1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to water supply; creating part VII of ch. 3 373, F.S., relating to water supply policy, planning, 4 production, and funding; providing a declaration of 5 policy; providing for the powers and duties of water 6 management district governing boards; requiring the 7 Department of Environmental Protection to develop the 8 Florida water supply plan; providing components of the 9 plan; requiring water management district governing boards 10 to develop water supply plans for their respective 11 regions; providing components of district water supply plans; providing legislative findings and intent with 12 13 respect to water resource development and water supply 14 development; requiring water management districts to fund 15 and implement water resource development; specifying water 16 supply development projects that are eligible to receive 17 priority consideration for state or water management 18 district funding assistance; encouraging cooperation in 19 the development of water supplies; providing for alternative water supply development; encouraging 20 21 municipalities, counties, and special districts to create 22 regional water supply authorities; establishing the 23 primary roles of the water management districts in 24 alternative water supply development; establishing the 25 primary roles of local governments, regional water supply authorities, special districts, and publicly owned and 26 27 privately owned water utilities in alternative water 28 supply development; requiring the water management

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districts to detail the specific allocations to be used for alternative water supply development in their annual budget submission; requiring that the water management districts include the amount needed to implement the water supply development projects in each annual budget; establishing general funding criteria for funding assistance to the state or water management districts; establishing economic incentives for alternative water supply development; providing a funding formula for the distribution of state funds to the water management districts for alternative water supply development; requiring that funding assistance for alternative water supply development be limited to a percentage of the total capital costs of an approved project; establishing a selection process and criteria; providing for cost recovery from the Public Service Commission; requiring a water management district governing board to conduct water supply planning for each region identified in the district water supply plan; providing procedures and requirements with respect to regional water supply plans; providing for joint development of a specified water supply development component of a regional water supply plan within the boundaries of the Southwest Florida Water Management District; providing that approval of a regional water supply plan is not subject to the rulemaking requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act; requiring the department to submit annual reports on the status of regional water supply planning in each district; providing

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construction with respect to the water supply development component of a regional water supply plan; requiring water management districts to present to certain entities the relevant portions of a regional water supply plan; requiring certain entities to provide written notification to water management districts as to the implementation of water supply project options; requiring water management districts to notify local governments of the need for alternative water supply projects; requiring water management districts to assist local governments in the development and future revision of local government comprehensive plan elements or public facilities reports related to water resource issues; providing for the creation of regional water supply authorities; providing purpose of such authorities; specifying considerations with respect to the creation of a proposed authority; specifying authority of a regional water supply authority; providing authority of specified entities to convey title, dedicate land, or grant land-use rights to a regional water supply authority for specified purposes; providing preferential rights of counties and municipalities to purchase water from regional water supply authorities; providing exemption for specified water supply authorities from consideration of certain factors and submissions; providing applicability of such exemptions; authorizing the West Coast Regional Water Supply Authority and its member governments to reconstitute the authority's governance and rename the authority under a voluntary

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interlocal agreement; providing compliance requirements with respect to the interlocal agreement; providing for supersession of conflicting general or special laws; providing requirements with respect to annual budgets; specifying the annual millage for the authority; authorizing the authority to request the governing board of the district to levy ad valorem taxes within the boundaries of the authority to finance authority functions; providing requirements and procedures with respect to the collection of such taxes; amending ss. 120.52, 163.3167, 163.3177, 163.3191, 189.404, 189.4155, 189.4156, 367.021, 373.019, 373.036, 373.0363, 373.0421, 373.0695, 373.223, 373.2234, 373.229, 373.236, 373.536, 373.59, 378.212, 378.404, 403.0891, 403.890, 403.891, and 682.02, F.S.; conforming cross-references and removing obsolete provisions; renumbering s. 373.71, F.S., relating to the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin Compact, to clarify retention of the section in part VI of ch. 373, F.S.; repealing s. 373.0361, F.S., relating to regional water supply planning; repealing s. 373.0391, F.S., relating to technical assistance to local governments; repealing s. 373.0831, F.S., relating to water resource and water supply development; repealing s. 373.196, F.S., relating to alternative water supply development; repealing s. 373.1961, F.S., relating to water production and related powers and duties of water management districts; repealing s. 373.1962, F.S., relating to regional water supply authorities; repealing

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s. 373.1963, F.S., relating to assistance to the West Coast Regional Water Supply Authority; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Part VII of chapter 373, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 373.701, 373.703, 373.705, 373.707, 373.709, 373.711, 373.713, and 373.715, is created to read:

WATER SUPPLY POLICY, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, AND FUNDING

373.701 Declaration of policy.—It is declared to be the policy of the Legislature:

PART VII

- (1) To promote the availability of sufficient water for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and natural systems.
- benefiting the entire state, it is the policy of the Legislature that the waters in the state be managed on a state and regional basis. Consistent with this directive, the Legislature recognizes the need to allocate water throughout the state so as to meet all reasonable-beneficial uses. However, the Legislature acknowledges that such allocations have in the past adversely affected the water resources of certain areas in this state. To protect such water resources and to meet the current and future needs of those areas with abundant water, the Legislature directs the department and the water management districts to encourage the use of water from sources nearest the area of use

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or application whenever practicable. Such sources shall include all naturally occurring water sources and all alternative water sources, including, but not limited to, desalination, conservation, reuse of nonpotable reclaimed water and stormwater, and aquifer storage and recovery. Reuse of potable reclaimed water and stormwater shall not be subject to the evaluation described in s. 373.223(3)(a)-(g). However, this directive to encourage the use of water, whenever practicable, from sources nearest the area of use or application shall not apply to the transport and direct and indirect use of water within the area encompassed by the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project, nor shall it apply anywhere in the state to the transport and use of water supplied exclusively for bottled water as defined in s. 500.03(1)(d), nor shall it apply to the transport and use of reclaimed water for electrical power production by an electric utility as defined in s. 366.02(2).

- (b) In establishing the policy outlined in paragraph (a), the Legislature realizes that under certain circumstances the need to transport water from distant sources may be necessary for environmental, technical, or economic reasons.
- (3) Cooperative efforts between municipalities, counties, water management districts, and the department are mandatory in order to meet the water needs of rapidly urbanizing areas in a manner that will supply adequate and dependable supplies of water where needed without resulting in adverse effects upon the areas from which such water is withdrawn. Such efforts should use all practical means of obtaining water, including, but not limited to, withdrawals of surface water and groundwater, reuse,

and desalination and will necessitate not only cooperation but also well-coordinated activities. Municipalities, counties, and special districts are encouraged to create regional water supply authorities as authorized in s. 373.713 or multijurisdictional water supply entities.

- 373.703 Water production; powers and duties.—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:
- (1) Shall engage in planning to assist counties, municipalities, special districts, publicly owned and privately owned water utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, or regional water supply authorities in meeting water supply needs 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. As used in this section and s. 373.707, regional water supply authorities are regional water authorities created under s. 373.713 or other laws of this state.
- (2) Shall assist counties, municipalities, special districts, publicly owned or privately owned water utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, or regional water supply authorities in meeting water supply needs 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.
- (3) May establish, design, construct, operate, and maintain water production and transmission facilities for the

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purpose of supplying water to counties, municipalities, special districts, publicly owned and privately owned water utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, or regional water supply authorities. The permit required by part II of this chapter for a water management district engaged in water production and transmission shall be granted, denied, or granted with conditions by the department.

- (4) Shall not engage in local water supply distribution.
- (5) Shall not deprive, directly or indirectly, any county wherein water is withdrawn of the prior right to the reasonable and beneficial use of water which is required to supply adequately the reasonable and beneficial needs of the county or any of the inhabitants or property owners therein.
- (6) May provide water and financial assistance to regional water supply authorities, but may not provide water to counties and municipalities which are located within the area of such authority without the specific approval of the authority or, in the event of the authority's disapproval, the approval of the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission. The district may supply water at rates and upon terms mutually agreed to by the parties or, if they do not agree, as set by the governing board and specifically approved by the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission.
- (7) May acquire title to such interest as is necessary in real property, by purchase, gift, devise, lease, eminent domain, or otherwise, for water production and transmission consistent with this section and s. 373.707. However, the district shall

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not use any of the eminent domain powers herein granted to acquire water and water rights already devoted to reasonable and beneficial use or any water production or transmission facilities owned by any county, municipality, or regional water supply authority. The district may exercise eminent domain powers outside of its district boundaries for the acquisition of pumpage facilities, storage areas, transmission facilities, and the normal appurtenances thereto, provided that at least 45 days prior to the exercise of eminent domain, the district notifies the district where the property is located after public notice and the district where the property is located does not object within 45 days after notification of such exercise of eminent domain authority.

In addition to the power to issue revenue bonds (8) pursuant to s. 373.584, may issue revenue bonds for the purposes of paying the costs and expenses incurred in carrying out the purposes of this chapter or refunding obligations of the district issued pursuant to this section. Such revenue bonds shall be secured by, and be payable from, revenues derived from the operation, lease, or use of its water production and transmission facilities and other water-related facilities and from the sale of water or services relating thereto. Such revenue bonds may not be secured by, or be payable from, moneys derived by the district from the Water Management Lands Trust Fund or from ad valorem taxes received by the district. All provisions of s. 373.584 relating to the issuance of revenue bonds which are not inconsistent with this section shall apply to the issuance of revenue bonds pursuant to this section. The

district may also issue bond anticipation notes in accordance with the provisions of s. 373.584.

- (9) May join with one or more other water management districts, counties, municipalities, special districts, publicly owned or privately owned water utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, or regional water supply authorities for the purpose of carrying out any of its powers, and may contract with such other entities to finance acquisitions, construction, operation, and maintenance. The contract may provide for contributions to be made by each party thereto, for the division and apportionment of the expenses of acquisitions, construction, operation, and maintenance, and for the division and apportionment of the benefits, services, and products therefrom. The contracts may contain other covenants and agreements necessary and appropriate to accomplish their purposes.
- 373.705 Water resource development; water supply development.—
 - (1) The Legislature finds that:
- (a) The proper role of the water management districts in water supply is primarily planning and water resource development, but this does not preclude them from providing assistance with water supply development.
- (b) The proper role of local government, regional water supply authorities, and government-owned and privately owned water utilities in water supply is primarily water supply development, but this does not preclude them from providing assistance with water resource development.
 - (c) Water resource development and water supply

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development must receive priority attention, where needed, to increase the availability of sufficient water for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and natural systems.

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that:

- (a) Sufficient water be available for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and the natural systems, and that the adverse effects of competition for water supplies be avoided.
- (b) Water management districts take the lead in identifying and implementing water resource development projects, and be responsible for securing necessary funding for regionally significant water resource development projects.
- (c) Local governments, regional water supply authorities, and government-owned and privately owned water utilities take the lead in securing funds for and implementing water supply development projects. Generally, direct beneficiaries of water supply development projects should pay the costs of the projects from which they benefit, and water supply development projects should continue to be paid for through local funding sources.
- (d) Water supply development be conducted in coordination with water management district regional water supply planning and water resource development.
- implement water resource development as defined in s. 373.019.

 The water management districts are encouraged to implement water resource development as expeditiously as possible in areas subject to regional water supply plans. Each governing board shall include in its annual budget the amount needed for the

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fiscal year to implement water resource development projects, as prioritized in its regional water supply plans.

- (4) (a) Water supply development projects which are consistent with the relevant regional water supply plans and which meet one or more of the following criteria shall receive priority consideration for state or water management district funding assistance:
- 1. The project supports establishment of a dependable, sustainable supply of water which is not otherwise financially feasible;
- 2. The project provides substantial environmental benefits by preventing or limiting adverse water resource impacts, but requires funding assistance to be economically competitive with other options; or
- 3. The project significantly implements reuse, storage, recharge, or conservation of water in a manner that contributes to the sustainability of regional water sources.
- (b) Water supply development projects that meet the criteria in paragraph (a) and that meet one or more of the following additional criteria shall be given first consideration for state or water management district funding assistance:
- 1. The project brings about replacement of existing sources in order to help implement a minimum flow or level; or
- 2. The project implements reuse that assists in the elimination of domestic wastewater ocean outfalls as provided in s. 403.086(9).
 - 373.707 Alternative water supply development.-
 - (1) The purpose of this section is to encourage

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cooperation in the development of water supplies and to provide for alternative water supply development.

- (a) Demands on natural supplies of fresh water to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population and the needs of the environment, agriculture, industry, and mining will continue to increase.
- (b) There is a need for the development of alternative water supplies for Florida to sustain its economic growth, economic viability, and natural resources.
- (c) Cooperative efforts between municipalities, counties, special districts, 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 will supply adequate and dependable supplies of water where needed without resulting in adverse effects upon the areas from which such water is withdrawn. Such efforts should use all practical means of obtaining water, including, but not limited to, withdrawals of surface water and groundwater, reuse, and desalinization, and will necessitate not only cooperation but also well-coordinated activities. Municipalities, counties, and special districts are encouraged to create regional water supply authorities as authorized in s. 373.713 or multijurisdictional water supply entities.
- (d) Alternative water supply development must receive priority funding attention to increase the available supplies of water to meet all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and to benefit the natural systems.
 - (e) Cooperation between counties, municipalities, regional

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water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, special districts, and publicly owned and privately owned water utilities in the development of countywide and multicountywide alternative water supply projects will allow for necessary economies of scale and efficiencies to be achieved in order to accelerate the development of new, dependable, and sustainable alternative water supplies.

- industrial, agricultural, and other public and private water users, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the water management districts cooperate and work together in the development of alternative water supplies to avoid the adverse effects of competition for limited supplies of water. Public moneys or services provided to private entities for alternative water supply development may constitute public purposes that also are in the public interest.
- (2) (a) Sufficient water must be available for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and the natural systems, and the adverse effects of competition for water supplies must be avoided.
- (b) Water supply development and alternative water supply development must be conducted in coordination with water management district regional water supply planning.
- (c) Funding for the development of alternative water supplies shall be a shared responsibility of water suppliers and users, the State of Florida, and the water management districts, with water suppliers and users having the primary responsibility and the State of Florida and the water management districts

being responsible for providing funding assistance.

- (3) The primary roles of the water management districts in water resource development as it relates to supporting alternative water supply development are:
- (a) The formulation and implementation of regional water resource management strategies that support alternative water supply development;
- (b) The collection and evaluation of surface water and groundwater data to be used for a planning level assessment of the feasibility of alternative water supply development projects;
- (c) The construction, operation, and maintenance of major public works facilities for flood control, surface and underground water storage, and groundwater recharge augmentation to support alternative water supply development;
- (d) Planning for alternative water supply development as provided in regional water supply plans in coordination with local governments, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, special districts, and publicly owned and privately owned water utilities and self-suppliers;
- (e) The formulation and implementation of structural and nonstructural programs to protect and manage water resources in support of alternative water supply projects; and
- (f) The provision of technical and financial assistance to local governments and publicly owned and privately owned water utilities for alternative water supply projects.
 - (4) The primary roles of local government, regional water

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supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, special districts, and publicly owned and privately owned water utilities in alternative water supply development shall be:

- (a) The planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of alternative water supply development projects;
- (b) The formulation and implementation of alternative water supply development strategies and programs;
- (c) The planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities to collect, divert, produce, treat, transmit, and distribute water for sale, resale, or end use; and
- (d) The coordination of alternative water supply development activities with the appropriate water management district having jurisdiction over the activity.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the various special districts, municipalities, and counties from continuing to operate existing water production and transmission facilities or to enter into cooperative agreements with other special districts, municipalities, and counties for the purpose of meeting their respective needs for dependable and adequate supplies of water; however, the obtaining of water through such operations shall not be done in a manner that results in adverse effects upon the areas from which such water is withdrawn.
- (6) (a) The statewide funds provided pursuant to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program serve to supplement existing water management district or basin board funding for alternative water supply development assistance and should not result in a reduction of such funding. Therefore, the water management districts shall include in the annual tentative and

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adopted budget submittals required under this chapter the amount of funds allocated for water resource development that supports alternative water supply development and the funds allocated for alternative water supply projects selected for inclusion in the Water Protection and Sustainability Program. It shall be the goal of each water management district and basin boards that the combined funds allocated annually for these purposes be, at a minimum, the equivalent of 100 percent of the state funding provided to the water management district for alternative water supply development. If this goal is not achieved, the water management district shall provide in the budget submittal an explanation of the reasons or constraints that prevent this goal from being met, an explanation of how the goal will be met in future years, and affirmation of match is required during the budget review process as established under s. 373.536(5). The Suwannee River Water Management District and the Northwest Florida Water Management District shall not be required to meet the match requirements of this paragraph; however, they shall try to achieve the match requirement to the greatest extent practicable.

- (b) State funds from the Water Protection and Sustainability Program created in s. 403.890 shall be made available for financial assistance for the project construction costs of alternative water supply development projects selected by a water management district governing board for inclusion in the program.
- (7) The water management district shall implement its responsibilities as expeditiously as possible in areas subject

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to regional water supply plans. Each district's governing board shall include in its annual budget the amount needed for the fiscal year to assist in implementing alternative water supply development projects.

- (8) (a) The water management districts and the state shall share a percentage of revenues with water providers and users, including local governments, water, wastewater, and reuse utilities, municipal, special district, 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.
- (b) Beginning in fiscal year 2005-2006, the state shall annually provide a portion of those revenues deposited into the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund for the purpose of providing funding assistance for the development of alternative water supplies pursuant to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program. At the beginning of each fiscal year, beginning with fiscal year 2005-2006, such revenues shall be distributed by the department into the alternative water supply trust fund accounts created by each district for the purpose of alternative water supply development under the following funding formula:
- 1. Thirty percent to the South Florida Water Management District;
- 2. Twenty-five percent to the Southwest Florida Water Management District;
- 3. Twenty-five percent to the St. Johns River Water Management District;

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4. Ten percent to the Suwannee River Water Management District; and

- 5. Ten percent to the Northwest Florida Water Management District.
- (c) The financial assistance for alternative water supply projects allocated in each district's budget as required in subsection (6) shall be combined with the state funds and used to assist in funding the project construction costs of alternative water supply projects selected by the governing board. If the district has not completed any regional water supply plan, or the regional water supply plan does not identify the need for any alternative water supply projects, funds deposited in that district's trust fund may be used for water resource development projects, including, but not limited to, springs protection.
- (d) All projects submitted to the governing board for consideration shall reflect the total capital cost for implementation. The costs shall be segregated pursuant to the categories described in the definition of capital costs.
- (e) Applicants for projects that may receive funding assistance pursuant to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program shall, at a minimum, be required to pay 60 percent of the project's construction costs. The water management districts may, at their discretion, totally or partially waive this requirement for projects sponsored by financially disadvantaged small local governments as defined in former s. 403.885(5). The water management districts or basin boards may, at their discretion, use ad valorem or federal revenues to assist a

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project applicant in meeting the requirements of this paragraph.

- (f) The governing boards shall determine those projects that will be selected for financial assistance. The governing boards may establish factors to determine project funding; however, significant weight shall be given to the following factors:
- 1. Whether the project provides substantial environmental benefits by preventing or limiting adverse water resource impacts.
- $\underline{\text{2.}}$ Whether the project reduces competition for water supplies.
- 3. Whether the project brings about replacement of traditional sources in order to help implement a minimum flow or level or a reservation.
- 4. Whether the project will be implemented by a consumptive use permittee that has achieved the targets contained in a goal-based water conservation program approved pursuant to s. 373.227.
- 5. The quantity of water supplied by the project as compared to its cost.
- 6. Projects in which the construction and delivery to end users of reuse water is a major component.
- 7. Whether the project will be implemented by a multijurisdictional water supply entity or regional water supply authority.
- 8. Whether the project implements reuse that assists in the elimination of domestic wastewater ocean outfalls as provided in s. 403.086(9).

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(g) Additional factors to be considered in determining project funding shall include:

- 1. Whether the project is part of a plan to implement two or more alternative water supply projects, all of which will be operated to produce water at a uniform rate for the participants in a multijurisdictional water supply entity or regional water supply authority.
- 2. The percentage of project costs to be funded by the water supplier or water user.
- 3. Whether the project proposal includes sufficient preliminary planning and engineering to demonstrate that the project can reasonably be implemented within the timeframes provided in the regional water supply plan.
- 4. Whether the project is a subsequent phase of an alternative water supply project that is underway.
- 5. Whether and in what percentage a local government or local government utility is transferring water supply system revenues to the local government general fund in excess of reimbursements for services received from the general fund, including direct and indirect costs and legitimate payments in lieu of taxes.
- (h) After conducting one or more meetings to solicit public input on eligible projects, including input from those entities identified pursuant to s. 373.709(2)(a)3.d. for implementation of alternative water supply projects, the governing board of each water management district shall select projects for funding assistance based upon the criteria set forth in paragraphs (f) and (g). The governing board may select

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a project identified or listed as an alternative water supply development project in the regional water supply plan, or allocate up to 20 percent of the funding for alternative water supply projects that are not identified or listed in the regional water supply plan but are consistent with the goals of the plan.

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- (i) Without diminishing amounts available through other means described in this paragraph, the governing boards are encouraged to consider establishing revolving loan funds to expand the total funds available to accomplish the objectives of this section. A revolving loan fund created under this paragraph must be a nonlapsing fund from which the water management district may make loans with interest rates below prevailing market rates to public or private entities for the purposes described in this section. The governing board may adopt resolutions to establish revolving loan funds which must specify the details of the administration of the fund, the procedures for applying for loans from the fund, the criteria for awarding loans from the fund, the initial capitalization of the fund, and the goals for future capitalization of the fund in subsequent budget years. Revolving loan funds created under this paragraph must be used to expand the total sums and sources of cooperative funding available for the development of alternative water supplies. The Legislature does not intend for the creation of revolving loan funds to supplant or otherwise reduce existing sources or amounts of funds currently available through other means.
 - (j) For each utility that receives financial assistance

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from the state or a water management district for an alternative water supply project, the water management district shall require the appropriate rate-setting authority to develop rate structures for water customers in the service area of the funded utility that will:

1. Promote the conservation of water; and

- 2. Promote the use of water from alternative water supplies.
- (k) The governing boards shall establish a process for the disbursal of revenues pursuant to this subsection.
- (1) All revenues made available pursuant to this subsection must be encumbered annually by the governing board when it approves projects sufficient to expend the available revenues.
- (m) This subsection is not subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120.
- (n) By March 1 of each year, as part of the consolidated annual report required by s. 373.036(7), each water management district shall submit a report on the disbursal of all budgeted amounts pursuant to this section. Such report shall describe all alternative water supply projects funded as well as the quantity of new water to be created as a result of such projects and shall account separately for any other moneys provided through grants, matching grants, revolving loans, and the use of district lands or facilities to implement regional water supply plans.
- (o) The Florida Public Service Commission shall allow entities under its jurisdiction constructing or participating in

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constructing facilities that provide alternative water supplies to recover their full, prudently incurred cost of constructing such facilities through their rate structure. If construction of a facility or participation in construction is pursuant to or in furtherance of a regional water supply plan, the cost shall be deemed to be prudently incurred. Every component of an alternative water supply facility constructed by an investor—owned utility shall be recovered in current rates. Any state or water management district cost—share is not subject to the recovery provisions allowed in this paragraph.

- (9) Funding assistance provided by the water management districts for a water reuse system may include the following conditions for that project if a water management district determines that such conditions will encourage water use efficiency:
- (a) Metering of reclaimed water use for residential irrigation, agricultural irrigation, industrial uses, except for electric utilities as defined in s. 366.02(2), landscape irrigation, golf course irrigation, irrigation of other public access areas, commercial and institutional uses such as toilet flushing, and transfers to other reclaimed water utilities;
- (b) Implementation of reclaimed water rate structures

 based on actual use of reclaimed water for the reuse activities

 listed in paragraph (a);
- (c) Implementation of education programs to inform the public about water issues, water conservation, and the importance and proper use of reclaimed water; or
 - (d) Development of location data for key reuse facilities.

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373.709 Regional water supply planning. The governing board of each water management district shall conduct water supply planning for any water supply planning region within the district identified in the appropriate district water supply plan under s. 373.036, where it determines that existing sources of water are not adequate to supply water for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and to sustain the water resources and related natural systems for the planning period. The planning must be conducted in an open public process, in coordination and cooperation with local governments, regional water supply authorities, government-owned and privately owned water utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, self-suppliers, and other affected and interested parties. The districts shall actively engage in public education and outreach to all affected local entities and their officials, as well as members of the public, in the planning process and in seeking input. During preparation, but prior to completion of the regional water supply plan, the district must conduct at least one public workshop to discuss the technical data and modeling tools anticipated to be used to support the regional water supply plan. The district shall also hold several public meetings to communicate the status, overall conceptual intent, and impacts of the plan on existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and related natural systems. During the planning process, a local government may choose to prepare its own water supply assessment to determine if existing water sources are adequate to meet existing and projected reasonable-beneficial needs of

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the local government while sustaining water resources and related natural systems. The local government shall submit such assessment, including the data and methodology used, to the district. The district shall consider the local government's assessment during the formation of the plan. A determination by the governing board that initiation of a regional water supply plan for a specific planning region is not needed pursuant to this section shall be subject to s. 120.569. The governing board shall reevaluate such a determination at least once every 5 years and shall initiate a regional water supply plan, if needed, pursuant to this subsection.

- (2) Each regional water supply plan shall be based on at least a 20-year planning period and shall include, but need not be limited to:
- (a) A water supply development component for each water supply planning region identified by the district which includes:
- 1. A quantification of the water supply needs for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial 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 supply development project options, including traditional and alternative water supply project options, from which local government, government-owned and privately owned utilities, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, self-suppliers, and others may choose for water supply development. In addition to projects listed by the district, such users may propose specific projects for inclusion in the list of alternative water supply projects. If such users propose a project to be listed as an alternative water supply project, the district shall determine whether it meets the goals of the plan, and, if so, it shall be included in the list. The total capacity of the projects included in the plan shall exceed the needs identified in subparagraph 1. and shall take into account water conservation and other demand management measures, as well as water resources constraints, including adopted minimum flows and levels and water reservations. Where the district determines it is appropriate, the plan should specifically identify the need for multijurisdictional approaches to project options that, based on planning level analysis, are appropriate to supply the intended uses and that, based on such analysis, appear to be permittable and financially and technically feasible. The list of water

757 supply development options must contain provisions that
758 recognize that alternative water supply options for agricultural
759 self-suppliers are limited.

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- 3. For each project option identified in subparagraph 2., the following shall be provided:
- a. An estimate of the amount of water to become available through the project.
- b. The timeframe in which the project option should be implemented and the estimated planning-level costs for capital investment and operating and maintaining the project.
- c. An analysis of funding needs and sources of possible funding options. For alternative water supply projects the water management districts shall provide funding assistance in accordance with s. 373.707(8).
- d. Identification of the entity that should implement each project option and the current status of project implementation.
 - (b) A water resource development component that includes:
- 1. A listing of those water resource development projects that support water supply development.
 - 2. For each water resource development project listed:
- a. An estimate of the amount of water to become available through the project.
- b. The timeframe in which the project option should be implemented and the estimated planning-level costs for capital investment and for operating and maintaining the project.
- $\underline{\text{c.}}$ An analysis of funding needs and sources of possible funding options.
 - d. Identification of the entity that should implement each

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project option and the current status of project implementation.

- (c) The recovery and prevention strategy described in s. 373.0421(2).
- (d) A funding strategy for water resource development projects, which shall be reasonable and sufficient to pay the cost of constructing or implementing all of the listed projects.
- (e) Consideration of how the project options addressed in paragraph (a) serve the public interest or save costs overall by preventing the loss of natural resources or avoiding greater future expenditures for water resource development or water supply development. However, unless adopted by rule, these considerations do not constitute final agency action.
- (f) The technical data and information applicable to each planning region which are necessary to support the regional water supply plan.
- (g) The minimum flows and levels established for water resources within each planning region.
- (h) Reservations of water adopted by rule pursuant to s. 373.223(4) within each planning region.
- (i) Identification of surface waters or aquifers for which minimum flows and levels are scheduled to be adopted.
- (j) An analysis, developed in cooperation with the department, of areas or instances in which the variance provisions of s. 378.212(1)(g) or s. 378.404(9) may be used to create water supply development or water resource development projects.
- (3) The water supply development component of a regional water supply plan which deals with or affects public utilities

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and public water supply for those areas served by a regional water supply authority and its member governments within the boundary of the Southwest Florida Water Management District shall be developed jointly by the authority and the district. In areas not served by regional water supply authorities, or other multijurisdictional water supply entities, and where opportunities exist to meet water supply needs more efficiently through multijurisdictional projects identified pursuant to paragraph (2) (a), water management districts are directed to assist in developing multijurisdictional approaches to water supply project development jointly with affected water utilities, special districts, and local governments.

- (4) The South Florida Water Management District shall include in its regional water supply plan water resource and water supply development projects that promote the elimination of wastewater ocean outfalls as provided in s. 403.086(9).
- (5) Governing board approval of a regional water supply plan shall not be subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120. However, any portion of an approved regional water supply plan which affects the substantial interests of a party shall be subject to s. 120.569.
- (6) Annually and in conjunction with the reporting requirements of s. 373.536(6)(a)4., the department shall submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report on the status of regional water supply planning in each district. The report shall include:
- (a) A compilation of the estimated costs of and potential sources of funding for water resource development and water

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supply development projects as identified in the water management district regional water supply plans.

- (b) The percentage and amount, by district, of district ad valorem tax revenues or other district funds made available to develop alternative water supplies.
- (c) A description of each district's progress toward achieving its water resource development objectives, including the district's implementation of its 5-year water resource development work program.
- (d) An assessment of the specific progress being made to implement each alternative water supply project option chosen by the entities and identified for implementation in the plan.
- (e) An overall assessment of the progress being made to develop water supply in each district, including, but not limited to, an explanation of how each project, either alternative or traditional, will produce, contribute to, or account for additional water being made available for consumptive uses, an estimate of the quantity of water to be produced by each project, and an assessment of the contribution of the district's regional water supply plan in providing sufficient water to meet the needs of existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses for a 1-in-10 year drought event, as well as the needs of the natural systems.
- (7) Nothing contained in the water supply development component of a regional water supply plan shall be construed to require local governments, government-owned or privately owned water utilities, special districts, self-suppliers, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply

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entities, or other water suppliers to select a water supply development project identified in the component merely because it is identified in the plan. Except as provided in s.

373.223(3) and (5), the plan may not be used in the review of permits under part II of this chapter unless the plan or an applicable portion thereof has been adopted by rule. However, this subsection does not prohibit a water management district from employing the data or other information used to establish the plan in reviewing permits under part II, nor does it limit the authority of the department or governing board under part II.

- (8) Where the water supply component of a water supply planning region shows the need for one or more alternative water supply projects, the district shall notify the affected local governments and make every reasonable effort to educate and involve local public officials in working toward solutions in conjunction with the districts and, where appropriate, other local and regional water supply entities.
- (a) Within 6 months following approval or amendment of its regional water supply plan, each water management district shall notify by certified mail each entity identified in subsubparagraph (2) (a) 3.d. of that portion of the plan relevant to the entity. Upon request of such an entity, the water management district shall appear before and present its findings and recommendations to the entity.
- (b) Within 1 year after the notification by a water management district pursuant to paragraph (a), each entity identified in sub-subparagraph (2) (a) 3.d. shall provide to the

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897 water management district written notification of the following: 898 the alternative water supply projects or options identified in 899 paragraph (2)(a) which it has developed or intends to develop, 900 if any; an estimate of the quantity of water to be produced by 901 each project; and the status of project implementation, 902 including development of the financial plan, facilities master 903 planning, permitting, and efforts in coordinating multijurisdictional projects, if applicable. The information 904 905 provided in the notification shall be updated annually, and a 906 progress report shall be provided by November 15 of each year to 907 the water management district. If an entity does not intend to 908 develop one or more of the alternative water supply project 909 options identified in the regional water supply plan, the entity 910 shall propose, within 1 year after notification by a water 911 management district pursuant to paragraph (a), another 912 alternative water supply project option sufficient to address 913 the needs identified in paragraph (2)(a) within the entity's 914 jurisdiction and shall provide an estimate of the quantity of 915 water to be produced by the project and the status of project 916 implementation as described in this paragraph. The entity may 917 request that the water management district consider the other 918 project for inclusion in the regional water supply plan. 919 For any regional water supply plan that is scheduled 920 to be updated before December 31, 2005, the deadline for such 921 update shall be extended by 1 year. 922 373.711 Technical assistance to local governments.-923 The water management districts shall assist local

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governments in the development and future revision of local

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government comprehensive plan elements or public facilities report as required by s. 189.415, related to water resource issues.

- (2) By July 1, 1991, each water management district shall prepare and provide information and data to assist local governments in the preparation and implementation of their local government comprehensive plans or public facilities report as required by s. 189.415, whichever is applicable. Such information and data shall include, but not be limited to:
- (a) All information and data required in a public facilities report pursuant to s. 189.415.
- (b) A description of regulations, programs, and schedules implemented by the district.
- (c) Identification of regulations, programs, and schedules undertaken or proposed by the district to further the State Comprehensive Plan.
- (d) A description of surface water basins, including regulatory jurisdictions, flood-prone areas, existing and projected water quality in water management district operated facilities, as well as surface water runoff characteristics and topography regarding flood plains, wetlands, and recharge areas.
- (e) A description of groundwater characteristics, including existing and planned wellfield sites, existing and anticipated cones of influence, highly productive groundwater areas, aquifer recharge areas, deep well injection zones, contaminated areas, an assessment of regional water resource needs and sources for the next 20 years, and water quality.
 - (f) The identification of existing and potential water

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management district land acquisitions.

- (g) Information reflecting the minimum flows for surface watercourses to avoid harm to water resources or the ecosystem and information reflecting the minimum water levels for aquifers to avoid harm to water resources or the ecosystem.
 - 373.713 Regional water supply authorities.—
- (1) By interlocal agreement between counties,
 municipalities, or special districts, as applicable, pursuant to
 the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969, s. 163.01, and
 upon the approval of the Secretary of Environmental Protection
 to ensure that such agreement will be in the public interest and
 complies with the intent and purposes of this act, regional
 water supply authorities may be created for the purpose of
 developing, recovering, storing, and supplying water for county
 or municipal purposes in such a manner as will give priority to
 reducing adverse environmental effects of excessive or improper
 withdrawals of water from concentrated areas. In approving said
 agreement the Secretary of Environmental Protection shall
 consider, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) Whether the geographic territory of the proposed authority is of sufficient size and character to reduce the environmental effects of improper or excessive withdrawals of water from concentrated areas.
- (b) The maximization of economic development of the water resources within the territory of the proposed authority.
- (c) The availability of a dependable and adequate water supply.
 - (d) The ability of any proposed authority to design,

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construct, operate, and maintain water supply facilities in the locations, and at the times necessary, to ensure that an adequate water supply will be available to all citizens within the authority.

- (e) The effect or impact of any proposed authority on any municipality, county, or existing authority or authorities.
- (f) The existing needs of the water users within the area of the authority.
- (2) In addition to other powers and duties agreed upon, and notwithstanding the provisions of s. 163.01, such authority may:
- (a) Upon approval of the electors residing in each county or municipality within the territory to be included in any authority, levy ad valorem taxes, not to exceed 0.5 mill, pursuant to s. 9(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution. No tax authorized by this paragraph shall be levied in any county or municipality without an affirmative vote of the electors residing in such county or municipality.
- (b) Acquire water and water rights; develop, store, and transport water; provide, sell, and deliver water for county or municipal uses and purposes; and provide for the furnishing of such water and water service upon terms and conditions and at rates which will apportion to parties and nonparties an equitable share of the capital cost and operating expense of the authority's work to the purchaser.
 - (c) Collect, treat, and recover wastewater.
 - (d) Not engage in local distribution.
 - (e) Exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner

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provided by law for the condemnation of private property for public use to acquire title to such interest in real property as is necessary to the exercise of the powers herein granted, except water and water rights already devoted to reasonable and beneficial use or any water production or transmission facilities owned by any county or municipality.

Issue revenue bonds in the manner prescribed by the Revenue Bond Act of 1953, as amended, part I, chapter 159, to be payable solely from funds derived from the sale of water by the authority to any county or municipality. Such bonds may be additionally secured by the full faith and credit of any county or municipality, as provided by s. 159.16 or by a pledge of excise taxes, as provided by s. 159.19. For the purpose of issuing revenue bonds, an authority shall be considered a "unit" as defined in s. 159.02(2) and as that term is used in the Revenue Bond Act of 1953, as amended. Such bonds may be issued to finance the cost of acquiring properties and facilities for the production and transmission of water by the authority to any county or municipality, which cost shall include the acquisition of real property and easements therein for such purposes. Such bonds may be in the form of refunding bonds to take up any outstanding bonds of the authority or of any county or municipality where such outstanding bonds are secured by properties and facilities for production and transmission of water, which properties and facilities are being acquired by the authority. Refunding bonds may be issued to take up and refund all outstanding bonds of said authority that are subject to call and termination, and all bonds of said authority that are not

subject to call or redemption, when the surrender of said bonds can be procured from the holder thereof at prices satisfactory to the authority. Such refunding bonds may be issued at any time when, in the judgment of the authority, it will be to the best interest of the authority financially or economically by securing a lower rate of interest on said bonds or by extending the time of maturity of said bonds or, for any other reason, in the judgment of the authority, advantageous to said authority.

(g) Sue and be sued in its own name.

- (h) Borrow money and incur indebtedness and issue bonds or other evidence of such indebtedness.
- the purpose of carrying out any of its powers and for that purpose to contract with such other public corporation or corporations for the purpose of financing such acquisitions, construction, and operations. Such contracts may provide for contributions to be made by each party thereto, for the division and apportionment of the expenses of such acquisitions and operations, and for the division and apportionment of the benefits, services, and products therefrom. Such contract may contain such other and further covenants and agreements as may be necessary and convenient to accomplish the purposes hereof.
- (3) A regional water supply authority is authorized to develop, construct, operate, maintain, or contract for alternative sources of potable water, including desalinated water, and pipelines to interconnect authority sources and facilities, either by itself or jointly with a water management district; however, such alternative potable water sources,

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facilities, and pipelines may also be privately developed, constructed, owned, operated, and maintained, in which event an authority and a water management district are authorized to pledge and contribute their funds to reduce the wholesale cost of water from such alternative sources of potable water supplied by an authority to its member governments.

- When it is found to be in the public interest, for the public convenience and welfare, for a public benefit, and necessary for carrying out the purpose of any regional water supply authority, any state agency, county, water control district existing pursuant to chapter 298, water management district existing pursuant to this chapter, municipality, governmental agency, or public corporation in this state holding title to any interest in land is hereby authorized, in its discretion, to convey the title to or dedicate land, title to which is in such entity, including tax-reverted land, or to grant use-rights therein, to any regional water supply authority created pursuant to this section. Land granted or conveyed to such authority shall be for the public purposes of such authority and may be made subject to the condition that in the event said land is not so used, or if used and subsequently its use for said purpose is abandoned, the interest granted shall cease as to such authority and shall automatically revert to the granting entity.
- (5) Each county, special district, or municipality that is a party to an agreement pursuant to subsection (1) shall have a preferential right to purchase water from the regional water supply authority for use by such county, special district, or

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municipality.

- (6) In carrying out the provisions of this section, any county wherein water is withdrawn by the authority shall not be deprived, directly or indirectly, of the prior right to the reasonable and beneficial use of water which is required adequately to supply the reasonable and beneficial needs of the county or any of the inhabitants or property owners therein.
- (7) Upon a resolution adopted by the governing body of any county or municipality, the authority may, subject to a majority vote of its voting members, include such county or municipality in its regional water supply authority upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.
- (8) The authority shall design, construct, operate, and maintain facilities in the locations and at the times necessary to ensure that an adequate water supply will be available to all citizens within the authority.
- (9) Where a water supply authority exists pursuant to this section or s. 373.715 under a voluntary interlocal agreement that is consistent with requirements in s. 373.715(1)(b) and receives or maintains consumptive use permits under this voluntary agreement consistent with the water supply plan, if any, adopted by the governing board, such authority shall be exempt from consideration by the governing board or department of the factors specified in s. 373.223(3)(a)-(g) and the submissions required by s. 373.229(3). Such exemptions shall apply only to water sources within the jurisdictional areas of such voluntary water supply interlocal agreements.

373.715 Assistance to West Coast Regional Water Supply
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Authority.-

- implementation of changes in governance recommended by the West

 Coast Regional Water Supply Authority in its reports to the

 Legislature dated February 1, 1997, and January 5, 1998. The

 authority and its member governments may reconstitute the

 authority's governance and rename the authority under a

 voluntary interlocal agreement with a term of not less than 20

 years. The interlocal agreement must comply with this subsection
 as follows:
- (a) The authority and its member governments agree that cooperative efforts are mandatory to meet their water needs in a manner that will provide adequate and dependable supplies of water where needed without resulting in adverse environmental effects upon the areas from which the water is withdrawn or otherwise produced.
- (b) In accordance with s. 4, Art. VIII of the State

 Constitution and notwithstanding s. 163.01, the interlocal

 agreement may include the following terms, which are considered approved by the parties without a vote of their electors, upon execution of the interlocal agreement by all member governments and upon satisfaction of all conditions precedent in the interlocal agreement:
- 1. All member governments shall relinquish to the authority their individual rights to develop potable water supply sources, except as otherwise provided in the interlocal agreement;
 - 2. The authority shall be the sole and exclusive wholesale

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potable water supplier for all member governments; and

- 3. The authority shall have the absolute and unequivocal obligation to meet the wholesale needs of the member governments for potable water.
- 4. A member government may not restrict or prohibit the use of land within a member's jurisdictional boundaries by the authority for water supply purposes through use of zoning, land use, comprehensive planning, or other form of regulation.
- 5. A member government may not impose any tax, fee, or charge upon the authority in conjunction with the production or supply of water not otherwise provided for in the interlocal agreement.
- 6. The authority may use the powers provided in part II of chapter 159 for financing and refinancing water treatment, production, or transmission facilities, including, but not limited to, desalinization facilities. All such water treatment, production, or transmission facilities are considered a "manufacturing plant" for purposes of s. 159.27(5) and serve a paramount public purpose by providing water to citizens of the state.
- 7. A member government and any governmental or quasijudicial board or commission established by local ordinance or
 general or special law where the governing membership of such
 board or commission is shared, in whole or in part, or appointed
 by a member government agreeing to be bound by the interlocal
 agreement shall be limited to the procedures set forth therein
 regarding actions that directly or indirectly restrict or
 prohibit the use of lands or other activities related to the

production or supply of water.

(c) The authority shall acquire full or lesser interests in all regionally significant member government wholesale water supply facilities and tangible assets and each member government shall convey such interests in the facilities and assets to the authority, at an agreed value.

- (d) The authority shall charge a uniform per gallon wholesale rate to member governments for the wholesale supply of potable water. All capital, operation, maintenance, and administrative costs for existing facilities and acquired facilities, authority master water plan facilities, and other future projects must be allocated to member governments based on water usage at the uniform per gallon wholesale rate.
- (e) The interlocal agreement may include procedures for resolving the parties' differences regarding water management district proposed agency action in the water use permitting process within the authority. Such procedures should minimize the potential for litigation and include alternative dispute resolution. Any governmental or quasi-judicial board or commission established by local ordinance or general or special law where the governing members of such board or commission is shared, in whole or in part, or appointed by a member government, may agree to be bound by the dispute resolution procedures set forth in the interlocal agreement.
- (f) Upon execution of the voluntary interlocal agreement provided for herein, the authority shall jointly develop with the Southwest Florida Water Management District alternative sources of potable water and transmission pipelines to

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1205 interconnect regionally significant water supply sources and 1206 facilities of the authority in amounts sufficient to meet the 1207 needs of all member governments for a period of at least 20 1208 years and for natural systems. Nothing herein, however, shall 1209 preclude the authority and its member governments from 1210 developing traditional water sources pursuant to the voluntary 1211 interlocal agreement. Development and construction costs for alternative source facilities, which may include a desalination 1212 1213 facility and significant regional interconnects, must be borne 1214 as mutually agreed to by both the authority and the Southwest 1215 Florida Water Management District. Nothing herein shall preclude 1216 authority or district cost sharing with private entities for the 1217 construction or ownership of alternative source facilities. By 1218 December 31, 1997, the authority and the Southwest Florida Water 1219 Management District shall enter into a mutually acceptable 1220 agreement detailing the development and implementation of 1221 directives contained in this paragraph. Nothing in this section 1222 shall be construed to modify the rights or responsibilities of 1223 the authority or its member governments, except as otherwise 1224 provided herein, or of the Southwest Florida Water Management 1225 District or the department pursuant to this chapter or chapter 1226 403 and as otherwise set forth by statutes.

- (g) Unless otherwise provided in the interlocal agreement, the authority shall be governed by a board of commissioners consisting of nine voting members, all of whom must be elected officers, as follows:
- 1. Three members from Hillsborough County who must be selected by the county commission; provided, however, that one

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member shall be selected by the Mayor of Tampa in the event that the City of Tampa elects to be a member of the authority;

- 2. Three members from Pasco County, two of whom must be selected by the county commission and one of whom must be selected by the City Council of New Port Richey;
- 3. Three members from Pinellas County, two of whom must be selected by the county commission and one of whom must be selected by the City Council of St. Petersburg.

Except as otherwise provided in this section or in the voluntary interlocal agreement between the member governments, a majority vote shall bind the authority and its member governments in all matters relating to the funding of wholesale water supply, production, delivery, and related activities.

- (2) The provisions of this section supersede any conflicting provisions contained in all other general or special laws or provisions thereof as they may apply directly or indirectly to the exclusivity of water supply or withdrawal of water, including provisions relating to the environmental effects, if any, in conjunction with the production and supply of potable water, and the provisions of this section are intended to be a complete revision of all laws related to a regional water supply authority created under s. 373.713 and this section.
- (3) In lieu of the provisions in s. 373.713(2)(a), the Southwest Florida Water Management District shall assist the West Coast Regional Water Supply Authority for a period of 5 years, terminating December 31, 1981, by levying an ad valorem

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tax, upon request of the authority, of not more than 0.05 mill on all taxable property within the limits of the authority.

During such period the corresponding basin board ad valorem tax levies shall be reduced accordingly.

- (4) The authority shall prepare its annual budget in the same manner as prescribed for the preparation of basin budgets, but such authority budget shall not be subject to review by the respective basin boards or by the governing board of the district.
- (5) The annual millage for the authority shall be the amount required to raise the amount called for by the annual budget when applied to the total assessment on all taxable property within the limits of the authority, as determined for county taxing purposes.
- (6) The authority may, by resolution, request the governing board of the district to levy ad valorem taxes within the boundaries of the authority. Upon receipt of such request, together with formal certification of the adoption of its annual budget and of the required tax levy, the authority tax levy shall be made by the governing board of the district to finance authority functions.
- extended by the property appraiser on the county tax roll in each county within, or partly within, the authority boundaries and shall be collected by the tax collector in the same manner and time as county taxes, and the proceeds therefrom paid to the district which shall forthwith pay them over to the authority. Until paid, such taxes shall be a lien on the property against

which assessed and enforceable in like manner as county taxes.

The property appraisers, tax collectors, and clerks of the circuit court of the respective counties shall be entitled to compensation for services performed in connection with such taxes at the same rates as apply to county taxes.

- (8) The governing board of the district shall not be responsible for any actions or lack of actions by the authority.
- Section 2. Subsection (13) of section 120.52, Florida 1297 Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 120.52 Definitions.—As used in this act:
- 1299 (13) "Party" means:

- (a) Specifically named persons whose substantial interests are being determined in the proceeding.
- (b) Any other person who, as a matter of constitutional right, provision of statute, or provision of agency regulation, is entitled to participate in whole or in part in the proceeding, or whose substantial interests will be affected by proposed agency action, and who makes an appearance as a party.
- (c) Any other person, including an agency staff member, allowed by the agency to intervene or participate in the proceeding as a party. An agency may by rule authorize limited forms of participation in agency proceedings for persons who are not eligible to become parties.
- (d) Any county representative, agency, department, or unit funded and authorized by state statute or county ordinance to represent the interests of the consumers of a county, when the proceeding involves the substantial interests of a significant number of residents of the county and the board of county

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commissioners has, by resolution, authorized the representative, agency, department, or unit to represent the class of interested persons. The authorizing resolution shall apply to a specific proceeding and to appeals and ancillary proceedings thereto, and it shall not be required to state the names of the persons whose interests are to be represented.

The term "party" does not include a member government of a regional water supply authority or a governmental or quasijudicial board or commission established by local ordinance or special or general law where the governing membership of such board or commission is shared with, in whole or in part, or appointed by a member government of a regional water supply authority in proceedings under s. 120.569, s. 120.57, or s. 120.68, to the extent that an interlocal agreement under ss. 163.01 and 373.713 373.1962 exists in which the member government has agreed that its substantial interests are not affected by the proceedings or that it is to be bound by alternative dispute resolution in lieu of participating in the proceedings. This exclusion applies only to those particular types of disputes or controversies, if any, identified in an

Section 3. Subsection (13) of section 163.3167, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3167 Scope of act.-

interlocal agreement.

(13) Each local government shall address in its comprehensive plan, as enumerated in this chapter, the water supply sources necessary to meet and achieve the existing and

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projected water use demand for the established planning period, considering the applicable plan developed pursuant to s. $\underline{373.709}$ $\underline{373.0361}$.

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- Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and paragraphs (c), (d), and (h) of subsection (6) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys.—
- (4)(a) Coordination of the local comprehensive plan with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region; with the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plans approved pursuant to s. 373.709 373.0361; with adopted rules pertaining to designated areas of critical state concern; and with the state comprehensive plan shall be a major objective of the local comprehensive planning process. To that end, in the preparation of a comprehensive plan or element thereof, and in the comprehensive plan or element as adopted, the governing body shall include a specific policy statement indicating the relationship of the proposed development of the area to the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region and to the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist.
- (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5) and (12), the comprehensive plan shall include the following elements:
 - (c) A general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage,

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potable water, and natural groundwater aguifer recharge element correlated to principles and guidelines for future land use, indicating ways to provide for future potable water, drainage, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and aquifer recharge protection requirements for the area. The element may be a detailed engineering plan including a topographic map depicting areas of prime groundwater recharge. The element shall describe the problems and needs and the general facilities that will be required for solution of the problems and needs. The element shall also include a topographic map depicting any areas adopted by a regional water management district as prime groundwater recharge areas for the Floridan or Biscayne aguifers. These areas shall be given special consideration when the local government is engaged in zoning or considering future land use for said designated areas. For areas served by septic tanks, soil surveys shall be provided which indicate the suitability of soils for septic tanks. Within 18 months after the governing board approves an updated regional water supply plan, the element must incorporate the alternative water supply project or projects selected by the local government from those identified in the regional water supply plan pursuant to s. 373.709(2)(a) 373.0361(2)(a) or proposed by the local government under s. $373.709(8)(b) \frac{373.0361(8)(b)}{2}$. If a local government is located within two water management districts, the local government shall adopt its comprehensive plan amendment within 18 months after the later updated regional water supply plan. The element must identify such alternative water supply projects and traditional water supply projects and conservation and reuse

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necessary to meet the water needs identified in s. 373.709(2)(a) 373.0361(2)(a) within the local government's jurisdiction and include a work plan, covering at least a 10 year planning period, for building public, private, and regional water supply facilities, including development of alternative water supplies, which are identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and new development. The work plan shall be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years within 18 months after the governing board of a water management district approves an updated regional water supply plan. Amendments to incorporate the work plan do not count toward the limitation on the frequency of adoption of amendments to the comprehensive plan. Local governments, public and private utilities, regional water supply authorities, special districts, and water management districts are encouraged to cooperatively plan for the development of multijurisdictional water supply facilities that are sufficient to meet projected demands for established planning periods, including the development of alternative water sources to supplement traditional sources of groundwater and surface water supplies.

(d) A conservation element for the conservation, use, and protection of natural resources in the area, including air, water, water recharge areas, wetlands, waterwells, estuarine marshes, soils, beaches, shores, flood plains, rivers, bays, lakes, harbors, forests, fisheries and wildlife, marine habitat, minerals, and other natural and environmental resources, including factors that affect energy conservation. Local governments shall assess their current, as well as projected,

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water needs and sources for at least a 10-year period, considering the appropriate regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.709 373.0361, or, in the absence of an approved regional water supply plan, the district water management plan approved pursuant to s. 373.036(2). This information shall be submitted to the appropriate agencies. The land use map or map series contained in the future land use element shall generally identify and depict the following:

- 1. Existing and planned waterwells and cones of influence where applicable.
 - 2. Beaches and shores, including estuarine systems.
 - 3. Rivers, bays, lakes, flood plains, and harbors.
 - 4. Wetlands.

- 5. Minerals and soils.
- 6. Energy conservation.

The land uses identified on such maps shall be consistent with applicable state law and rules.

(h)1. An intergovernmental coordination element showing relationships and stating principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards, regional water supply authorities, and other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, with the state comprehensive plan and with the applicable regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.709

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373.0361, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist. This element of the local comprehensive plan shall demonstrate consideration of the particular effects of the local plan, when adopted, upon the development of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, or upon the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require.

- a. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide procedures to identify and implement joint planning areas, especially for the purpose of annexation, municipal incorporation, and joint infrastructure service areas.
- b. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for recognition of campus master plans prepared pursuant to s. 1013.30 and airport master plans under paragraph(k).
- c. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for a dispute resolution process as established pursuant to s. 186.509 for bringing to closure in a timely manner intergovernmental disputes.
- d. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for interlocal agreements as established pursuant to s. 333.03(1)(b).
- 2. The intergovernmental coordination element shall further state principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local government providing facilities and services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land. In addition, the intergovernmental coordination element shall describe joint

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processes for collaborative planning and decisionmaking on population projections and public school siting, the location and extension of public facilities subject to concurrency, and siting facilities with countywide significance, including locally unwanted land uses whose nature and identity are established in an agreement. Within 1 year of adopting their intergovernmental coordination elements, each county, all the municipalities within that county, the district school board, and any unit of local government service providers in that county shall establish by interlocal or other formal agreement executed by all affected entities, the joint processes described in this subparagraph consistent with their adopted intergovernmental coordination elements.

- 3. To foster coordination between special districts and local general-purpose governments as local general-purpose governments implement local comprehensive plans, each independent special district must submit a public facilities report to the appropriate local government as required by s. 189.415.
- 4.a. Local governments shall execute an interlocal agreement with the district school board, the county, and nonexempt municipalities pursuant to s. 163.31777. The local government shall amend the intergovernmental coordination element to provide that coordination between the local government and school board is pursuant to the agreement and shall state the obligations of the local government under the agreement.
 - b. Plan amendments that comply with this subparagraph are

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exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).

- 5. The state land planning agency shall establish a schedule for phased completion and transmittal of plan amendments to implement subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. from all jurisdictions so as to accomplish their adoption by December 31, 1999. A local government may complete and transmit its plan amendments to carry out these provisions prior to the scheduled date established by the state land planning agency. The plan amendments are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).
- 6. By January 1, 2004, any county having a population greater than 100,000, and the municipalities and special districts within that county, shall submit a report to the Department of Community Affairs which:
- a. Identifies all existing or proposed interlocal service delivery agreements regarding the following: education; sanitary sewer; public safety; solid waste; drainage; potable water; parks and recreation; and transportation facilities.
- b. Identifies any deficits or duplication in the provision of services within its jurisdiction, whether capital or operational. Upon request, the Department of Community Affairs shall provide technical assistance to the local governments in identifying deficits or duplication.
- 7. Within 6 months after submission of the report, the Department of Community Affairs shall, through the appropriate regional planning council, coordinate a meeting of all local governments within the regional planning area to discuss the reports and potential strategies to remedy any identified deficiencies or duplications.

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8. Each local government shall update its intergovernmental coordination element based upon the findings in the report submitted pursuant to subparagraph 6. The report may be used as supporting data and analysis for the intergovernmental coordination element.

Section 5. Paragraph (1) of subsection (2) of section 163.3191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 163.3191 Evaluation and appraisal of comprehensive plan.-
- (2) The report shall present an evaluation and assessment of the comprehensive plan and shall contain appropriate statements to update the comprehensive plan, including, but not limited to, words, maps, illustrations, or other media, related to:
- (1) The extent to which the local government has been successful in identifying alternative water supply projects and traditional water supply projects, including conservation and reuse, necessary to meet the water needs identified in s.

 373.709(2)(a) 373.0361(2)(a) within the local government's jurisdiction. The report must evaluate the degree to which the local government has implemented the work plan for building public, private, and regional water supply facilities, including development of alternative water supplies, identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and new development.
- Section 6. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (4) of section 189.404, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 189.404 Legislative intent for the creation of independent special districts; special act prohibitions; model elements and other requirements; general-purpose local government/Governor

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and Cabinet creation authorizations.-

(4) LOCAL GOVERNMENT/GOVERNOR AND CABINET CREATION AUTHORIZATIONS.—Except as otherwise authorized by general law, only the Legislature may create independent special districts.

- (c) The Governor and Cabinet may create an independent special district which shall be established by rule in accordance with s. 190.005 or as otherwise authorized in general law. The Governor and Cabinet may also approve the establishment of a charter for the creation of an independent special district which shall be in accordance with s. 373.713 373.1962, or as otherwise authorized in general law.
- (d)1. Any combination of two or more counties may create a regional special district which shall be established in accordance with s. 950.001, or as otherwise authorized in general law.
- 2. Any combination of two or more counties or municipalities may create a regional special district which shall be established in accordance with s. $\underline{373.713}$ $\underline{373.1962}$, or as otherwise authorized by general law.
- 3. Any combination of two or more counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions may create a regional special district in accordance with s. 163.567, or as otherwise authorized in general law.
- Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 189.4155, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 189.4155 Activities of special districts; local government comprehensive planning.—
 - (3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to

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water management districts created pursuant to s. 373.069, to regional water supply authorities created pursuant to s. 373.713 373.1962, or to spoil disposal sites owned or used by the Federal Government.

Section 8. Section 189.4156, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

189.4156 Water management district technical assistance; local government comprehensive planning.—Water management districts shall assist local governments in the development of local government comprehensive plan elements related to water resource issues as required by s. 373.711 373.0391.

Section 9. Subsection (7) of section 367.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

367.021 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the following words or terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(7) "Governmental authority" means a political subdivision, as defined by s. 1.01(8), a regional water supply authority created pursuant to s. $\underline{373.713}$ $\underline{373.1962}$, or a nonprofit corporation formed for the purpose of acting on behalf of a political subdivision with respect to a water or wastewater facility.

Section 10. Subsection (17) of section 373.019, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.019 Definitions.—When appearing in this chapter or in any rule, regulation, or order adopted pursuant thereto, the term:

(17) "Regional water supply plan" means a detailed water supply plan developed by a governing board under s. 373.709

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1626 Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph 1627 (b) of subsection (7) of section 373.036, Florida Statutes, are 1628 amended to read:

373.036 Florida water plan; district water management plans.-

- (2) DISTRICT WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS.-
- (b) The district water management plan shall include, but not be limited to: 1633
 - The scientific methodologies for establishing minimum flows and levels under s. 373.042, and all established minimum flows and levels.
 - Identification of one or more water supply planning regions that singly or together encompass the entire district.
 - Technical data and information prepared under s. 373.711 373.0391.
 - A districtwide water supply assessment, to be completed no later than July 1, 1998, which determines for each water supply planning region:
 - Existing legal uses, reasonably anticipated future needs, and existing and reasonably anticipated sources of water and conservation efforts; and
 - Whether existing and reasonably anticipated sources of water and conservation efforts are adequate to supply water for all existing legal uses and reasonably anticipated future needs and to sustain the water resources and related natural systems.
 - Any completed regional water supply plans.
 - CONSOLIDATED WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT ANNUAL REPORT.-

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(b) The consolidated annual report shall contain the following elements, as appropriate to that water management district:

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- 1. A district water management plan annual report or the annual work plan report allowed in subparagraph (2)(e)4.
- 2. The department-approved minimum flows and levels annual priority list and schedule required by s. 373.042(2).
- 3. The annual 5-year capital improvements plan required by s. 373.536(6)(a)3.
- 1662 4. The alternative water supplies annual report required by s. 373.707(8)(n) $\frac{373.1961(3)(n)}{n}$.
 - 5. The final annual 5-year water resource development work program required by s. 373.536(6)(a)4.
 - 6. The Florida Forever Water Management District Work Plan annual report required by s. 373.199(7).
- 7. The mitigation donation annual report required by s. 373.414(1)(b)2.
 - Section 12. Paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (4) of section 373.0363, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 373.0363 Southern Water Use Caution Area Recovery

 Strategy.—
- 1674 (4) The West-Central Florida Water Restoration Action Plan 1675 includes:
 - (a) The Central West Coast Surface Water Enhancement Initiative. The purpose of this initiative is to make additional surface waters available for public supply through restoration of surface waters, natural water flows, and freshwater wetland communities. This initiative is designed to allow limits on

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groundwater withdrawals in order to slow the rate of saltwater intrusion. The initiative shall be an ongoing program in cooperation with the Peace River-Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority created under s. $\underline{373.713}$ $\underline{373.1962}$.

- (e) The Central Florida Water Resource Development Initiative. The purpose of this initiative is to create and implement a long-term plan that takes a comprehensive approach to limit ground water withdrawals in the Southern Water Use Caution Area and to identify and develop alternative water supplies for Polk County. The project components developed pursuant to this initiative are eligible for state and regional funding under s. 373.707 373.196 as an alternative water supply, as defined in s. 373.019, or as a supplemental water supply under the rules of the Southwest Florida Water Management District or the South Florida Water Management District. The initiative shall be implemented by the district as an ongoing program in cooperation with Polk County and the South Florida Water Management District.
- Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 373.0421, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 373.0421 Establishment and implementation of minimum flows and levels.—
 - (2) If the existing flow or level in a water body is below, or is projected to fall within 20 years below, the applicable minimum flow or level established pursuant to s. 373.042, the department or governing board, as part of the regional water supply plan described in s. 373.709 373.0361, shall expeditiously implement a recovery or prevention strategy,

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which includes the development of additional water supplies and other actions, consistent with the authority granted by this chapter, to:

- (a) Achieve recovery to the established minimum flow or level as soon as practicable; or
- (b) Prevent the existing flow or level from falling below the established minimum flow or level.

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- The recovery or prevention strategy shall include phasing or a timetable which will allow for the provision of sufficient water supplies for all existing and projected reasonable-beneficial uses, including development of additional water supplies and implementation of conservation and other efficiency measures concurrent with, to the extent practical, and to offset, reductions in permitted withdrawals, consistent with the provisions of this chapter.
- Section 14. Subsection (4) of section 373.0695, Florida
 1726 Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 373.0695 Duties of basin boards; authorized expenditures.-
 - (4) In the exercise of the duties and powers granted herein, the basin boards shall be subject to all the limitations and restrictions imposed on the water management districts in s. $373.703 \ 373.1961$.
- Section 15. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 373.223, 1733 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 373.223 Conditions for a permit.
- 1735 (3) Except for the transport and use of water supplied by
 1736 the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project, and

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anywhere in the state when the transport and use of water is supplied exclusively for bottled water as defined in s. 500.03(1)(d), any water use permit applications pending as of April 1, 1998, with the Northwest Florida Water Management District and self-suppliers of water for which the proposed water source and area of use or application are located on contiguous private properties, when evaluating whether a potential transport and use of ground or surface water across county boundaries is consistent with the public interest, pursuant to paragraph (1)(c), the governing board or department shall consider:

- (a) The proximity of the proposed water source to the area of use or application.
- (b) All impoundments, streams, groundwater sources, or watercourses that are geographically closer to the area of use or application than the proposed source, and that are technically and economically feasible for the proposed transport and use.
- (c) All economically and technically feasible alternatives to the proposed source, including, but not limited to, desalination, conservation, reuse of nonpotable reclaimed water and stormwater, and aquifer storage and recovery.
- (d) The potential environmental impacts that may result from the transport and use of water from the proposed source, and the potential environmental impacts that may result from use of the other water sources identified in paragraphs (b) and (c).
- (e) Whether existing and reasonably anticipated sources of water and conservation efforts are adequate to supply water for

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existing legal uses and reasonably anticipated future needs of the water supply planning region in which the proposed water source is located.

- (f) Consultations with local governments affected by the proposed transport and use.
- (g) The value of the existing capital investment in waterrelated infrastructure made by the applicant.

Where districtwide water supply assessments and regional water supply plans have been prepared pursuant to ss. 373.036 and 373.709 373.0361, the governing board or the department shall use the applicable plans and assessments as the basis for its consideration of the applicable factors in this subsection.

(5) In evaluating an application for consumptive use of water which proposes the use of an alternative water supply project as described in the regional water supply plan and provides reasonable assurances of the applicant's capability to design, construct, operate, and maintain the project, the governing board or department shall presume that the alternative water supply use is consistent with the public interest under paragraph (1)(c). However, where the governing board identifies the need for a multijurisdictional water supply entity or regional water supply authority to develop the alternative water supply project pursuant to s. 373.709(2)(a)2. 373.0361(2)(a)2., the presumption shall be accorded only to that use proposed by such entity or authority. This subsection does not effect evaluation of the use pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (1)(a) and (b), subsections (2) and (3), and ss. 373.2295 and

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Section 16. Section 373.2234, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Preferred water supply sources.—The governing board of a water management district is authorized to adopt rules that identify preferred water supply sources for 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. 373.709(1) $\frac{373.0361(1)}{1}$, 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). 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

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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 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 17. Subsection (3) of section 373.229, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.229 Application for permit.-

(3) In addition to the information required in subsection (1), all permit applications filed with the governing board or the department which propose the transport and use of water across county boundaries shall include information pertaining to factors to be considered, pursuant to s. 373.223(3), unless exempt under s. 373.713(9) 373.1962(9).

Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 373.236, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.236 Duration of permits; compliance reports.-

(6) (a) The Legislature finds that the need for alternative water supply development projects to meet anticipated public water supply demands of the state is so important that it is essential to encourage participation in and contribution to these projects by private-rural-land owners who characteristically have relatively modest near-term water

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demands but substantially increasing demands after the 20-year planning period in s. $373.709 \frac{373.0361}{1}$. Therefore, where such landowners make extraordinary contributions of lands or construction funding to enable the expeditious implementation of such projects, water management districts and the department may grant permits for such projects for a period of up to 50 years to municipalities, counties, special districts, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, and publicly or privately owned utilities, with the exception of any publicly or privately owned utilities created for or by a private landowner after April 1, 2008, which have entered into an agreement with the private landowner for the purpose of more efficiently pursuing alternative public water supply development projects identified in a district's regional water supply plan and meeting water demands of both the applicant and the landowner.

Section 19. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 373.536, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.536 District budget and hearing thereon.-

- (6) FINAL BUDGET; ANNUAL AUDIT; CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN; WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT WORK PROGRAM.—
- (a) Each district must, by the date specified for each item, furnish copies of the following documents to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairs of all legislative committees and subcommittees having substantive or fiscal jurisdiction over the districts, as determined by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives as applicable, the

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secretary of the department, and the governing board of each county in which the district has jurisdiction or derives any funds for the operations of the district:

- 1. The adopted budget, to be furnished within 10 days after its adoption.
- 2. A financial audit of its accounts and records, to be furnished within 10 days after its acceptance by the governing board. The audit must be conducted in accordance with the provisions of s. 11.45 and the rules adopted thereunder. In addition to the entities named above, the district must provide a copy of the audit to the Auditor General within 10 days after its acceptance by the governing board.
- 3. A 5-year capital improvements plan, to be included in the consolidated annual report required by s. 373.036(7). The plan must include expected sources of revenue for planned improvements and must be prepared in a manner comparable to the fixed capital outlay format set forth in s. 216.043.
- 4. A 5-year water resource development work program to be furnished within 30 days after the adoption of the final budget. The program must describe the district's implementation strategy for the water resource development component of each approved regional water supply plan developed or revised under s. 373.709 373.0361. The work program must address all the elements of the water resource development component in the district's approved regional water supply plans and must identify which projects in the work program will provide water, explain how each water resource development project will produce additional water available for consumptive uses, estimate the quantity of water

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to be produced by each project, and provide an assessment of the contribution of the district's regional water supply plans in providing sufficient water to meet the water supply needs of existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses for a 1-in-10year drought event. Within 30 days after its submittal, the department shall review the proposed work program and submit its findings, questions, and comments to the district. The review must include a written evaluation of the program's consistency with the furtherance of the district's approved regional water supply plans, and the adequacy of proposed expenditures. As part of the review, the department shall give interested parties the opportunity to provide written comments on each district's proposed work program. Within 45 days after receipt of the department's evaluation, the governing board shall state in writing to the department which changes recommended in the evaluation it will incorporate into its work program submitted as part of the March 1 consolidated annual report required by s. 373.036(7) or specify the reasons for not incorporating the changes. The department shall include the district's responses in a final evaluation report and shall submit a copy of the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 20. Subsection (11) of section 373.59, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 373.59 Water Management Lands Trust Fund.-
- (11) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the governing board of a water management district may request, and the Secretary of Environmental Protection shall

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release upon such request, moneys allocated to the districts pursuant to subsection (8) for purposes consistent with the provisions of s. 373.709 373.0361, s. 373.705 373.0831, s. 373.139, or ss. 373.451-373.4595 and for legislatively authorized land acquisition and water restoration initiatives. No funds may be used pursuant to this subsection until necessary debt service obligations, requirements for payments in lieu of taxes, and land management obligations that may be required by this chapter are provided for.

Section 21. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 378.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

378.212 Variances.-

- (1) Upon application, the secretary may grant a variance from the provisions of this part or the rules adopted pursuant thereto. Variances and renewals thereof may be granted for any one of the following reasons:
- (g) To accommodate reclamation that provides water supply development or water resource development not inconsistent with the applicable regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.709 373.0361, provided adverse impacts are not caused to the water resources in the basin. A variance may also be granted from the requirements of part IV of chapter 373, or the rules adopted thereunder, when a project provides an improvement in water availability in the basin and does not cause adverse impacts to water resources in the basin.

Section 22. Subsection (9) of section 378.404, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

378.404 Department of Environmental Protection; powers and

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duties.—The department shall have the following powers and duties:

(9) To grant variances from the provisions of this part to accommodate reclamation that provides for water supply development or water resource development not inconsistent with the applicable regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.709 373.0361, appropriate stormwater management, improved wildlife habitat, recreation, or a mixture thereof, provided adverse impacts are not caused to the water resources in the basin and public health and safety are not adversely affected.

Section 23. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 403.0891, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.0891 State, regional, and local stormwater management plans and programs.—The department, the water management districts, and local governments shall have the responsibility for the development of mutually compatible stormwater management programs.

(3) (a) Each local government required by chapter 163 to submit a comprehensive plan, whose plan is submitted after July 1, 1992, and the others when updated after July 1, 1992, in the development of its stormwater management program described by elements within its comprehensive plan shall consider the water resource implementation rule, district stormwater management goals, plans approved pursuant to the Surface Water Improvement and Management Act, ss. 373.451-373.4595, and technical assistance information provided by the water management districts pursuant to s. 373.711 373.0391.

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Section 24. Section 403.890, Florida Statutes, is amended

to read:

403.890 Water Protection and Sustainability Program; intent; goals; purposes.—

- (1) Effective July 1, 2006, revenues transferred from the Department of Revenue pursuant to s. 201.15(1)(c)2. shall be deposited into the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund in the Department of Environmental Protection. These revenues and any other additional revenues deposited into or appropriated to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund shall be distributed by the Department of Environmental Protection in the following manner:
- (a) Sixty percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the implementation of an alternative water supply program as provided in s. 373.1961.
- management practices and capital project expenditures necessary for the implementation of the goals of the total maximum daily load program established in s. 403.067. Of these funds, 85 percent shall be transferred to the credit of the Department of Environmental Protection Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund to address water quality impacts associated with nonagricultural nonpoint sources. Fifteen percent of these funds shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services General Inspection Trust Fund to address water quality impacts associated with agricultural nonpoint sources. These funds shall be used for research, development, demonstration, and implementation of the total maximum daily load program under s. 403.067, suitable best management practices or other measures

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used to achieve water quality standards in surface waters and water segments identified pursuant to s. 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, Pub. L. No. 92-500, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq. Implementation of best management practices and other measures may include cost-share grants, technical assistance, implementation tracking, and conservation leases or other agreements for water quality improvement. The Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may adopt rules governing the distribution of funds for implementation of capital projects, best management practices, and other measures. These funds shall not be used to abrogate the financial responsibility of those point and nonpoint sources that have contributed to the degradation of water or land areas. Increased priority shall be given by the department and the water management district governing boards to those projects that have secured a cost-sharing agreement allocating responsibility for the cleanup of point and nonpoint sources. (c) Ten percent shall be disbursed for the purposes of

(c) Ten percent shall be disbursed for the purposes of funding projects pursuant to ss. 373.451-373.459 or surface water restoration activities in water-management-district-designated priority water bodies. The Secretary of Environmental Protection shall ensure that each water management district receives the following percentage of funds annually:

- 1. Thirty-five percent to the South Florida Water Management District;
- 2. Twenty-five percent to the Southwest Florida Water Management District;

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3. Twenty-five percent to the St. Johns River Water Management District;

- 4. Seven and one-half percent to the Suwannee River Water Management District; and
- 5. Seven and one-half percent to the Northwest Florida Water Management District.
- (d) Ten percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the Disadvantaged Small Community Wastewater Grant Program as provided in s. 403.1838.
- (2) Applicable beginning in the 2007-2008 fiscal year, revenues transferred from the Department of Revenue pursuant to s. 201.15(1)(c)2. shall be deposited into the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund in the Department of Environmental Protection. These revenues and any other additional Revenues deposited into or appropriated to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund shall be distributed by the Department of Environmental Protection in the following manner:
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ Sixty-five percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the implementation of an alternative water supply program as provided in s. $\underline{373.707}$ $\underline{373.1961}$.
- (2) (b) Twenty-two and five-tenths percent for the implementation of best management practices and capital project expenditures necessary for the implementation of the goals of the total maximum daily load program established in s. 403.067. Of these funds, 83.33 percent shall be transferred to the credit of the Department of Environmental Protection Water Quality

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2073 Assurance Trust Fund to address water quality impacts associated 2074 with nonagricultural nonpoint sources. Sixteen and sixty-seven 2075 hundredths percent of these funds shall be transferred to the 2076 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services General 2077 Inspection Trust Fund to address water quality impacts 2078 associated with agricultural nonpoint sources. These funds shall 2079 be used for research, development, demonstration, and 2080 implementation of the total maximum daily load program under s. 2081 403.067, suitable best management practices or other measures 2082 used to achieve water quality standards in surface waters and 2083 water segments identified pursuant to s. 303(d) of the Clean 2084 Water Act, Pub. L. No. 92-500, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq. 2085 Implementation of best management practices and other measures 2086 may include cost-share grants, technical assistance, implementation tracking, and conservation leases or other 2087 2088 agreements for water quality improvement. The Department of 2089 Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and 2090 Consumer Services may adopt rules governing the distribution of 2091 funds for implementation of capital projects, best management 2092 practices, and other measures. These funds shall not be used to 2093 abrogate the financial responsibility of those point and 2094 nonpoint sources that have contributed to the degradation of 2095 water or land areas. Increased priority shall be given by the 2096 department and the water management district governing boards to 2097 those projects that have secured a cost-sharing agreement 2098 allocating responsibility for the cleanup of point and nonpoint 2099 sources.

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(3) (c) Twelve and five-tenths percent to the Department of

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Environmental Protection for the Disadvantaged Small Community Wastewater Grant Program as provided in s. 403.1838.

- (4) (d) On June 30, 2009, and every 24 months thereafter, the Department of Environmental Protection shall request the return of all unencumbered funds distributed pursuant to this section. These funds shall be deposited into the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund and redistributed pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- (3) For the 2008-2009 fiscal year only, moneys in the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund shall be transferred to the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund for grants and aids to local governments for water projects as provided in the General Appropriations Act. This subsection expires July 1, 2009.
- (4) For fiscal year 2005-2006, funds deposited or appropriated into the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund shall be distributed as follows:
- (a) One hundred million dollars to the Department of Environmental Protection for the implementation of an alternative water supply program as provided in s. 373.1961.
- (b) Funds remaining after the distribution provided for in subsection (1) shall be distributed as follows:
- 1. Fifty percent for the implementation of best management practices and capital project expenditures necessary for the implementation of the goals of the total maximum daily load program established in s. 403.067. Of these funds, 85 percent shall be transferred to the credit of the Department of Environmental Protection Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund to

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address water quality impacts associated with nonagricultural nonpoint sources. Fifteen percent of these funds shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services General Inspection Trust Fund to address water quality impacts associated with agricultural nonpoint sources. These funds shall be used for research, development, demonstration, and implementation of suitable best management practices other measures used to achieve water quality standards in surface waters and water segments identified pursuant to s. 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, Pub. L. No. 92-500, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq. Implementation of best management practices and other measures may include cost-share grants, technical assistance, implementation tracking, and conservation leases or other agreements for water quality improvement. The Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may adopt rules governing the distribution of funds for implementation of best management practices. These funds shall not be used to abrogate the financial responsibility of those point and nonpoint sources that have contributed to the degradation of water or land areas. Increased priority shall be given by the department and the water management district governing boards to those projects that have secured a costsharing agreement allocating responsibility for the cleanup of point and nonpoint sources. 2. Twenty-five percent for the purposes of funding projects pursuant to ss. 373.451-373.459 or surface water restoration activities in water-management-district-designated

priority water bodies. The Secretary of Environmental Protection

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2157 shall ensure that each water management district receives the 2158 following percentage of funds annually: 2159 a. Thirty-five percent to the South Florida Water 2160 Management District; 2161 b. Twenty-five percent to the Southwest Florida Water 2162 Management District; 2163 Twenty-five percent to the St. Johns River Water 2164 Management District; 2165 d. Seven and one-half percent to the Suwannee River Water 2166 Management District; and 2167 e. Seven and one-half percent to the Northwest Florida Water Management District. 2168 2169 3. Twenty-five percent to the Department of Environmental 2170 Protection for the Disadvantaged Small Community Wastewater 2171 Grant Program as provided in s. 403.1838. 2172 2173 Prior to the end of the 2008 Regular Session, the Legislature 2174 must review the distribution of funds under the Water Protection 2175 and Sustainability Program to determine if revisions to the funding formula are required. At the discretion of the President 2176 2177 of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, 2178 the appropriate substantive committees of the Legislature may 2179 conduct an interim project to review the Water Protection and Sustainability Program and the funding formula and make written 2180 2181 recommendations to the Legislature proposing necessary changes,

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(5) For the 2009-2010 fiscal year only, funds shall be

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

distributed as follows:

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if any.

2185 Thirty-one and twenty-one hundredths percent to the 2186 Department of Environmental Protection for the implementation of 2187 an alternative water supply program as provided in s. 373.1961. 2188 (b) Twenty-six and eighty-seven hundredths percent for the 2189 implementation of best management practices and capital project 2190 expenditures necessary for the implementation of the goals of 2191 the total maximum daily load program established in s. 2192 Of these funds, 86 percent shall be transferred to the credit of 2193 the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund of the Department of 2194 Environmental Protection to address water quality impacts 2195 associated with nonagricultural nonpoint sources. Fourteen 2196 percent of these funds shall be transferred to the General 2197 Inspection Trust Fund of the Department of Agriculture and 2198 Consumer Services to address water quality impacts associated 2199 with agricultural nonpoint sources. These funds shall be used 2200 for research, development, demonstration, and implementation of the total maximum daily load program under s. 403.067, suitable 2201 2202 best management practices, or other measures used to achieve 2203 water quality standards in surface waters and water segments 2204 identified pursuant to s. 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, Pub. L. 2205 No. 92-500, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq. Implementation of best 2206 management practices and other measures may include cost-share 2207 grants, technical assistance, implementation tracking, and 2208 conservation leases or other agreements for water quality 2209 improvement. The Department of Environmental Protection and the 2210 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may adopt rules governing the distribution of funds for implementation of 2211 2212 capital projects, best management practices, and other measures.

These funds may not be used to abrogate the financial responsibility of those point and nonpoint sources that have contributed to the degradation of water or land areas. Increased priority shall be given by the department and the water management district governing boards to those projects that have secured a cost-sharing agreement that allocates responsibility for the cleanup of point and nonpoint sources.

(c) Forty-one and ninety-two hundredths percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the Disadvantaged Small Community Wastewater Grant Program as provided in s. 403.1838.

This subsection expires July 1, 2010.

Section 25. Subsection (1) of section 403.891, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.891 Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund of the Department of Environmental Protection.—

(1) The Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund is created within the Department of Environmental Protection. The purpose of the trust fund is to receive funds pursuant to s. 201.15(1)(c)2., funds from other sources provided for in law and the General Appropriations Act, and funds received by the department in order to implement the provisions of the Water Sustainability and Protection Program created in s. 403.890.

Section 26. Section 682.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

682.02 Arbitration agreements made valid, irrevocable, and

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enforceable; scope. - Two or more parties may agree in writing to submit to arbitration any controversy existing between them at the time of the agreement, or they may include in a written contract a provision for the settlement by arbitration of any controversy thereafter arising between them relating to such contract or the failure or refusal to perform the whole or any part thereof. This section also applies to written interlocal agreements under ss. 163.01 and 373.713 373.1962 in which two or more parties agree to submit to arbitration any controversy between them concerning water use permit applications and other matters, regardless of whether or not the water management district with jurisdiction over the subject application is a party to the interlocal agreement or a participant in the arbitration. Such agreement or provision shall be valid, enforceable, and irrevocable without regard to the justiciable character of the controversy; provided that this act shall not apply to any such agreement or provision to arbitrate in which it is stipulated that this law shall not apply or to any arbitration or award thereunder. Section 27. Section 373.71, Florida Statutes, is

Section 27. <u>Section 373.71, Florida Statutes, is</u> renumbered as section 373.69, Florida Statutes.

Section 28. <u>Sections 373.0361, 373.0391, 373.0831,</u>

<u>373.196, 373.1961, 373.1962, and 373.1963, Florida Statutes, are repealed.</u>

Section 29. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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