1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to water resources; amending s. 3 373.0395, F.S.; revising requirements for the 4 water management districts in developing a 5 groundwater basin resource availability 6 inventory; amending s. 373.196, F.S.; providing 7 legislative intent with respect to the duties 8 of the water management districts; amending s. 9 373.1961, F.S.; providing additional duties of 10 the governing boards of the water management districts; providing additional uses for 11 revenues disbursed for the purpose of 12 13 developing alternative water supply systems; 14 amending s. 373.250, F.S.; providing certain 15 limitations on the use of reclaimed water; amending s. 403.064, F.S.; limiting certain 16 17 requirements that the Department of 18 Environmental Protection or a water management 19 district may impose with respect to the reuse of water; providing an effective date. 20

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 373.0395, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.0395 Groundwater basin resource availability inventory.—Each water management district shall develop a groundwater basin resource availability inventory by 2001, except that the inventory for the counties of Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, and Monroe shall be completed by 1999 covering those areas deemed appropriate by the governing board. The

inventory must cover the entire district and be broken down by subareas deemed appropriate by the governing board of the water management district. In preparing the inventory, the governing board shall consider the availability of surface water if surface water recharge is a significant component of the groundwater resource. This inventory shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (1) A hydrogeologic study to define the groundwater basin and its associated recharge areas.
- (2) Site specific areas in the basin deemed prone to contamination or overdraft resulting from current or projected development.
  - (3) Prime groundwater recharge areas.
- (4) Criteria to establish minimum seasonal surface and ground water levels.
- (5) Areas suitable for future water resource development within the groundwater basin.
- (6) Existing sources of wastewater discharge suitable for reuse as well as the feasibility of integrating coastal wellfields.
- (7) Potential quantities of water available for consumptive uses.

Each water management district shall report to the Legislature by January 30 of each year on the district's progress in completing the inventory. Upon completion, a copy of the groundwater basin availability inventory shall be submitted to each affected municipality, county, and regional planning agency. This inventory shall be reviewed by the affected municipalities, counties, and regional planning agencies for consistency with the local government comprehensive plan and

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shall be considered in future revisions of such plan. It is the intent of the Legislature that future growth and development planning reflect the limitations of the available groundwater or other available water supplies.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 373.196, Florida Statutes; is amended to read:

373.196 Legislative findings.--

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that the primary duties of the water management districts include regional water supply planning, regulation, and research; the identification of new sources of water to meet future demands; and the development of water resources. To meet the current and future needs of the public, businesses, agriculture, and the environment, each district must maximize the availability of water for all uses through wise water management, the retention and storage of stormwater, and economic and incentive-based regulatory programs. The incentives must include promoting water conservation, enhancing the storage of stormwater, promoting the wise use of surface water and groundwater, promoting advanced wastewater treatment for the reuse of reclaimed water, and using alternative water supplies. It is the finding of the Legislature that cooperative efforts between municipalities, counties, water management districts, and the Department of Environmental Protection are mandatory in order to meet the water needs of rapidly urbanizing areas in a manner that which will supply adequate and dependable supplies of water where needed without resulting in adverse effects upon the areas from which whence such water is withdrawn. Such efforts should utilize all practical means of obtaining water, including, but not limited to, withdrawals of surface water and groundwater, recycling of

waste water, and desalinization, and will necessitate not only cooperation but also well-coordinated activities. The purpose of this act is to provide additional statutory authority for such cooperative and coordinated efforts.

Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 373.1961, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

373.1961 Water production.--

- (1) In the performance of, and in conjunction with, its other powers and duties, the governing board of a water management district existing pursuant to this chapter:
- (b) Shall assist counties, municipalities, private utilities, or water supply authorities in meeting water supply needs by identifying new sources of water which will meet future demand for water and by giving in such manner as will give priority to encouraging conservation and reducing adverse environmental effects of improper or excessive withdrawals of water from concentrated areas.
- (2) The Legislature finds that, due to a combination of factors, vastly increased demands have been placed on natural supplies of fresh water, and that, absent increased development of alternative water supplies, such demands may increase in the future. The Legislature also finds that potential exists in the state for the production of significant quantities of alternative water supplies, including reclaimed water, and that water production includes the development of alternative water supplies, including reclaimed water, for appropriate uses. It is the intent of the Legislature that utilities develop reclaimed water systems, where reclaimed water is the most appropriate alternative water supply option, to deliver reclaimed water to

as many users as possible through the most cost-effective means, and to construct reclaimed water system infrastructure to their owned or operated properties and facilities where they have reclamation capability. It is also the intent of the Legislature that the water management districts which levy ad valorem taxes for water management purposes should share a percentage of those tax revenues with water providers and users, including local governments, water, wastewater, and reuse utilities, municipal, industrial, and agricultural water users, and other public and private water users, to be used to supplement other funding sources in the development of alternative water supplies. The Legislature finds that public moneys or services provided to private entities for such uses constitute public purposes which are in the public interest. In order to further the development and use of alternative water supply systems, including reclaimed water systems, the Legislature provides the following:

(d) Any and all revenues disbursed pursuant to this subsection shall be <u>used for studying, designing, monitoring,</u> and permitting alternative water supply systems and <del>applied</del> only for the payment of capital or infrastructure costs for the construction of alternative water supply systems that provide alternative water supplies for uses within one or more water resource caution areas.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 373.250, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

373.250 Reuse of reclaimed water.--

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(b) Reclaimed water may be presumed available to a consumptive use permit applicant when a utility exists  $\underline{\text{that}}$ 

which provides reclaimed water, that which has uncommitted reclaimed water capacity, and that which has distribution facilities, which are initially provided by the utility at its cost, to the site of the affected applicant's proposed use. A water management district may not allocate water under a consumptive use permit to an applicant located in a water use caution area if reclaimed water is available; a water supply system has indicated its intent to serve reclaimed water to an applicant under ss. 125.01, 153.52, 170.01, 180.02, and 180.06; and the reasonable and beneficial uses of water by the applicant can be met with reclaimed water, except in an emergency or for the duration of the unavailability of reclaimed water.

- (3) The water management district shall, in consultation with the department, adopt rules to implement this section. Such rules shall encourage and provide incentives for the use of reclaimed water and must include, but not be limited to:
- (a) Provisions to permit use of water from other sources in emergency situations or if reclaimed water becomes unavailable, for the duration of the emergency or the unavailability of reclaimed water. These provisions <a href="must shall-also">must shall-also</a> specify the method for establishing the quantity of water to be <a href="permitted set aside">permitted set aside</a> for use in emergencies or when reclaimed water becomes unavailable. The amount set aside is subject to periodic review and revision. The methodology shall take into account the risk that reclaimed water may not be available in the future, the risk that other sources may be fully allocated to other uses in the future, the nature of the uses served with reclaimed water, the extent to which the applicant intends to rely upon reclaimed water, and the extent

of economic harm that which may result if other sources are not available to replace the reclaimed water. A water management district may not withhold from a user of reclaimed water the approval of water for emergency use or the use of surface water and groundwater when reclaimed water is unavailable and standby facilities allow the use of surface water and groundwater for meeting the needs of reasonable beneficial uses for the duration of the unavailability of reclaimed water. It is the intent of this paragraph to ensure that users of reclaimed water have the same access to ground or surface water and will otherwise be treated in the same manner as other users of the same class not relying on reclaimed water.

(b) A water management district  $\underline{may}$  shall not adopt any rule  $\underline{that}$  which gives preference to users within any class of use established under s. 373.246 who do not use reclaimed water over users within the same class who use reclaimed water.

Section 5. Subsection (15) is added to section 403.064, Florida Statutes, to read:

403.064 Reuse of reclaimed water.--

(15) The department or a water management district may not require, encourage, or compel an applicant that operates a public water supply system to apply for a consumptive use permit that exceeds the reuse provision contained in the applicant's feasibility study required by this section.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 1997.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY Requires the water management districts to complete the groundwater basin resource availability inventory by 2001, except for the inventories for the counties of Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, and Monroe, which must be completed by 1999. Requires an annual report to the Legislature on each district's progress in completing the inventory. Authorizes the use of revenues disbursed for the purpose of developing alternative supply systems for additional purposes. Prohibits a water management district from allocating water under a consumptive use permit under certain circumstances. Provides that a permit under certain circumstances. Provides that a consumptive use permit may not exceed the reuse provision contained in the applicant's feasibility study. (See bill for details.)