1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to water resources; amending s. 373.227, 3 F.S.; revising provisions of the comprehensive statewide 4 water conservation program to provide for a Conserve 5 Florida Clearinghouse and a Conserve Florida Clearinghouse 6 Guide to assist public water supply utilities in 7 developing goal-based water conservation plans to meet 8 water conservation requirements for obtaining consumptive 9 use permits; encouraging water management districts and 10 public water supply utilities to use the guide for water 11 conservation plans, reports, evaluations, and assessments; revising requirements for goal-based water conservation 12 plans submitted by public water supply utilities as part 13 of consumptive use permit applications; deleting an 14 15 obsolete provision requiring the Department of 16 Environmental Protection to submit a report on the program 17 to the Governor, the Legislature, and substantive legislative committees by a specified date; amending s. 18 19 298.66, F.S.; revising provisions prohibiting the obstruction of certain drainage works; amending s. 20 21 373.0361, F.S.; providing for the inclusion of wastewater 22 utilities, reuse utilities, and the department in the 23 regional water supply planning process; amending s. 373.079, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the 24 25 authority of a water management district governing board 26 to employ an executive director, an inspector general, 27 professional persons, and personnel; revising provisions 28 authorizing a water management district governing board to

Page 1 of 21

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48 49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

delegate certain authority to the executive director; requiring the governing board to provide a process for referring certain denials to the board for final action; amending s. 373.083, F.S.; revising provisions authorizing a water management district governing board to delegate certain authority to the executive director; deleting a provision prohibiting governing board members from intervening in the review of certain applications; amending s. 373.085, F.S.; requiring water management districts and governmental agencies to encourage publicprivate partnerships for procurement of materials for infrastructure and restoration work projects; amending s. 373.118, F.S.; authorizing a water management district governing board to delegate certain authority to the executive director; requiring a water management district governing board to provide a process for referring application and petition denials to the board for final action; exempting such delegations from rulemaking under ch. 120; amending s. 373.236, F.S.; reducing the frequency of compliance reports during the term of a consumptive use permit; providing an exception; amending s. 373.250, F.S.; requiring water management districts, in consultation with the department, to adopt rules relating to reclaimed water feasibility evaluations for consumptive use permit applicants; providing rule requirements; encouraging reuse utilities and water management districts to periodically coordinate and share information relating to reclaimed water; requiring water management districts to initiate

Page 2 of 21

certain rulemaking by a specified date; amending s. 373.4135, F.S.; revising legislative intent relating to rules of the department and water management districts with respect to mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation; providing for specified entities to voluntarily establish and operate certain mitigation projects; providing that memoranda of agreement for such projects are exempt from certain rule adoption; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 373.227, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.227 Water conservation; legislative findings; legislative intent; objectives; comprehensive statewide water conservation program requirements.—

(1) The Legislature recognizes that the proper conservation of water is an important means of achieving the economical and efficient utilization of water necessary, in part, to constitute a reasonable-beneficial use. The overall water conservation goal of the state is to prevent and reduce wasteful, uneconomical, impractical, or unreasonable use of water resources. The Legislature finds that the social, economic, and cultural conditions of the state relating to the use of public water supply vary by service area and that public water supply utilities must have the flexibility to tailor water conservation measures to best suit their individual

Page 3 of 21

circumstances. The Legislature encourages the use of efficient, effective, and affordable water conservation measures. Where water is provided by a public water supply utility, the Legislature intends that a variety of conservation measures be made available and used to encourage efficient water use. To achieve these conservation objectives, the state should emphasize goal-based, accountable, tailored, and measurable water conservation programs for public water supply. For purposes of this section, the term "public water supply utility" includes both publicly owned and privately owned public water supply utilities that sell potable water on a retail basis to end users.

- (2) To implement the findings in subsection (1), the department, in cooperation with the water management districts and other stakeholders, shall develop a comprehensive statewide water conservation program for public water supply. The program should:
- (a) Encourage utilities to implement water conservation programs that are economically efficient, effective, affordable, and appropriate;
- (b) Allow no reduction in, and increase where possible, utility-specific water conservation effectiveness over current programs;
- (c) Be goal-based, accountable, measurable, and implemented collaboratively with water suppliers, water users, and water management agencies;
- (d) Include cost and benefit data on individual water conservation practices to assist in tailoring practices to be

Page 4 of 21

effective for the unique characteristics of particular utility service areas, focusing upon cost-effective measures;

- (e) Use standardized public water supply conservation definitions and standardized quantitative and qualitative performance measures for an overall system of assessing and benchmarking the effectiveness of water conservation programs and practices;
- (f) Create a <u>Conserve Florida</u> Clearinghouse or inventory for water conservation programs and practices available to public water supply utilities which will provide an integrated statewide database for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative information on public water supply conservation programs and practices and their effectiveness. The clearinghouse or inventory should have technical assistance capabilities to aid in the design, refinement, and implementation of water conservation programs and practices. The clearinghouse or inventory shall also provide for continual assessment of the effectiveness of water conservation programs and practices;
- (g) Develop a standardized water conservation planning process for utilities; and
- (h) Develop and maintain a Florida-specific <u>Conserve</u> <u>Florida Clearinghouse Guide</u> water conservation guidance document containing a menu of affordable and effective water conservation practices to assist public water supply utilities in the design and implementation of goal-based, utility-specific water conservation plans tailored for their individual service areas as provided in subsection (5) $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$.

Page 5 of 21

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

as an appropriate tool to assist public water supply utilities in developing goal-based water conservation plans to meet the water conservation requirements for obtaining consumptive use permits. Water management districts and public water supply utilities are encouraged to use the guide in developing water conservation plans, reporting on the implementation of water conservation practices and measures included in consumptive use permits, evaluating proposals for financial cost sharing of water conservation activities, and assessing the effectiveness of water conservation projects.

(4) (3) Regarding the use of water conservation or drought rate structures as a conservation practice, a water management district shall afford a public water supply utility wide latitude in selecting a rate structure and shall limit its review to whether the utility has provided reasonable assurance that the rate structure contains a schedule of rates designed to promote efficient use of water by providing economic incentives. A water management district shall not fix or revise rates.

(5)(4) As part of an application for a consumptive use permit, a public water supply utility may propose a goal-based water conservation plan that is tailored to its individual circumstances as a partial or entire alternative to the water conservation requirements adopted by the appropriate water management district. The public water supply utility is encouraged, but not required, to use the Conserve Florida Clearinghouse Guide in developing its goal-based water conservation plan. The plan shall include a schedule for

implementing the water conservation goal or goals. The plan must include a means for measuring progress towards the water conservation goal or goals must be measurable.

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

If a public water supply utility elects to develop a goal-based water conservation plan, the utility shall submit the goal or goals and the plan to the appropriate water management district. The plan must be designed to achieve the water conservation goal or goals approved by the district in a costeffective manner, considering the utility's customers, service area, and other individual circumstances of the utility. The water management district shall review the goal or goals and approve them if they are consistent with s. 373.223(1) and approve the plan if it meets the requirements of this section. If the utility provides reasonable assurance that the plan will achieve effective water conservation at least as well as the water conservation requirements adopted by the appropriate water management district and is otherwise consistent with s. 373.223, the district must approve the plan which shall satisfy water conservation requirements imposed as a condition of obtaining a consumptive use permit. The conservation measures included in an approved goal-based water conservation plan may be reviewed periodically and updated as needed to ensure efficient water use for the duration of the permit. If the plan fails to meet the water conservation goal or goals by the timeframes specified in the permit, the public water supply utility shall revise the plan to address the deficiency or employ the water conservation requirements that would otherwise apply in the absence of an approved goal-based plan.

written report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate substantive committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the progress made in implementing the comprehensive statewide water conservation program for public water supply required by this section. The report must include any statutory changes and funding requests necessary for the continued development and implementation of the program.

 $\underline{(7)}$ (6) The department or a water management district may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to carry out the purposes of this section.

Section 2. Section 298.66, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

298.66 Obstruction of drainage canals, etc., prohibited; damages; penalties.—

(1) A No person may not willfully, or otherwise, obstruct any public canal, drain, ditch, or watercourse or damage or destroy any public drainage works constructed in or maintained by any district.

(2) (1) Any person who shall willfully obstructs obstruct any public canal, drain, ditch or watercourse or damages or destroys shall damage or destroy any public drainage works constructed in or maintained by any district is, shall be liable to any person injured thereby for the full amount of the injury occasioned to any land or crops or other property by reason of such misconduct, and is shall be liable to the district constructing the drainage said work for double the cost of

removing the such obstruction or repairing the such damage.

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

(3) (2) Any person who Whoever shall willfully, or otherwise, obstructs obstruct any public canal, drain, ditch, or watercourse, impedes or obstructs impede or obstruct the flow of water therein, or damages or destroys shall damage or destroy any public drainage works constructed in or maintained by any district commits shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 373.0361, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.0361 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 and wastewater utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, selfsuppliers, reuse utilities, the department, 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

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278279

280

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 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. Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 373.079, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 373.079 Members of governing board; oath of office; staff.-

Page 10 of 21

(4) $\frac{1}{1}$ The governing board of the district shall is

authorized to employ:

281

282283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

An executive director, ombudsman, and such engineers, other professional persons, and other personnel and assistants as it deems necessary and under such terms and conditions as it may determine and to terminate such employment. The appointment of an executive director by the governing board is subject to approval by the Governor and must be initially confirmed by the Florida Senate. The governing board may delegate all or part of its authority under this paragraph to the executive director. However, the governing board shall delegate to the executive director all of its authority to take final action on permit applications under part II or part IV or petitions for variances or waivers of permitting requirements under part II or part IV, except for denials of such actions as provided in s. 373.083(5). The executive director may execute such delegated authority through designated staff members. Such delegations shall not be subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120. The governing board must provide a process for referring a denial of such application or petition to the governing board for the purpose of taking final action. The executive director must be confirmed by the Senate upon employment and must be confirmed or reconfirmed by the Senate during the second regular session of the Legislature following a gubernatorial election.

(b) 1. The governing board of each water management district shall employ An inspector general, who shall report directly to the board. However, the governing boards of the Suwannee River Water Management District and the Northwest Florida Water Management District may jointly employ an

Page 11 of 21

inspector general, or provide for inspector general services by interagency agreement with a state agency or water management district inspector general.

309

310

311

312

313

314315

316

317

318

319

320

321322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

- 2. An inspector general must have the <u>same</u> qualifications prescribed and perform the applicable duties of state agency inspectors general as provided in s. 20.055.
- Section 5. Subsection (5) of section 373.083, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 373.083 General powers and duties of the governing board.—
 In addition to other powers and duties allowed it by law, the governing board is authorized to:
- Execute any of the powers, duties, and functions vested in the governing board through a member or members thereof, the executive director, or other district staff as designated by the governing board. The governing board may establish the scope and terms of any delegation. However, if the governing board delegates shall delegate to the executive director all of its authority to take final action on permit applications under part II or part IV or petitions for variances or waivers of permitting requirements under part II or part IV, and the executive director may execute such delegated authority through designated staff. Such delegations shall not be subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120. However, the governing board must shall provide a process for referring a any denial of such application or petition to the governing board for the purpose of taking to take final action. Such process shall expressly prohibit any member of a governing board from intervening in any manner during the review of an application

prior to such application being referred to the governing board for final action. The authority to delegate under in this subsection is supplemental to any other provision of this chapter granting authority to the governing board to delegate specific powers, duties, or functions.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 373.085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.085 Use of works or land by other districts or private persons.—

- (1) (a) In order to promote water quantity and water resource development, projects that improve flood control, and conservation of lands, the district and other governmental agencies shall encourage public-private partnerships by collaborating, when possible, with those partnerships when procuring materials for infrastructure and restoration work projects.
- (b) The governing board has authority to prescribe the manner in which local works provided by other districts or by private persons will connect with and make use of the works or land of the district, to issue permits therefor, and to cancel the permits for noncompliance with the conditions thereof or for other cause. It is unlawful to connect with or make use of the works or land of the district without consent in writing from its governing board, and the board has authority to prevent or, if done, estop or terminate the same. The use of the works or land of the district for access is governed by this section and is not subject to the provisions of s. 704.01. However, any land or works of the district which have historically been used for

public access to the ocean by means of the North New River Canal and its tributaries may not be closed for this purpose unless the district can demonstrate that significant harm to the resource would result from such public use.

Section 7. Subsection (5) is added to section 373.118, Florida Statutes, to read:

373.118 General permits; delegation.-

delegate its powers and duties pertaining to general permits to the executive director. The executive director may execute such delegated authority through designated staff. However, when delegating the authority to take final action on permit applications under part II or petitions for variances or waivers of permitting requirements under part II, the governing board must provide a process for referring a denial of such application or petition to the governing board for the purpose of taking final action. Such delegations shall not be subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120.

Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 373.236, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.236 Duration of permits; compliance reports.-

(4) Where necessary to maintain reasonable assurance that the conditions for issuance of a 20-year permit can continue to be met, the governing board or department, in addition to any conditions required pursuant to s. 373.219, may require a compliance report by the permittee every 10 5 years during the term of a permit. The Suwannee River Water Management District may require a compliance report by the permittee every 5 years

Page 14 of 21

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

through July 1, 2015, and thereafter every 10 years during the term of the permit. This report shall contain sufficient data to maintain reasonable assurance that the initial conditions for permit issuance are met. Following review of this report, the governing board or the department may modify the permit to ensure that the use meets the conditions for issuance. Permit modifications pursuant to this subsection shall not be subject to competing applications, provided there is no increase in the permitted allocation or permit duration, and no change in source, except for changes in source requested by the district. This subsection shall not be construed to limit the existing authority of the department or the governing board to modify or revoke a consumptive use permit.

Section 9. Paragraphs (c) and (d) are added to subsection (3) of section 373.250, Florida Statutes, subsections (4) and (5) of that section are renumbered as subsections (5) and (6), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

373.250 Reuse of reclaimed water.-

- (3) The water management district shall, in consultation with the department, adopt rules to implement this section. Such rules shall include, but not be limited to:
- (c) Provisions to require permit applicants to provide, as part of their reclaimed water feasibility evaluation for a nonpotable use, written documentation from a reuse utility addressing the availability of reclaimed water. This requirement shall apply when the applicant's proposed use is within an area that is or may be served with reclaimed water by a reuse utility

Page 15 of 21

within a 5-year horizon, as established by the reuse utility and provided to the district. If the applicable reuse utility fails to respond or does not provide the information required under paragraph (d) within 30 days after receipt of the request, the applicant shall provide to the district a copy of the written request and a statement that the utility failed to provide the requested information. The district is not required to adopt, by rule, the area where written documentation from a reuse utility is required, but the district shall publish the area, and any updates thereto, on the district's website. This paragraph may not be construed to limit the ability of a district to require the use of reclaimed water or to limit a utility's ability to plan reclaimed water infrastructure.

- (d) Provisions specifying the content of the documentation required in paragraph (c), including sufficient information regarding the availability and costs associated with the connection to and the use of reclaimed water, to facilitate the permit applicant's reclaimed water feasibility evaluation.
- (4) Reuse utilities and the applicable water management district or districts are encouraged to periodically coordinate and share information concerning the status of reclaimed water distribution system construction, the availability of reclaimed water supplies, and existing consumptive use permits in areas served by the reuse utility.
- Section 10. The water management districts shall initiate rulemaking no later than July 1, 2011, to implement the requirements of s. 373.250(3)(c) and (d), Florida Statutes, as created by this act.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (6) of section 373.4135, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

373.4135 Mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation.—

449

450 451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

- (1)The Legislature finds that the adverse impacts of activities regulated under this part may be offset by the creation, maintenance, and use of mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation. Mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation can enhance the certainty of mitigation and provide ecological value due to the improved likelihood of environmental success associated with their proper construction, maintenance, and management. Therefore, the department and the water management districts are directed to participate in and encourage the establishment of private and public mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation. Mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation should emphasize the restoration and enhancement of degraded ecosystems and the preservation of uplands and wetlands as intact ecosystems rather than alteration of landscapes to create wetlands. This is best accomplished through restoration of ecological communities that were historically present.
- (b) It is the further intent of the Legislature that the rules of the department and the water management districts

 consider mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation to be considered appropriate and a permittable mitigation; that the rules of the department and the water management districts regarding the use of mitigation banks be consistent with the provisions of 33 C.F.R. s. 332.3(b), recognizing and not

Page 17 of 21

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

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

superseding other specific mitigation provisions of this part, such as the provisions of s. 373.414(6), the provisions of chapter 378, and mitigation projects or programs set forth in existing permits, while also recognizing circumstances unique to activities within the state; and that such rules not require the user of a mitigation bank to demonstrate that onsite mitigation is not expected to have comparable long-term viability as a mitigation bank or to demonstrate that use of a mitigation bank would provide greater improvement in ecological value than onsite mitigation option under the conditions specified by the rules of the department and water management districts.

An environmental creation, preservation, enhancement, or restoration project, including regional offsite mitigation areas, for which money is donated or paid as mitigation, that is sponsored by the department, a water management district, or a local government and provides mitigation for five or more applicants for permits under this part, or for 35 or more acres of adverse impacts, shall be established and operated under a memorandum of agreement. The memorandum of agreement shall be between the governmental entity proposing the mitigation project and the department or water management district, as appropriate. Such memorandum of agreement need not be adopted by rule. For the purposes of this subsection, one creation, preservation, enhancement, or restoration project shall mean one or more parcels of land with similar ecological communities that are intended to be created, preserved, enhanced, or restored under a common scheme. A not-for-profit private entity that undertakes a mitigation project as described in this subsection may

voluntarily elect to establish and operate such mitigation

project under a memorandum of agreement with the department or

water management district. Such memorandum of agreement need not
be adopted by rule.

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

- For any ongoing creation, preservation, enhancement, or restoration project and regional offsite mitigation area sponsored by the department, a water management district, or a local government, for which money was or is paid as mitigation, that was begun prior to the effective date of this subsection and has operated as of the effective date of this subsection, or is anticipated to operate, in excess of the mitigation thresholds provided in this subsection, the governmental entity sponsoring such project shall submit a draft memorandum of agreement to the water management district or department by October 1, 2000. The governmental entity sponsoring such project shall make reasonable efforts to obtain the final signed memorandum of agreement within 1 year after such submittal. The governmental entity sponsoring such project may continue to receive moneys donated or paid toward the project as mitigation, provided the requirements of this paragraph are met.
- (b) The memorandum of agreement shall establish criteria that each environmental creation, preservation, enhancement, or restoration project must meet. These criteria must address the elements listed in paragraph (c). The entity sponsoring such project, or category of projects, shall submit documentation or other evidence to the water management district or department that the project meets, or individual projects within a category meet, the specified criteria.

Page 19 of 21

(c) At a minimum, the memorandum of agreement must address the following for each project authorized:

- 1. A description of the work that will be conducted on the site and a timeline for completion of such work.
- 2. A timeline for obtaining any required environmental resource permit.
- 3. The environmental success criteria that the project must achieve.
- 4. The monitoring and long-term management requirements that must be undertaken for the project.
- 5. An assessment of the project in accordance with s. 373.4136(4)(a)-(i), until the adoption of the uniform wetland mitigation assessment method pursuant to s. 373.414(18).
- 6. A designation of the entity responsible for the successful completion of the mitigation work.
- 7. A definition of the geographic area where the project may be used as mitigation established using the criteria of s. 373.4136(6).
- 8. Full cost accounting of the project, including annual review and adjustment.
- 9. Provision and a timetable for the acquisition of any lands necessary for the project.
 - 10. Provision for preservation of the site.
- 11. Provision for application of all moneys received solely to the project for which they were collected.
- 12. Provision for termination of the agreement and cessation of use of the project as mitigation if any material contingency of the agreement has failed to occur.

Page 20 of 21

(d) A single memorandum of understanding may authorize more than one environmental creation, preservation, enhancement, or restoration project, or category of projects, as long as the elements listed in paragraph (c) are addressed for each project.

(e) Projects governed by this subsection, except for projects established pursuant to subsection (7), shall be subject to the provisions of s. 373.414(1)(b)1.

- (f) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to mitigation areas established to implement the provisions of s. 373.4137.
- (g) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply when the department, water management district, or local government establishes, or contracts with a private entity to establish, a mitigation bank permitted under s. 373.4136. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to other entities that establish offsite regional mitigation as defined in this section and s. 373.403.
 - Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.