



# MFLs and Reservations Team

September 30, 2011  
Steering Committee Meeting

# Central Florida Coordination Area Water Initiative

Technical Collaborative Team	Key Components	Start	End
<b>Minimum Flows and Levels and Reservations</b> ----- (C)	Review and understand the various approaches used by the WMDs to set MFLs/Reservations (C1)	June 22, 2011	Sep. 30, 2011
	Identify commonalities and differences in the approaches currently used to set criteria (C2)	June 22, 2011	Nov. 30, 2011



**SWFWMD Approach to MFLs  
– July 20, 2011**



Photograph by Brent Anderson

**SWFWMD Approach to MFLs & Reservations – Aug 17, 2011**

# Central Florida Coordination Area Water Initiative

## September 14 Meeting - Comparison of Approaches and Methodologies – “Straw Man”

TABLE 1.  
Comparison of MFLs or Reservations of the SFWMD, SJRWMD, and SWFWMD Relevant to Withdrawals in the CFWI Area

Category	Attribute	SFWMD (Reservations)	SFWMD (MFLs)	SJRWMD (MFLs)	SWFWMD (MFLs)
Concepts	Harm (Harm is not directly relevant to MFLs and Reservations. It is included here for comparison to significant Harm.)	Reservations are set based on a no-harm standard to fish, wildlife, hydrology and existing legal uses.  Temporary loss of water resource functions that take a 1 to 2 year period of average rainfall to recover.  Phase I and II Water Shortages	Temporary loss of water resource functions that take a 1 to 2 year period of average rainfall to recover.  Phase I and II Water Shortages	Rule does not contain a definition. Conceptually, the method differentiates no-harm and significant harm conditions, only.	Rule does not contain a definition.  There is no definition of “harm” in the District’s rule (40D-8) dealing with Minimum Flows and Levels
	Significant Harm (specifically relevant to MFLs by statute)	Temporary loss of water resource functions that takes more than 2 years to recover.  Phase III Water Shortage		Rule does not contain a definition. However, significant harm is defined on a system-by-system basis (system specific; e.g., protection of manatee habitat at Blue Spring from withdrawals, or no downhill shift in wetland communities along the St. Johns River). MFLs are evaluated through calculated changes to MFL-defined hydrologic event thresholds (i.e., minimum number of high	.Rule 40D-8 does define significant harm for lakes and wetlands; wetland (isolated cypress wetlands) and lake methodologies are explicitly incorporated in rule. “Significant Harm” for rivers, estuaries, and springs are defined in MFL documents that are developed for each MFL. These documents (to date) have all been voluntarily independently peer reviewed.

# Central Florida Coordination Area Water Initiative



• *Questions/Comments ?*

# MFLs and Reservations Team Members

## Agency Staff:

Florida DEP

Kathleen Greenwood

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## Utilities

- David DeLoach
- Tony Janicki
- Al Aikens
- Terry McCue
- Shirley Denton