1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to water resources development; amending s. 373.016, F.S.; making declarations 3 4 of water policy; amending s. 373.019, F.S.; 5 defining the terms "water resource 6 development, " "water supply development, " 7 "public water utility," and "natural system"; 8 creating s. 373.038, F.S.; directing the water 9 management districts to establish water 10 resource development programs; amending s. 373.042, F.S.; revising minimum flows and 11 12 levels requirements; creating s. 373.0421, 13 F.S.; providing guidelines for establishing and 14 implementing minimum flows and levels; amending 15 s. 373.223, F.S.; revising conditions for obtaining consumptive use permits; repealing s. 16 17 373.019(16), F.S., relating to state water policy; repealing s. 373.026(10), F.S., 18 19 relating to a state water policy rule; repealing s. 373.036, F.S., relating to the 20 21 state water use plan; repealing s. 373.039, F.S., relating to the Florida water plan; 22 23 repealing s. 403.061(33), F.S., relating to a state water policy rule; providing an effective 24 25 date. 26 27 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 28 29 Section 1. Section 373.016, Florida Statutes, is 30 amended to read: 373.016 Declaration of policy.--

1	(1) The waters in the state are among its basic
2	resources. Such waters have not heretofore been conserved or
3	fully controlled so as to realize their full beneficial use.
4	(2) It is further declared to be the policy of the
5	Legislature:
6	(a) To provide an adequate, safe, dependable, and
7	affordable supply of water for all existing and projected
8	reasonable-beneficial uses in the state;
9	$\underline{\text{(b)}}$ To provide for the management of water and
10	related land resources;
11	(c) (b) To promote the conservation, replenishment,
12	recapturing, enhancement, development, and proper utilization
13	of surface water and ground water;
14	$\frac{(d)}{(c)}$ To develop and regulate dams, impoundments,
15	reservoirs, and other works and to provide water storage for
16	beneficial purposes;
17	$\frac{(e)}{(d)}$ To prevent damage from floods, soil erosion,
18	and excessive drainage;
19	$\frac{(f)}{(e)}$ To minimize degradation of water resources
20	caused by the discharge of stormwater;
21	$\frac{(g)}{(f)}$ To preserve natural resources, fish, and
22	wildlife;
23	$\frac{(h)}{(g)}$ To promote the public policy set forth in s.
24	403.021;
25	$\underline{\text{(i)}}$ To promote recreational development, protect
26	public lands, and assist in maintaining the navigability of
27	rivers and harbors; and
28	$\underline{\text{(j)}}\overline{\text{(i)}}$ $\underline{\text{To}}$ otherwise $\overline{\text{to}}$ promote the health, safety, and
29	general welfare of the people of this state.
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In administering this chapter, the department and the governing boards shall construe and apply the policies specified in this subsection as a whole, and no specific policy is to be construed or applied in isolation from the other policies in this subsection.

- (3) It is further declared to be the policy of the Legislature that:
- (a) Water resource development is a fundamental mission of water management districts which must be implemented immediately and continually to ensure that an adequate, safe, dependable, and affordable supply of water is available for all existing and projected reasonable-beneficial uses in the state.
- (b) Water supply development is primarily the responsibility of counties, municipalities, public water utilities, regional water supply authorities, and special taxing districts. Water management districts shall provide funding and other assistance to entities involved in water supply development in accordance with s. 373.1961.
- (4)(3) The Legislature recognizes that the water resource problems of the state vary from region to region, both in magnitude and complexity. It is therefore the intent of the Legislature to vest in the Department of Environmental Protection or its successor agency the power and responsibility to accomplish the conservation, protection, management, and control of the waters of the state, and with sufficient flexibility and discretion to accomplish these ends through delegation of appropriate powers to the various water management districts. The department may exercise any power herein authorized to be exercised by a water management district; however, to the greatest extent practicable, such

power should be delegated to the governing board of a water management district.

(5)(4) It is further declared the policy of the Legislature that each water management district, to the extent consistent with effective management practices, shall approximate its fiscal and budget policies and procedures to those of the state.

Section 2. Subsections (19), (20), (21), and (22) of section 373.019, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are added, to read:

373.019 Definitions.--When appearing in this chapter or in any rule, regulation, or order adopted pursuant thereto, the following words shall, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, mean:

- (19) "Water resource development" means the formulation and implementation of regional water resource management strategies, including the collection and evaluation of surfacewater and groundwater data; the development of regional water resource implementation programs; and the construction, operation, and maintenance of major public works facilities to provide for flood control, surface and underground water storage, groundwater recharge augmentation, water transmission, and the capture of water otherwise released to tide.
- (20) "Water supply development" means the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of public and private facilities for the production, treatment, transmission, or distribution of water for sale, resale, or direct use.
- (21) "Public water utility" means a governmental or private entity duly authorized under state law to construct or operate public water supply systems, water works systems,

sewerage systems, sewage treatment works, reclaimed water
systems, or other public water-related facilities.

(22) "Natural system" means an ecological system supporting aquatic and wetland-dependent natural resources, including fish and aquatic and wetland-dependent-wildlife habitat.

Section 3. Section 373.038, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.038 Water resource development.--

- (1) The water management districts shall carry out water resource development as defined in s. 373.019(19). Water resource development will use aquifers and watersheds as the implementation areas.
- is available to sustain all existing and projected reasonable-beneficial uses of water and to maintain the functions of natural systems. The water management districts are responsible for the development, implementation, and funding of water resource development programs. These programs must be developed in coordination with public water utilities and other use groups.
 - (3) Water resource development must:
- (a) Identify safe, affordable, and dependable sources of water for use by all existing and projected reasonable-beneficial uses and for maintaining the functions of natural systems by the creation and completion of an analysis of existing water sources within the jurisdiction of each water management district. The analyses must be based upon the best available data and must identify and quantify available sources of water based upon minimum flows and levels established under s. 373.042. When the best available

information is insufficient to determine source availability,
the water management districts shall collect and evaluate
additional surfacewater or groundwater data.

- (b) Quantify the water needs necessary to maintain the functions of natural systems, recognizing meteorological events, surface alterations, and long-term and seasonal fluctuations of water levels within the natural systems and proposed reservation of water under s. 373.223(3).
- (c) Compile water supply needs of all existing and projected reasonable-beneficial uses, based on a 20-year planning horizon and using best available information. The level of certainty associated with identifying the water supply needs of existing and projected reasonable-beneficial uses must be based on the assurance that water is available to meet those needs for a 1-in-10-year drought event without imposition of water shortage restrictions.
- including capital improvements and major public works
 facilities necessary to address the shortfalls. Identify
 reliable sources of district funding with which to implement
 the regional water resource implementation programs, including
 a defensible cash-flow analysis identifying funding to
 implement land acquisition for, and construction and operation
 of, capital facilities or alternative sources, if identified,
 and funding to implement the noncapital components of the
 initiative.
- (e) Identify and correct existing district regulatory impediments to the implementation of water resource development projects and propose corrective measures for each identified impediment beyond the control of the district.

- (4) Water resource development programs shall be adopted by the Governing Board and are subject to review as an order under s. 120.59. Upon adoption of a program, the water management district will initiate rulemaking under chapter 120 to adopt necessary rules to implement the water resource development program.
- (5) Beginning on January 1, 1998, and each January 1 thereafter, the water management districts shall report to the Governor and Legislature on the progress they have made in implementing a water resource development program. The report must address, at a minimum, all of the elements set forth in this section.
- (6) In addition to water resource development, the districts shall, if requested, provide assistance to regional water supply authorities, counties, municipalities, public water utilities, special taxing districts, or other units of local government for water supply development activities as defined in s. 373.019(20).

Section 4. Section 373.042, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

373.042 Minimum flows and levels.--

- (1) Within each section, or the water management district as a whole, the department or the governing board shall establish the following:
- (a) Minimum flow for all surface watercourses in the area. The minimum flow for a given watercourse shall be the limit at which further withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or ecology of the area.
- 29 (b) Minimum water level. The minimum water level
 30 shall be the level of ground water groundwater in an aquifer
 31 and the level of surface water at which further withdrawals

would be significantly harmful to the water resources of the area.

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The minimum flow and minimum water level shall be calculated by the department and the governing board using the best information available. When appropriate, minimum flows and levels may be calculated to reflect seasonal variations. The department and the governing board shall also consider, and at their discretion may provide for, the protection of nonconsumptive uses in the establishment of minimum flows and levels.

(2) By July 1, 1996, the Southwest Florida Water Management District shall amend and submit to the department for review and approval its priority list for the establishment of minimum flows and levels, and delineating the order in which the governing board shall establish the minimum flows and levels for surface watercourses, aquifers, and surface water in the counties of Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas. The other districts shall also develop priority lists and schedules for the establishment of minimum flows and levels for surface watercou<u>rses, aquifers, and surface waters</u> in each district. The priority list must shall be based upon the importance of the waters to the state or region and the existence of or potential for significant harm to the water resources or ecology of the state or region, and shall include those waters that which are experiencing or may reasonably be expected to experience experiencing adverse impacts and those waters that $\frac{\text{which}}{\text{min}}$ are identified under s. 373.038 as possible new water supply sources of proposing to withdraw 5 million gallons or more per day in the future. The development of the priority list does shall not constitute a point of entry to an

administrative proceeding pursuant to chapter 120. Except as provided in subsection (3), the development of priority lists and the compliance with the schedule for establishment of minimum flows and levels under this section satisfies the requirements of subsection (1).

- Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas counties must subsection (2) shall be established by October 1, 1997. Where a minimum flow or level for the priority waters has not been established by the applicable deadline, the secretary of the department shall, if requested by the governing body of any local government within whose jurisdiction the affected waters are located, establish the minimum flows and levels in accordance with the procedures established by this section. The department's reasonable costs in establishing a minimum flow or level shall, upon request of the secretary, be reimbursed by the applicable district.
- and models, including all scientific and technical assumptions employed in each model, used to establish a minimum flow or level are subject to independent scientific peer review.

 Independent scientific peer review means review by a panel of independent, recognized experts in the fields of hydrology, hydrogeology, limnology, biology, and other scientific disciplines relevant to the establishment of the minimum flow or level. The department or governing board shall give significant weight to the final report of the peer review panel when establishing the minimum flow or level.
- (5) Minimum levels may not be established for isolated wetlands or surface waterbodies less then 25 acres in areal extent. Prior to the establishment of minimum flows or levels

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for water resources areas identified in subsection (2), and prior to filing any petition for administrative hearing, scientific or technical data and methodologies, if in dispute, shall, upon written request to the governing board by a substantially affected person, be subject to independent scientific peer review. The members of the peer review panel shall be selected by agreement of the parties in interest within 60 days after receipt of the request. In the event the panel is not selected within this time, then, upon the agreement of all parties, the time may be waived, or, if no waiver occurs, the governing board may proceed to establish the minimum flows and levels. The cost of the peer review shall be borne equally by the parties selecting the panel, to the extent economically feasible. The panel shall conduct at least one public meeting of the full panel in accordance with s. 286.011(1) and (6) prior to the submission of the final report. The panel shall submit a final report to the governing board within 120 days after selection. Upon request by all members of the panel and agreement of the parties, the time for submittal may be extended for up to 30 additional days. In the event the final report is not submitted within such time, the governing board may proceed to establish the minimum flows and levels pursuant to this section. Filing of a request shall toll any applicable deadline under chapter 120, or other law or district rule, until 60 days following submittal of the final report. Any such deadlines shall also be tolled for 60 days following the withdrawal of the request, agreement of the parties that peer review will no longer be pursued, or failure to meet any deadline set forth in this subsection. If the selection of the panel is subject to the requirements of chapter 287, then the panel shall submit its

final report to the governing board within 120 days after the completion of the process required pursuant to chapter 287. The governing board shall give significant weight to the final report of the panel in establishing the minimum flow or level, as appropriate. The final report may also be entered into the record by any party to the proceeding in which the minimum flow or level is applicable.

(6)(5) If a petition for administrative hearing is filed under chapter 120 challenging the establishment of the minimum flows or levels, the report of the independent scientific peer review is admissible as evidence in the final hearing, and the administrative law judge hearing officer must render the final order within 120 days after the filing of the petition. The time limit for rendering the final an order shall not be extended except by agreement of all the parties. To the extent that the parties agree to the findings of the peer review panel, they may stipulate that those findings be incorporated as findings of fact in the final order.

Section 5. Section 373.0421, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- $$\underline{373.0421}$$ Establishment and implementation of minimum flows and levels.—
- (1) When establishing a minimum flow or level, the department or governing board shall recognize:
- (a) Existing permitted and other existing and projected legal uses;
- (b) Existing uses of the land that cannot reasonably
 be altered;
- (c) Hydrologic changes that have occurred as a result of alterations to watersheds, surface watercourses, aquifers, and surface waters, and the effects the alterations have

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placed on the hydrology of the aff<u>ected watershed, surface</u> watercourse, aquifer, or surface water;

- (d) Natural, seasonal, and long-term fluctuations in water flows and levels;
 - (e) Flood protection needs; and
- (f) Other uses made of the surface watercourse, aquifer, or surface water, including recreation in and on the water, navigation, and other nonpermitted legal uses.
- (2) When a flow or level is below the minimum established under this section and s. 373.042, the department or the district shall take action to achieve recovery of the established minimum flow or level as soon as practicable. The water management districts or the department shall offset any adverse impact to the water supply of an existing permitted or other legal use caused by the adoption or implementation of a minimum flow or level, or in the case of a managed surfacewater system by the adoption or implementation of a change in source or operation, by developing and funding sufficient water supply to offset any loss of consumptive use before the implementation of the minimum flow or level or change in source or operation.
- (3) The establishment of minimum flows and water levels does not limit or require enhancement or restoration of the natural system.

Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 373.223, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.223 Conditions for a permit.--

(3) The governing board or the department, by regulation, may reserve from use by permit applicants, water in such locations and quantities, and for such seasons of the 31 year, as in its judgment may be required for the protection of

fish and wildlife or the public health and safety. 1 reservations shall be subject to periodic review and revision 2 in the light of changed conditions. However, all presently 3 4 existing legal uses of water shall be protected so long as 5 such use is not contrary to the public interest. The governing 6 board or the department shall offset any adverse impact to the 7 water supply of an existing permitted or other legal use 8 caused by a reservation by developing and funding sufficient 9 water supply to offset any loss of consumptive use before implementation of the reservation. 10 11 Sections 373.019(16), 373.026(10), 373.036, Section 7. 12 373.039, and 403.061(33), Florida Statutes, are repealed. 13 Section 8. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 14 law. 15 ********** 16 17 SENATE SUMMARY Revises and repeals various sections in chapters 373 and 403, F.S., relating to state water policy and water resources development. (See bill for details.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31