

Goals/Objectives State Water Plans

Florida

For each issue area, the relevant goals and policies are based on guidance statements contained in Florida statutes. In order to affect the goals, the plan's objectives include:

- provide protection and management in the following areas,
 - flood,
 - water quality,
 - natural systems, and
 - water supply;
- promote surface and groundwater,
 - conservation,
 - replenishment,
 - recapture,
 - enhancement,
 - development, and
 - proper utilization;
- develop works to provide water storage;
- promote the availability of existing water for all future and existing uses and natural systems;
- minimize degradation caused by stormwater discharge;
- preserve natural resources;
- promote recreational development; and
- protect public lands.

Hawaii

Objectives of each of the five plan components are:

- to protect and sustain statewide ground-and surface-water resource, watersheds, and natural stream environments;
- to protect and public health and sensitive ecological systems by preserving, protecting, restoring and enhancing the quality of ground and surface waters throughout the State of Hawaii;
- to provide a framework for planning and implementation of water development programs to meet projected water demands for state projects;
- to develop a long-range management plan that assesses state and private agricultural water use, supply and irrigation water systems; and
- to insure that the future water needs of the county are met and provide guidance for decision-making on water uses and water reservation requests.

Kansas

Goals of the Kansas Water Plan include:

- development, to meet the anticipated future needs of the people of the state, of sufficient supplies of water for beneficial purposes;
- reduction of damaging floods and of losses resulting from floods;
- protection and the improvement of the quality of the water supplies of the state;
- sound management, both public and private, of the atmospheric, surface and ground water supplies of the state;
- prevention of the waste of the water supplies of the state;
- prevention of the pollution of the water supplies of the state;
- efficient, economic distribution of the water supplies of the state;
- sound coordination of the development of the water resources of the state with the development of the other resources of the state; and
- protection of the public interest through the conservation of the water resources of the state in a technologically and economically feasible manner.

Missouri

The Department of Natural Resources is directed:

- to develop, maintain and periodically update a state water plan for a long-range, comprehensive statewide program for the use of surface water and groundwater resources of the state, including existing and future needs for drinking water supplies, agriculture, industry, recreation, environmental protection and related needs.

Montana

The state water plan's mission is to solve statewide and basin-specific water management problems in the most cost-effective and efficient manner possible. This mission is pursued by focusing on several process-related objectives:

1. Involve all parties affected by water management decisions and those with jurisdiction over water resource management.
2. Collectively identify problems, alternatives, and solutions.
3. Pursue consensus solutions.
4. Balance competing water uses.
5. Improve communication, cooperation, and coordination among jurisdictions.
6. Allow flexibility for regular reevaluation, updating and revision.

Nevada

The following are results [goals] the state hopes to achieve through the water planning process and development of the state water plan:

1. Water supply: Enough water of sufficient quality for future generations.

2. Water rights: Protection of existing water rights.
3. Economic efficiency: The preferential use of water for greatest economic gain to the state.
4. Conservation: More conservation and less waste of water.
5. Water quality: Protection and enhancement of water quality.
6. Rural Water Supplies: Protection of water supplies for current and future development in rural areas.
7. Environmental quality: Protection and enhancement of the environment.
8. Efficiency: Agency actions, which are coordinated and integrated to save money and time, reduce duplication in projects or services, address gaps in resource protection, and result in better decisions.
9. Decision-making: Less litigation and more cooperative decision making to resolve water resource issues.
10. Effectiveness: More informed water resource decision making, with a greater awareness of aesthetic, cultural and ecological values.
11. Sound science: Water resource projects, which are technically, environmentally and economically sound.
12. Public involvement: A better educated citizenry and more public participation in water resource decision-making.
13. Quality of life: A higher quality of life for all Nevadans.

Oklahoma

By addressing important policy issues from new local, state and federal perspectives, it is envisioned that the following specific objectives ... can and will continue to be realized:

- Promotion of economic opportunity and development;
- Preservation and enhancement of the environment;
- Protection of lives and property from floods;
- Expansion of agricultural production and agribusiness activity;
- Development of recreational opportunities;
- Maintenance and improvement of water quality;
- Encouragement of water conservation;
- Placement of excess and surplus water to beneficial use; and
- Encouragement of public participation in water resource planning.

Utah

The goal of state water planning is to provide water to meet the changing needs of present and future generations. Since high-quality water is becoming scarce and more expensive, an important leadership role must be played by the state's elected officials. (Utah State Water Plan, Executive Summary, January 1990)