CHAMBER ACTION

The State Resources Council recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to agricultural economic development; amending s. 70.001, F.S.; providing a cause of action for landowners aggrieved by certain changes to agricultural land use; providing a notice period; amending s. 163.2514, F.S.; defining the terms "agricultural enclave" and "family farm agricultural enclave" for purposes of growth policy; amending s. 163.2517, F.S.; authorizing the owner of land defined as an agricultural enclave or a family farm agricultural enclave to apply for an amendment to the local government comprehensive plan and development of regional impact approval, if applicable; providing requirements relating to application; providing that an amendment or approval shall be granted upon failure to act in a timely fashion; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; requiring land use plans to establish appropriate uses of lands in agricultural enclaves; amending acreage limits for rural land stewardship areas; requiring the Department of Community Affairs to obtain written agreements from Page 1 of 27

landowners designating rural land stewardship areas; amending s. 163.3187, F.S.; providing that an agricultural enclave comprehensive plan amendment or a large-scale comprehensive plan amendment adopted as a result of informal mediation may be approved without regard to statutory frequency limits; creating s. 259.047, F.S.; providing requirements relating to purchase of land on which an agricultural lease exists; amending s. 373.0361, F.S.; providing for recognition that alternative water source options for agricultural self-suppliers are limited; amending s. 373.2234, F.S.; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 373.236, F.S.; requiring water management districts to inform landowners of the option to obtain certain consumptive use permits; creating s. 373.407, F.S.; providing for memoranda of agreement regarding qualification for agricultural-related exemptions; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, agricultural production is a major contributor to the economy of the state, and

WHEREAS, agricultural lands constitute unique and irreplaceable resources of statewide importance, and

WHEREAS, the continuation of agricultural activities preserves the landscape and environmental resources of the state, contributes to the increase of tourism, and furthers the economic self-sufficiency of the people of the state, and

WHEREAS, the development, improvement, and encouragement of the agricultural industry will result in a general benefit Page 2 of 27

to the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. Subsection (4), paragraph (a) of subsection (5), and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 70.001, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

70.001 Private property rights protection.--

- (4)(a) Not less than 180 days prior to filing an action under this section against a governmental entity, a property owner who seeks compensation under this section must present the claim in writing to the head of the governmental entity. The property owner must submit, along with the claim, a bona fide, valid appraisal that supports the claim and demonstrates the loss in fair market value to the real property. If the action of government is the culmination of a process that involves more than one governmental entity, or if a complete resolution of all relevant issues, in the view of the property owner or in the view of a governmental entity to whom a claim is presented, requires the active participation of more than one governmental entity, the property owner shall present the claim as provided in this section to each of the governmental entities.
- (b) A landowner aggrieved by the changing of an existing agricultural land use classification or agricultural zoning or the lowering of the current density designation which creates an inordinate burden on property classified as agricultural land pursuant to s. 193.461 shall have a cause of action in

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accordance with the procedures provided in this section, except that the 180-day-notice period shall be reduced to a 90-day-notice period.

(c)(b) The governmental entity shall provide written notice of the claim to all parties to any administrative action that gave rise to the claim, and to owners of real property contiguous to the owner's property at the addresses listed on the most recent county tax rolls. Within 15 days after the claim being presented, the governmental entity shall report the claim in writing to the Department of Legal Affairs, and shall provide the department with the name, address, and telephone number of the employee of the governmental entity from whom additional information may be obtained about the claim during the pendency of the claim and any subsequent judicial action.

(d)(e) During the 180-day-notice period or the 90-day-notice period, unless extended by agreement of the parties, the governmental entity shall make a written settlement offer to effectuate:

- 1. An adjustment of land development or permit standards or other provisions controlling the development or use of land.
- 2. Increases or modifications in the density, intensity, or use of areas of development.
 - 3. The transfer of developmental rights.
 - 4. Land swaps or exchanges.

- 5. Mitigation, including payments in lieu of onsite mitigation.
- 6. Location on the least sensitive portion of the property.

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7. Conditioning the amount of development or use permitted.

- 8. A requirement that issues be addressed on a more comprehensive basis than a single proposed use or development.
- 9. Issuance of the development order, a variance, special exception, or other extraordinary relief.
- 10. Purchase of the real property, or an interest therein, by an appropriate governmental entity.
 - 11. No changes to the action of the governmental entity.

If the property owner accepts the settlement offer, the governmental entity may implement the settlement offer by appropriate development agreement; by issuing a variance, special exception, or other extraordinary relief; or by other appropriate method, subject to paragraph (e)(d).

- (e)(d)1. Whenever a governmental entity enters into a settlement agreement under this section which would have the effect of a modification, variance, or a special exception to the application of a rule, regulation, or ordinance as it would otherwise apply to the subject real property, the relief granted shall protect the public interest served by the regulations at issue and be the appropriate relief necessary to prevent the governmental regulatory effort from inordinately burdening the real property.
- 2. Whenever a governmental entity enters into a settlement agreement under this section which would have the effect of contravening the application of a statute as it would otherwise apply to the subject real property, the governmental entity and Page 5 of 27

the property owner shall jointly file an action in the circuit court where the real property is located for approval of the settlement agreement by the court to ensure that the relief granted protects the public interest served by the statute at issue and is the appropriate relief necessary to prevent the governmental regulatory effort from inordinately burdening the real property.

notice period, unless a settlement offer is accepted by the property owner, each of the governmental entities provided notice pursuant to paragraph (4)(a) shall issue a written ripeness decision identifying the allowable uses to which the subject property may be put. The failure of the governmental entity to issue a written ripeness decision during the 180-day-notice period or the 90-day-notice period shall be deemed to ripen the prior action of the governmental entity, and shall operate as a ripeness decision that has been rejected by the property owner. The ripeness decision, as a matter of law, constitutes the last prerequisite to judicial review, and the matter shall be deemed ripe or final for the purposes of the judicial proceeding created by this section, notwithstanding the availability of other administrative remedies.

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(c)1. In any action filed pursuant to this section, the property owner is entitled to recover reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred by the property owner, from the governmental entity or entities, according to their proportionate share as determined by the court, from the date of Page 6 of 27

the filing of the circuit court action, if the property owner prevails in the action and the court determines that the settlement offer, including the ripeness decision, of the governmental entity or entities did not constitute a bona fide offer to the property owner which reasonably would have resolved the claim, based upon the knowledge available to the governmental entity or entities and the property owner during the 180-day-notice period or the 90-day-notice period.

- 2. In any action filed pursuant to this section, the governmental entity or entities are entitled to recover reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred by the governmental entity or entities from the date of the filing of the circuit court action, if the governmental entity or entities prevail in the action and the court determines that the property owner did not accept a bona fide settlement offer, including the ripeness decision, which reasonably would have resolved the claim fairly to the property owner if the settlement offer had been accepted by the property owner, based upon the knowledge available to the governmental entity or entities and the property owner during the 180-day-notice period or the 90-day-notice period.
- 3. The determination of total reasonable costs and attorney fees pursuant to this paragraph shall be made by the court and not by the jury. Any proposed settlement offer or any proposed ripeness decision, except for the final written settlement offer or the final written ripeness decision, and any negotiations or rejections in regard to the formulation either of the settlement offer or the ripeness decision, are inadmissible in the subsequent proceeding established by this Page 7 of 27

section except for the purposes of the determination pursuant to this paragraph.

- Section 2. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 163.2514, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) and (4), respectively, and new subsections (1) and (2) are added to said section to read:
- 198 163.2514 Growth Policy Act; definitions.--As used in ss. 199 163.2511-163.2526:
 - (1) "Agricultural enclave" means any unincorporated, undeveloped parcel owned by a single person or entity that satisfies all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The size of an enclave shall not exceed 2,560 acres, provided that when an enclave parcel is active production agriculture and a damaging pest, disease, or natural disaster had or has been identified within 5 miles of the agricultural property, the size shall not exceed 5,120 acres.
 - (b) The parcel has been in continuous use for bona fide agricultural purposes, as defined in s. 193.461, for a period of 5 years prior to the date of any comprehensive plan amendment application.
 - (c) The parcel is surrounded on at least 75 percent of its perimeter by existing industrial, commercial, or residential development or property that the local government has designated as land to be developed for industrial, commercial, or residential purposes and only requires building and related permits for that use without further amendment of a local government comprehensive plan.

219	(d) Public services, including water, wastewater,
220	transportation, schools, and recreation facilities, are
221	available or are scheduled to be provided as part of an adopted
222	5-year schedule of capital improvements by the local government
223	or by an alternative local government public infrastructure
224	provider.
225	(2) "Family farm agricultural enclave" means an
226	undeveloped parcel of land not exceeding 500 acres that meets
227	the criteria for an agricultural enclave.
228	Section 3. Subsection (7) is added to section 163.2517,
229	Florida Statutes, to read:
230	163.2517 Designation of urban infill and redevelopment
231	area; agricultural enclaves
232	(7)(a) In order to preserve commercial agricultural
233	activity, encourage mixed-use infill development, prevent urban
234	sprawl, and provide more efficient delivery of municipal
235	services and facilities, the owner of land defined as an
236	agricultural enclave pursuant to s. 163.2514(1) may apply for an
237	amendment to the local government comprehensive plan pursuant to
238	s. 163.3187 and development of regional impact approval, if
239	applicable. Such amendment and development of regional impact
240	approval, if applicable, may include land uses and intensities
241	of use consistent with the uses and intensities of use of
242	surrounding industrial, commercial, or residential areas. Any
243	application for a comprehensive plan amendment and development
244	of regional impact approval, if applicable, shall include

appropriate "new urbanism" concepts such as clustering, mixed-

use development, the creation of rural village and city centers,

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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and the transfer of development rights in order to discourage

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248	urban sprawl while protecting landowner rights. If such
249	amendment and application for development of regional impact
250	approval is otherwise consistent with applicable provisions of
251	ss. 163.3177, 163.3178, 163.3180, 163.3191, and 163.3245, the
252	state comprehensive plan, the appropriate regional policy plan,
253	and chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, the amendment
254	shall be deemed to prevent urban sprawl and be in compliance as
255	defined in s. 163.3184, and the application for development of
256	regional impact shall be approved.
257	(b) The owner of land defined as a family farm
258	agricultural enclave pursuant to s. 163.2514(2) may apply for an
259	amendment to the local government comprehensive plan pursuant to
260	s. 163.3187. Such amendment may include land uses and
261	intensities of use consistent with the uses and intensities of
262	use of surrounding industrial, commercial, or residential areas.
263	If such amendment is otherwise consistent with applicable
264	provisions of ss. 163.3177, 163.3178, 163.3180, 163.3191, and
265	163.3245, the state comprehensive plan, the appropriate regional
266	policy plan, and chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, the
267	amendment shall be deemed to prevent urban sprawl and be in
268	compliance as defined in s. 163.3184.

(c) If the local government has failed to act within 180 days on the comprehensive plan amendment or application for development of regional impact approval, the agricultural enclaves as defined in s. 163.2514(1) and (2) shall be granted the comprehensive plan amendment and development of regional impact approval requested.

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Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) and paragraph (d) of subsection (11) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys.--
- (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5), the comprehensive plan shall include the following elements:
- (a) A future land use plan element designating proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry, agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, public buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and other categories of the public and private uses of land. Counties are encouraged to designate rural land stewardship areas, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (11)(d), as overlays on the future land use map. The proposed distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series which shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives.
- 1. Each future land use category must be defined in terms of uses included, and must include standards to be followed in the control and distribution of population densities and building and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series which shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives.

2. The future land use plan shall be based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, including the amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth; the projected population of the area; the character of undeveloped land; the availability of public services; the need for redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent with the character of the community; the compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to or closely proximate to military installations; and, in rural communities, the need for job creation, capital investment, and economic development that will strengthen and diversify the community's economy.

- <u>3.</u> The future land use plan may designate areas for future planned development use involving combinations of types of uses for which special regulations may be necessary to ensure development in accord with the principles and standards of the comprehensive plan and this act.
- $\underline{4}$. The future land use plan element shall include criteria to be used to achieve the compatibility of adjacent or closely proximate lands with military installations.
- 5. In addition, For rural communities, the amount of land designated for future planned industrial use shall be based upon surveys and studies that reflect the need for job creation, capital investment, and the necessity to strengthen and diversify the local economies, and shall not be limited solely by the projected population of the rural community.
- 6. The future land use plan shall delineate agricultural enclaves, as defined in s. 163.2514(1) and (2), and establish

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appropriate uses of land in these enclaves that are consistent with the intensities of use of surrounding industrial, commercial, or residential areas.

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- 7. The future land use plan of a county may also designate areas for possible future municipal incorporation.
- 8. The land use maps or map series shall generally identify and depict historic district boundaries and shall designate historically significant properties meriting protection.
- 9. The future land use element must clearly identify the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When delineating the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the categories sufficient land proximate to residential development to meet the projected needs for schools in coordination with public school boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or size. Each local government shall include lands contiguous to existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. All comprehensive plans must comply with the school siting requirements of this paragraph no later than October 1, 1999. The failure by a local government to comply with these school siting requirements by October 1, 1999, will result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments described in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting requirements are met. Amendments proposed by a local government for purposes of

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identifying the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use or for adopting or amending the school-siting maps pursuant to s. 163.31776(3) are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments contained in s. 163.3187. The future land use element shall include criteria that encourage the location of schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible and shall require that the local government seek to collocate public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, with schools to the extent possible and to encourage the use of elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods. For schools serving predominantly rural counties, defined as a county with a population of 100,000 or fewer, an agricultural land use category shall be eligible for the location of public school facilities if the local comprehensive plan contains school siting criteria and the location is consistent with such criteria. Local governments required to update or amend their comprehensive plan to include criteria and address compatibility of adjacent or closely proximate lands with existing military installations in their future land use plan element shall transmit the update or amendment to the department by June 30, 2006.

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(d)1. The department, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Environmental Protection, water management districts, and regional planning councils, shall provide assistance to local governments in the implementation of this paragraph and rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code. Implementation of Page 14 of 27

those provisions shall include a process by which the department may authorize local governments <u>and landowners</u> to designate all or portions of lands classified in the future land use element as predominantly agricultural, rural, open, open-rural, or a substantively equivalent land use, as a rural land stewardship area within which planning and economic incentives are applied to encourage the implementation of innovative and flexible planning and development strategies and creative land use planning techniques, including those contained herein and in rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code. Assistance may include, but is not limited to:

- a. Assistance from the Department of Environmental Protection and water management districts in creating the geographic information systems land cover database and aerial photogrammetry needed to prepare for a rural land stewardship area;
- b. Support for local government implementation of rural land stewardship concepts by providing information and assistance to local governments regarding land acquisition programs that may be used by the local government or landowners to leverage the protection of greater acreage and maximize the effectiveness of rural land stewardship areas; and
- c. Expansion of the role of the Department of Community Affairs as a resource agency to facilitate establishment of rural land stewardship areas in smaller rural counties that do not have the staff or planning budgets to create a rural land stewardship area.

2. The department shall encourage participation by local governments of different sizes and rural characteristics in establishing and implementing rural land stewardship areas. It is the intent of the Legislature that rural land stewardship areas be used to further the following broad principles of rural sustainability: restoration and maintenance of the economic value of rural land; control of urban sprawl; identification and protection of ecosystems, habitats, and natural resources; promotion of rural economic activity; maintenance of the viability of Florida's agricultural economy; and protection of the character of rural areas of Florida. Rural land stewardship areas may be multicounty in order to encourage coordinated regional stewardship planning.

- 3. A local government, in conjunction with a regional planning council, a stakeholder organization of private land owners, or another local government, or any landowner or landowners with 2,500 acres or more of contiguous agricultural land as defined by s. 193.461 shall notify the department in writing of its intent to designate a rural land stewardship area. The written notification shall describe the basis for the designation, including the extent to which the rural land stewardship area enhances rural land values, controls urban sprawl, provides necessary open space for agriculture and protection of the natural environment, promotes rural economic activity, and maintains rural character and the economic viability of agriculture.
- 4. A rural land stewardship area shall be not less than 2,500 10,000 acres and shall be located outside of Page 16 of 27

municipalities and established urban growth boundaries, and shall be designated by plan amendment. The plan amendment designating a rural land stewardship area shall be subject to review by the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to s. 163.3184 and shall provide for the following:

- a. Criteria for the designation of receiving areas within rural land stewardship areas in which innovative planning and development strategies may be applied. Criteria shall at a minimum provide for the following: adequacy of suitable land to accommodate development so as to avoid conflict with environmentally sensitive areas, resources, and habitats; compatibility between and transition from higher density uses to lower intensity rural uses; the establishment of receiving area service boundaries which provide for a separation between receiving areas and other land uses within the rural land stewardship area through limitations on the extension of services; and connection of receiving areas with the rest of the rural land stewardship area using rural design and rural road corridors.
- b. Goals, objectives, and policies setting forth the innovative planning and development strategies to be applied within rural land stewardship areas pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- c. A process for the implementation of innovative planning and development strategies within the rural land stewardship area, including those described in this subsection and rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code, which provide for a functional mix of land uses and which are applied through the Page 17 of 27

adoption by the local government of zoning and land development regulations applicable to the rural land stewardship area.

- d. A process which encourages visioning pursuant to s. 163.3167(11) to ensure that innovative planning and development strategies comply with the provisions of this section.
- e. The control of sprawl through the use of innovative strategies and creative land use techniques consistent with the provisions of this subsection and rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code.
- 5. In selecting a landowner or landowners, the department shall by written agreement:
- a. Ensure that the landowner has expressed his or her intent to designate a rural land stewardship area pursuant to the provisions of this subsection and clarify that the rural land stewardship area is intended.
- <u>b.</u> Ensure that the landowner has the financial and administrative capabilities to implement a rural land stewardship area.
- 6.5. A receiving area shall be designated by the adoption of a land development regulation. Prior to the designation of a receiving area, the local government shall provide the Department of Community Affairs a period of 30 days in which to review a proposed receiving area for consistency with the rural land stewardship area plan amendment and to provide comments to the local government.
- 7.6. Upon the adoption of a plan amendment creating a rural land stewardship area, the local government shall, by ordinance, assign to the area a certain number of credits, to be Page 18 of 27

known as "transferable rural land use credits," which shall not constitute a right to develop land, nor increase density of land, except as provided by this section. The total amount of transferable rural land use credits assigned to the rural land stewardship area must correspond to the 25-year or greater projected population of the rural land stewardship area.

Transferable rural land use credits are subject to the following limitations:

- a. Transferable rural land use credits may only exist within a rural land stewardship area.
- b. Transferable rural land use credits may only be used on lands designated as receiving areas and then solely for the purpose of implementing innovative planning and development strategies and creative land use planning techniques adopted by the local government pursuant to this section.
- c. Transferable rural land use credits assigned to a parcel of land within a rural land stewardship area shall cease to exist if the parcel of land is removed from the rural land stewardship area by plan amendment.
- d. Neither the creation of the rural land stewardship area by plan amendment nor the assignment of transferable rural land use credits by the local government shall operate to displace the underlying density of land uses assigned to a parcel of land within the rural land stewardship area; however, if transferable rural land use credits are transferred from a parcel for use within a designated receiving area, the underlying density assigned to the parcel of land shall cease to exist.

e. The underlying density on each parcel of land located within a rural land stewardship area shall not be increased or decreased by the local government, except as a result of the conveyance or use of transferable rural land use credits, as long as the parcel remains within the rural land stewardship area.

- f. Transferable rural land use credits shall cease to exist on a parcel of land where the underlying density assigned to the parcel of land is utilized.
- g. An increase in the density of use on a parcel of land located within a designated receiving area may occur only through the assignment or use of transferable rural land use credits and shall not require a plan amendment.
- h. A change in the density of land use on parcels located within receiving areas shall be specified in a development order which reflects the total number of transferable rural land use credits assigned to the parcel of land and the infrastructure and support services necessary to provide for a functional mix of land uses corresponding to the plan of development.
- i. Land within a rural land stewardship area may be removed from the rural land stewardship area through a plan amendment.
- j. Transferable rural land use credits may be assigned at different ratios of credits per acre according to the natural resource or other beneficial use characteristics of the land and according to the land use remaining following the transfer of credits, with the highest number of credits per acre assigned to

the most environmentally valuable land and a lesser number of credits to be assigned to open space and agricultural land.

- k. The use or conveyance of transferable rural land use credits must be recorded in the public records of the county in which the property is located as a covenant or restrictive easement running with the land in favor of the county and either the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, a water management district, or a recognized statewide land trust.
- 8.7. Owners of land within rural land stewardship areas should be provided incentives to enter into rural land stewardship agreements, pursuant to existing law and rules adopted thereto, with state agencies, water management districts, and local governments to achieve mutually agreed upon conservation objectives. Such incentives may include, but not be limited to, the following:
- a. Opportunity to accumulate transferable mitigation credits.
 - b. Extended permit agreements.
 - c. Opportunities for recreational leases and ecotourism.
- d. Payment for specified land management services on publicly owned land, or property under covenant or restricted easement in favor of a public entity.
- e. Option agreements for sale to public entities or private land conservation entities, in either fee or easement, upon achievement of conservation objectives.
- 9.8. The department shall report to the Legislature on an annual basis on the results of implementation of rural land Page 21 of 27

stewardship areas authorized by the department, including successes and failures in achieving the intent of the Legislature as expressed in this paragraph.

Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 163.3187, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3187 Amendment of adopted comprehensive plan. --

- (1) Amendments to comprehensive plans adopted pursuant to this part may be made not more than two times during any calendar year, except:
- (d) Any comprehensive plan amendment required by a compliance agreement <u>under pursuant to s. 163.3184(16), an agricultural enclave comprehensive plan amendment pursuant to s. 163.2517(7), or any large-scale comprehensive plan amendment adopted as a result of informal mediation in accordance with s. 163.3181(4) may be approved without regard to statutory limits on the frequency of adoption of amendments to the comprehensive plan.</u>

Section 6. Section 259.047, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 259.047 Acquisition of land on which an agricultural lease exists.--
- (1) When land with an existing agricultural lease is acquired in fee simple pursuant to this chapter or chapter 375, the existing agricultural lease may continue in force for the actual time remaining on the lease agreement. Any entity managing lands acquired under this section must consider existing agricultural leases in the development of a land management plan required under the provisions of s. 253.034.

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(2) Where consistent with the purposes for which the property was acquired, the state or acquiring entity shall make reasonable efforts to keep lands in agricultural production which are in agricultural production at the time of acquisition.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 373.0361, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.0361 Regional water supply planning.--

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- (2) Each regional water supply plan shall be based on at least a 20-year planning period and shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) A water supply development component that includes:
- A quantification of the water supply needs for all existing and reasonably projected future uses within the planning horizon. The level-of-certainty planning goal associated with identifying the water supply needs of existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses shall be based upon meeting those needs for a 1-in-10-year drought event. Population projections used for determining public water supply needs must be based upon the best available data. In determining the best available data, the district shall consider the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) medium population projections and any population projection data and analysis submitted by a local government pursuant to the public workshop described in subsection (1) if the data and analysis support the local government's comprehensive plan. Any adjustment of or deviation from the BEBR projections must be fully described, and the original BEBR data must be presented along with the adjusted data.

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A list of water source options, including traditional and alternative source options, from which local government, government-owned and privately owned utilities, self-suppliers, and others may choose, for water supply development, the total capacity of which will, in conjunction with water conservation and other demand management measures, exceed the needs identified in subparagraph 1. The list of water source options for water supply development must contain provisions that recognize that alternative water source options for agricultural self-suppliers are limited.

- For each option listed in subparagraph 2., the estimated amount of water available for use and the estimated costs of and potential sources of funding for water supply development.
- A list of water supply development projects that meet the criteria in s. 373.0831(4).

The water supply development component of a regional water supply plan which deals with or affects public utilities and public water supply for those areas served by a regional water supply authority and its member governments within the boundaries of the Southwest Florida Water Management District shall be developed jointly by the authority and the district.

Section 8. Section 373.2234, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.2234 Preferred water supply sources. -- The governing board of a water management district is authorized to adopt rules that identify preferred water supply sources for Page 24 of 27

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consumptive uses for which there is sufficient data to establish that a preferred source will provide a substantial new water supply to meet the existing and projected reasonable-beneficial uses of a water supply planning region identified pursuant to s. 373.0361(1), while sustaining existing water resources and natural systems. At a minimum, such rules must contain a description of the preferred water supply source and an assessment of the water the preferred source is projected to produce. If an applicant proposes to use a preferred water supply source, that applicant's proposed water use is subject to s. 373.223(1), except that the proposed use of a preferred water supply source must be considered by a water management district when determining whether a permit applicant's proposed use of water is consistent with the public interest pursuant to s. 373.223(1)(c). A consumptive use permit issued for the use of a preferred water supply source must be granted, when requested by the applicant, for at least a 20-year period and may be subject to the compliance reporting provisions of s. 373.236(4)(3). Nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt the use of preferred water supply sources from the provisions of ss. 373.016(4) and 373.223(2) and (3), or be construed to provide that permits issued for the use of a nonpreferred water supply source must be issued for a duration of less than 20 years or that the use of a nonpreferred water supply source is not consistent with the public interest. Additionally, nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require the use of a preferred water supply source or to restrict or prohibit the use of a nonpreferred water supply source. Rules adopted by the Page 25 of 27

governing board of a water management district to implement this section shall specify that the use of a preferred water supply source is not required and that the use of a nonpreferred water supply source is not restricted or prohibited.

Section 9. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 373.236, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) and (4), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to said section to read:

373.236 Duration of permits; compliance reports.--

(2) The Legislature finds that some agricultural landowners remain unaware of their ability to request a 20-year consumptive use permit under subsection (1) for initial permits or for renewals. Therefore, the water management districts shall inform agricultural applicants of this option in the application form.

Section 10. Section 373.407, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.407 Memorandum of agreement for an agriculturalrelated exemption.--No later than July 1, 2006, the Department
of Agriculture and Consumer Services and each water management
district shall enter into a memorandum of agreement under which
the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall assist
in a determination by a water management district as to whether
an existing or proposed activity qualifies for the exemption set
forth in s. 373.406(2). The memorandum of agreement shall
provide a process by which, upon the request of a water
management district, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer
Services shall conduct a nonbinding review as to whether an

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719	existing or proposed activity qualifies for an agricultural-
720	related exemption set forth in s. 373.406(2). The memorandum of
721	agreement shall provide processes and procedures by which the
722	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall undertake
723	this review effectively and efficiently and issue a
724	recommendation.
725	Section 11. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
726	law.