clarify objectives and intended results. Evaluating measures and indicators provides internal and external feedback for ascertaining whether a given project or program is achieving intended results and whether the underlying strategy is appropriate or should be revised.

Additional Periodic Reporting

Each of the state’s water management districts completes and submits monitoring data and reports to DEP, the legislature, and local governments, including:

- Annual and quarterly metrics on permitting process efficiencies, water supply, natural systems, and mission support (Table 6, below);
- Environmental Resource Permitting Annual Wetlands Report;
- Regional Water Supply Planning Annual Report; and
- Florida Statewide Annual Report (STAR) on Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs), MFLs, and Recovery or Prevention Strategies.

Table 6. Statewide Water Management District Performance Metrics

<i>Permitting</i>
For closed applications within the CUP and ERP permitting areas, median time to process by permit type and total
For closed applications within the CUP and ERP permitting areas, the median time in house by permit type and total, including those applications under legal challenge
Within the CUP and ERP permitting areas, percentage of individually processed open applications with greater than two Requests for Additional Information (RAIs)
Within the CUP and ERP permitting areas, average number of RAIs for individually processed applications that closed in the last twelve months
Within the CUP and ERP permitting areas, percentage of individually processed open applications that have been in-house six months or longer
Within the CUP and ERP permitting areas, cost to process for all permit types
Within the CUP and ERP permitting areas, application to staff ratio for all permit types
Number of Closed Applications (CUP only)
Permit Process Time for Legislative Extensions and Emergency Orders (ERP only)
Cost to Process Legislative Extensions and Emergency Orders (ERP only)
<i>Mission Support</i>
Administrative costs as a percentage of total expenditures

Water Supply

Districtwide, the quantity [mgd] and percentage of the 20-year (e.g., 2020-2040) Public Supply increase in demand that has been met by water conservation and non-conservation projects, and by all water projects

Uniform gross per capita water use (Public Supply) by District

Uniform residential per capita water use (Public Supply) by District

Natural Systems

Number of MFLs and Reservations, by waterbody type, established annually (fiscal year) and cumulatively

Number and percentage of water bodies meeting their adopted MFLs

For water bodies not meeting their adopted MFLs, the number and percentage of those water bodies with an adopted recovery or prevention strategy

MFL Priorities List Table
