By Senator Dean

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to environmental resources; amending s. 259.032, F.S.; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to publish, update, and maintain a database of conservation lands; requiring the department to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature identifying the percentage of such lands which the public has access to and the efforts the department has undertaken to increase public access; amending ss. 260.0144 and 335.065, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 339.81, F.S.; creating the Florida Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network; specifying the composition of the network; requiring a project constructed as part of the network to be included in the Department of Transportation's work program; declaring the planning, development, operation, and maintenance of the network to be a public purpose; authorizing the spending of public funds and the acceptance of certain gifts and grants to be used for such purpose; authorizing the department to transfer maintenance responsibilities to certain state agencies and contract with not-for-profit or private sector entities to provide maintenance services; authorizing the department to adopt rules; creating s. 339.82, F.S.; requiring the department to develop a Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network Plan; creating s. 339.83, F.S.; authorizing the department to enter into concession agreements with not-for-profit or private

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sector entities for certain commercial sponsorship signs, markings, and exhibits; authorizing the department to contract for the provision of certain services related to the trail sponsorship program; authorizing the department to reject proposals for such services, seek other proposals, or perform the services; authorizing the department to terminate permits or change locations of sponsorship sites for construction or improvement of facilities under certain circumstances; authorizing the department to adopt rules; amending s. 373.036, F.S.; requiring certain information to be included in the consolidated annual report for each project related to water quality or water quantity; amending s. 373.042, F.S.; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection or the governing board of a water management district to establish a minimum flow or minimum water level for an Outstanding Florida Spring; requiring the establishment of interim minimum flows or minimum water levels if minimum flows or minimum levels have not been adopted; requiring the application of interim minimum flows or minimum water levels in water management districts that may affect an interim minimum flow or minimum water level established in another water management district; providing a deadline for development and implementation of recovery or prevention strategies under certain circumstances; amending s. 373.0421, F.S.; conforming cross-references; creating part VIII of ch. 373, F.S.,

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entitled the "Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act"; creating s. 373.801, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; creating s. 373.802, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 373.803, F.S.; requiring the department to delineate a spring protection and management zone for each Outstanding Florida Spring by a certain date; requiring the department to adopt by rule maps and legal descriptions that depict the delineation of each spring protection and management zone by a certain date; creating s. 373.805, F.S.; requiring the department or a water management district to adopt or revise various recovery or prevention strategies under certain circumstances by a certain date; providing minimum requirements for recovery or prevention strategies for Outstanding Florida Springs; authorizing local governments to apply for an extension for projects in an adopted recovery or prevention strategy; creating s. 373.807, F.S.; requiring the department to initiate assessments of Outstanding Florida Springs by a certain date; requiring the department to develop basin management action plans; authorizing local governments to apply for an extension for projects in an adopted basin management action plan; requiring local governments to adopt an urban fertilizer ordinance by a certain date; requiring the department, the Department of Health, and local governments to identify onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems within each spring protection and management zone; requiring local

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governments to develop onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plans; prohibiting property owners with identified onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems from being required to pay certain costs; creating s. 373.809, F.S.; requiring the department to adopt rules to fund certain pilot projects; creating s. 373.811, F.S.; specifying prohibited activities within a spring protection and management zone of an Outstanding Florida Spring; creating s. 373.813, F.S.; providing rulemaking authority; creating s. 373.815, F.S.; requiring the department to submit annual reports; amending s. 403.061, F.S.; requiring the department to create a consolidated water resources work plan; requiring the department to create and maintain a webbased interactive map; creating s. 403.0616, F.S.; creating the Florida Water Resources Advisory Council to provide the Legislature with recommendations for projects submitted by governmental entities; requiring the council to consolidate various reports to enhance the water resources of this state; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 403.0623, F.S.; requiring the department to establish certain standards to ensure statewide consistency; requiring the department to maintain a centralized database for testing results and analysis of water quantity and quality data; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (g) is added to subsection (11) of section 259.032, Florida Statutes, to read:

259.032 Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund; purpose.—

(11)

- (g) In order to ensure that the public has knowledge of and access to conservation lands, as defined in s. 253.034(2)(c), the department shall publish, update, and maintain a database of such lands where public access is compatible with conservation and recreation purposes.
- 1. By January 1, 2016, the database must be available to the public online and must include, at a minimum, the location, types of allowable recreational opportunities, points of public access, facilities or other amenities, restrictions, and any other information the department deems appropriate to increase public awareness of recreational opportunities on conservation lands. Such data must be electronically accessible, searchable, and downloadable in a generally acceptable format.
- 2. The department, through its own efforts or through partnership with a third-party entity, shall facilitate the creation of an application downloadable on mobile devices to be used to locate state lands available for public access using the user's locational information or based upon an activity of interest.
- 3. The database and application must include information for all state conservation lands to which the public has a right of access for recreational purposes. By January 1, 2018, to the greatest extent practicable, the database shall include similar

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information for lands owned by federal and local government entities that allow access for recreational purposes.

4. By January 1 of each year, the department shall provide a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives describing the percentage of public lands acquired under this chapter to which the public has access and efforts undertaken by the department to increase public access to such lands.

Section 2. Section 260.0144, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

260.0144 Sponsorship of state greenways and trails.—The department may enter into a concession agreement with a not-for-profit entity or private sector business or entity for commercial sponsorship to be displayed on state greenway and trail facilities not included within the Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network established in chapter 339 or property specified in this section. The department may establish the cost for entering into a concession agreement.

- (1) A concession agreement shall be administered by the department and must include the requirements found in this section.
- (2) (a) Space for a commercial sponsorship display may be provided through a concession agreement on certain state-owned greenway or trail facilities or property.
- (b) Signage or displays erected under this section shall comply with the provisions of s. 337.407 and chapter 479, and shall be limited as follows:
- 1. One large sign or display, not to exceed 16 square feet in area, may be located at each trailhead or parking area.

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2. One small sign or display, not to exceed 4 square feet in area, may be located at each designated trail public access point.

- (c) Before installation, each name or sponsorship display must be approved by the department.
- (d) The department shall ensure that the size, color, materials, construction, and location of all signs are consistent with the management plan for the property and the standards of the department, do not intrude on natural and historic settings, and contain only a logo selected by the sponsor and the following sponsorship wording:

...(Name of the sponsor)... proudly sponsors the costs of maintaining the ...(Name of the greenway or trail)....

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- (e) Sponsored state greenways and trails are authorized at the following facilities or property:
 - 1. Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail.
 - 2. Blackwater Heritage Trail.
 - 3. Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail.
 - 4. Nature Coast State Trail.
 - 5. Withlacoochee State Trail.
 - 6. General James A. Van Fleet State Trail.
 - 7. Palatka-Lake Butler State Trail.
- (e) (f) The department may enter into commercial sponsorship agreements for other state greenways or trails as authorized in this section. A qualified entity that desires to enter into a commercial sponsorship agreement shall apply to the department

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on forms adopted by department rule.

 $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ All costs of a display, including development, construction, installation, operation, maintenance, and removal costs, shall be paid by the concessionaire.

- (3) A concession agreement shall be for a minimum of 1 year, but may be for a longer period under a multiyear agreement, and may be terminated for just cause by the department upon 60 days' advance notice. Just cause for termination of a concession agreement includes, but is not limited to, violation of the terms of the concession agreement or any provision of this section.
- (4) Commercial sponsorship pursuant to a concession agreement is for public relations or advertising purposes of the not-for-profit entity or private sector business or entity, and may not be construed by that not-for-profit entity or private sector business or entity as having a relationship to any other actions of the department.
- (5) This section does not create a proprietary or compensable interest in any sign, display site, or location.
- (6) Proceeds from concession agreements shall be distributed as follows:
- (a) Eighty-five percent shall be deposited into the appropriate department trust fund that is the source of funding for management and operation of state greenway and trail facilities and properties.
- (b) Fifteen percent shall be deposited into the State Transportation Trust Fund for use in the Traffic and Bicycle Safety Education Program and the Safe Paths to School Program administered by the Department of Transportation.

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(7) The department may adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 3. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 335.065, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

335.065 Bicycle and pedestrian ways along state roads and transportation facilities.—

- (3) The department, in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection, shall establish a statewide integrated system of bicycle and pedestrian ways in such a manner as to take full advantage of any such ways which are maintained by any governmental entity. The department may enter into a concession agreement with a not-for-profit entity or private sector business or entity for commercial sponsorship displays on multiuse trails and related facilities and use any concession agreement revenues for the maintenance of the multiuse trails and related facilities. Commercial sponsorship displays are subject to the requirements of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 and all federal laws and agreements, when applicable. For the purposes of this section, bicycle facilities may be established as part of or separate from the actual roadway and may utilize existing road rights-of-way or other rights-of-way or easements acquired for public use.
- (a) A concession agreement shall be administered by the department and must include the requirements of this section.
- (b) 1. Signage or displays erected under this section shall comply with s. 337.407 and chapter 479 and shall be limited as follows:
- a. One large sign or display, not to exceed 16 square feet in area, may be located at each trailhead or parking area.

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b. One small sign or display, not to exceed 4 square feet in area, may be located at each designated trail public access point.

- 2. Before installation, each name or sponsorship display must be approved by the department.
- 3. The department shall ensure that the size, color, materials, construction, and location of all signs are consistent with the management plan for the property and the standards of the department, do not intrude on natural and historic settings, and contain only a logo selected by the sponsor and the following sponsorship wording:

...(Name of the sponsor)... proudly sponsors the costs of maintaining the ...(Name of the greenway or trail)....

- 4. All costs of a display, including development, construction, installation, operation, maintenance, and removal costs, shall be paid by the concessionaire.
- (c) A concession agreement shall be for a minimum of 1 year, but may be for a longer period under a multiyear agreement, and may be terminated for just cause by the department upon 60 days' advance notice. Just cause for termination of a concession agreement includes, but is not limited to, violation of the terms of the concession agreement or this section.
- (4) (a) The department may use appropriated funds to support the establishment of a statewide system of interconnected multiuse trails and to pay the costs of planning, land

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291 acquisition, design, and construction of such trails and related 292 facilities. The department shall give funding priority to 293 projects that: 294 1. Are identified by the Florida Greenways and Trails 295 Council as a priority within the Florida Greenways and Trails 296 System under chapter 260. 297 2. Support the transportation needs of bicyclists and 298 pedestrians. 3. Have national, statewide, or regional importance. 299 300 4. Facilitate an interconnected system of trails by 301 completing gaps between existing trails. 302 (b) A project funded under this subsection shall: 303 1. Be included in the department's work program developed in accordance with s. 339.135. 304 305 2. Be operated and maintained by an entity other than the 306 department upon completion of construction. The department is 307 not obligated to provide funds for the operation and maintenance 308 of the project. 309 Section 4. Section 339.81, Florida Statutes, is created to 310 read: 311 339.81 Florida Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network.-(1) The Florida Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network is 312 created as a component of the Florida Greenways and Trails 313 314 System established in chapter 260. The network consists of 315 multiuse trails or shared-use paths physically separated from 316 motor vehicle traffic and constructed with asphalt, concrete, or 317 another hard surface which, by virtue of design, location, extent of connectivity or potential connectivity, and allowable 318 319 uses, provide nonmotorized transportation opportunities for

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bicyclists and pedestrians between and within a wide range of points of origin and destinations, including, but not limited to, communities, conservation areas, state parks, beaches, and other natural or cultural attractions for a variety of trip purposes, including work, school, shopping, and other personal business, as well as social, recreational, and personal fitness purposes.

- (2) Network components do not include sidewalks, nature trails, loop trails wholly within a single park or natural area, or on-road facilities, such as bicycle lanes or routes other than:
- (a) On-road facilities that are no greater than one-half mile in length connecting two or more nonmotorized trails, if the provision of non-road facilities is unfeasible and if such on-road facilities are signed and marked for nonmotorized use; or
- (b) On-road components of the Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail.
- (3) The department shall include a project to be constructed as part of the Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network in its work program developed pursuant to s. 339.135.
- (4) The planning, development, operation, and maintenance of the Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network is declared to be a public purpose, and the department, together with other agencies of this state and all counties, municipalities, and special districts of this state, may spend public funds for such purposes and may accept gifts and grants of funds, property, or property rights from public or private sources to be used for such purposes.

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(5) The department may enter into a memorandum of agreement with a local government or other agency of the state to transfer maintenance responsibilities of an individual network component.

The department may contract with a not-for-profit entity or private sector business or entity to provide maintenance services on an individual network component.

- (6) The department may adopt rules to aid in the development and maintenance of components of the network.
- Section 5. Section 339.82, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 339.82 Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network Plan.-
- (1) The department shall develop a Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network Plan in coordination with the Department of Environmental Protection, metropolitan planning organizations, affected local governments and public agencies, and the Florida Greenways and Trails Council. The plan must be consistent with the Florida Greenways and Trails Plan developed under s. 260.014 and must be updated at least once every 5 years.
- (2) The Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network Plan must include all of the following:
- (a) A needs assessment, including, but not limited to, a comprehensive inventory and analysis of existing trails that may be considered for inclusion in the Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network.
- (b) A project prioritization process that includes assigning funding priority to projects that:
- 1. Are identified by the Florida Greenways and Trails

 Council as a priority within the Florida Greenways and Trails

 System under chapter 260;

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2. Facilitate an interconnected network of trails by completing gaps between existing facilities; and

- 3. Maximize use of federal, local, and private funding and support mechanisms, including, but not limited to, donation of funds, real property, and maintenance responsibilities.
- (c) A map illustrating existing and planned facilities and identifying critical gaps between facilities.
- (d) A finance plan based on reasonable projections of anticipated revenues, including both 5-year and 10-year costfeasible components.
- (e) Performance measures that include quantifiable increases in trail network access and connectivity.
- (f) A timeline for the completion of the base network using new and existing data from the department, the Department of Environmental Protection, and other sources.
- (g) A marketing plan prepared in consultation with the Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corporation.
- Section 6. Section 339.83, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 339.83 Sponsorship of Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trails.-
- with a not-for-profit entity or private sector business or entity for commercial sponsorship signs, pavement markings, and exhibits on nonmotorized trails and related facilities constructed as part of the Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail

 Network. The concession agreement may also provide for recognition of trail sponsors in any brochure, map, or website providing trail information. Trail websites may provide links to sponsors. Revenue from such agreements may be used for the

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2015918 5-00804D-15 maintenance of the nonmotorized trails and related facilities. (a) A concession agreement shall be administered by the department. (b) 1. Signage, pavement markings, or exhibits erected pursuant to this section must comply with s. 337.407 and chapter 479 and are limited as follows: a. One large sign, pavement marking, or exhibit, not to exceed 16 square feet in area, may be located at each trailhead or parking area. b. One small sign, pavement marking, or exhibit, not to exceed 4 square feet in area, may be located at each designated trail public access point where parking is not provided. c. Pavement markings denoting specified distances must be located at least 1 mile apart. 2. Before installation, each sign, pavement marking, or exhibit must be approved by the department. 3. The department shall ensure that the size, color, materials, construction, and location of all signs, pavement markings, and exhibits are consistent with the management plan for the property and the standards of the department, do not intrude on natural and historic settings, and contain a logo selected by the sponsor and the following sponsorship wording: ... (Name of the sponsor) ... proudly sponsors the costs of maintaining the ...(Name of the greenway or trail)....

materials including, but not limited to, maps and brochures for

4. Exhibits may provide additional information and

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trail user services related or proximate to the trail. Pavement markings may display mile marker information.

- 5. The costs of a sign, pavement marking, or exhibit, including development, construction, installation, operation, maintenance, and removal costs, shall be paid by the concessionaire.
- (c) A concession agreement shall be for a minimum of 1 year, but may be for a longer period under a multiyear agreement, and may be terminated for just cause by the department upon 60 days' advance notice. Just cause for termination of a concession agreement includes, but is not limited to, violation of the terms of the concession agreement or this section.
- (2) Pursuant to s. 287.057, the department may contract for the provision of services related to the trail sponsorship program, including recruitment and qualification of businesses, review of applications, permit issuance, and fabrication, installation, and maintenance of signs, pavement markings, and exhibits. The department may reject all proposals and seek another request for proposals or otherwise perform the work. The contract may allow the contractor to retain a portion of the annual fees as compensation for its services.
- (3) This section does not create a proprietary or compensable interest in any sponsorship site or location for any permittee, and the department may terminate permits or change locations of sponsorship sites as it determines necessary for construction or improvement of facilities.
- (4) The department may adopt rules to establish requirements for qualification of businesses, qualification and

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docation of sponsorship sites, and permit applications and processing. The department may adopt rules to establish other criteria necessary to implement this section and to provide for variances when necessary to serve the interest of the public or when required to ensure equitable treatment of program participants.

Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 373.036, Florida Statutes, is amended, present paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (7) are redesignated as paragraphs (e) and (f), respectively, and a new paragraph (d) is added to that subsection, to read:

373.036 Florida water plan; district water management plans.—

- (7) CONSOLIDATED WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT ANNUAL REPORT.-
- (b) The consolidated annual report shall contain the following elements, as appropriate to that water management district:
- 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 $\underline{s. 373.042(3)}$ $\underline{s.}$ $\underline{373.042(2)}$.
- 3. The annual 5-year capital improvements plan required by s. 373.536(6)(a)3.
- 4. The alternative water supplies annual report required by $s.\ 373.707(8)(n)$.
- 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

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annual report required by s. 373.199(7).

- 7. The mitigation donation annual report required by s. 373.414(1)(b)2.
- (d) The consolidated annual report must contain information on all projects related to water quality or water quantity as part of a 5-year work program, including:
- 1. A list of all specific projects identified to implement
 a basin management action plan or a recovery or prevention
 strategy;
- 2. A priority grading scale representing the level of impairment and violations of adopted or interim minimum flow or minimum water level for each watershed, water body, or water segment in which a project is located;
- 3. A priority ranking for each listed project, which must be made available to the public for comment at least 30 days before submission of the consolidated annual report;
 - 4. The estimated cost for each listed project;
 - 5. The estimated completion date for each listed project;
- 6. The source and amount of financial assistance to be made available by the department, a water management district, or other entity for each listed project; and
- 7. A quantitative estimate of each listed project's benefit to the watershed, water body, or water segment in which it is located.
- Section 8. Subsection (1) and present subsections (2) and (6) of section 373.042, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (2) through (6) of that section are redesignated as subsections (3) through (7), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:

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373.042 Minimum flows and levels.-

- (1) Within each section, or $\underline{\text{within}}$ the water management district as a whole, the department or the governing board shall establish the following:
- (a) Minimum flow for all surface watercourses in the area. The minimum flow for a given watercourse is shall be the limit at which further withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or ecology of the area.
- (b) Minimum water level. The minimum water level <u>is</u> shall be the level of groundwater in an aquifer and the level of surface water at which further withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources <u>or ecology</u> of the area.
- (c) Minimum flow or minimum water level for an Outstanding Florida Spring, as defined in s. 373.802. The minimum flow or minimum water level are the limit and level, respectively, at which further withdrawals would be harmful to the water resources or ecology of the area.

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

(2) (a) Until such time as a minimum flow or minimum water level is adopted for an Outstanding Florida Spring, the interim

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minimum flow or minimum water level for such spring shall be determined by using the best existing and available information. The interim minimum flow or minimum water level is the flow or water level exceeded 67 percent of the time based upon an analysis of estimated long-term conditions. By January 1, 2016, the districts shall use reasonable calculations to estimate the long-term median flow or water level and the flow or water level that would be exceeded 67 percent of the time. The analysis may include construction of a flow or water level duration curve, an analysis of the flow or water level at any point in the spring, and historic data to extrapolate the values or other statistical methods to estimate the long-term median flow or water level that would be exceeded 67 percent of the time.

- (b) If a minimum flow or minimum water level has been established but not yet adopted for an Outstanding Florida

 Spring, a water management district shall use the established minimum flow or minimum water level, instead of the minimum flow or minimum water level established by the procedure in paragraph (a), as the interim minimum flow or minimum water level until the adoption of a minimum flow or minimum water level.
- (c) For Outstanding Florida Springs identified on a water management district's priority list developed pursuant to subsection (3) which have the potential to be affected by withdrawals in an adjacent district, the interim minimum flow or minimum water level shall be applied by the adjacent district or districts. By July 1, 2017, the adjacent districts and the department shall collaboratively develop and implement a recovery or prevention strategy for an Outstanding Florida Spring not meeting an adopted or interim minimum flow or minimum

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water level.

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(3) (2) By November 15, 1997, and annually thereafter, each water management district shall submit to the department for review and approval a priority list and schedule for the establishment of minimum flows and levels for surface watercourses, aquifers, and surface waters within the district. The priority list and schedule shall identify those listed water bodies for which the district will voluntarily undertake independent scientific peer review; any reservations proposed by the district to be established pursuant to s. 373.223(4); and those listed water bodies that have the potential to be affected by withdrawals in an adjacent district for which the department's adoption of a reservation pursuant to s. 373.223(4) or a minimum flow or level pursuant to subsection (1) may be appropriate. By March 1, 2006, and annually thereafter, each water management district shall include its approved priority list and schedule in the consolidated annual report required by s. 373.036(7). The priority list shall be based upon the importance of the waters to the state or region and the existence of or potential for significant harm to the water resources or ecology of the state or region, and shall include those waters which are experiencing or may reasonably be expected to experience adverse impacts. Each water management district's priority list and schedule shall include all first magnitude springs, and all second magnitude springs within state or federally owned lands purchased for conservation purposes. The specific schedule for establishment of spring minimum flows and levels shall be commensurate with the existing or potential threat to spring flow from consumptive uses. Springs within the

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Suwannee River Water Management District, or second magnitude springs in other areas of the state, need not be included on the priority list if the water management district submits a report to the Department of Environmental Protection demonstrating that adverse impacts are not now occurring nor are reasonably expected to occur from consumptive uses during the next 20 years. The priority list and schedule is not subject to any proceeding pursuant to chapter 120. Except as provided in subsection (4) (3), the development of a priority list and compliance with the schedule for the establishment of minimum flows and levels pursuant to this subsection satisfies the requirements of subsection (1).

(7) (6) If a petition for administrative hearing is filed under chapter 120 challenging the establishment of a minimum flow or level, the report of an independent scientific peer review conducted under subsection (5) (4) is admissible as evidence in the final hearing, and the administrative law judge must render the order within 120 days after the filing of the petition. The time limit for rendering the order shall not be extended except by agreement of all the parties. To the extent that the parties agree to the findings of the peer review, they may stipulate that those findings be incorporated as findings of fact in the final order.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 373.0421, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.0421 Establishment and implementation of minimum flows and levels.—

- (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—
- (a) Considerations. When establishing minimum flows and

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minimum water levels pursuant to s. 373.042, the department or governing board shall consider changes and structural alterations to watersheds, surface waters, and aquifers and the effects such changes or alterations have had, and the constraints such changes or alterations have placed, on the hydrology of an affected watershed, surface water, or aquifer, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall allow significant harm as provided by s. 373.042(1)(a) and (b), or harm as provided by s. 373.042(1)(c), caused by withdrawals.

Section 10. Part VIII of chapter 373, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 373.801, 373.802, 373.803, 373.805, 373.807, 373.809, 373.811, 373.813, and 373.815, Florida Statutes, is created and entitled the "Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act."

Section 11. Section 373.801, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.801 Legislative findings and intent.

(1) The Legislature finds that springs are a unique part of this state's scenic beauty. Springs provide critical habitat for plants and animals, including many endangered or threatened species. Springs also provide immeasurable natural, recreational, economic, and inherent value. Flow level and water quality of springs are indicators of local conditions of the Floridan Aquifer, which is the source of drinking water for many residents of this state. Springs are of great scientific importance in understanding the diverse functions of aquatic ecosystems. In addition, springs provide recreational opportunities for swimming, canoeing, wildlife watching, fishing, cave diving, and many other activities in this state.

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These recreational opportunities and the accompanying tourism they provide are a benefit to local economies and the economy of the state as a whole.

- (2) Water quantity and water quality in springs are related. For regulatory purposes, the department has primary responsibility for water quality; the water management districts have primary responsibility for water quantity; the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has primary responsibility for the development and implementation of best management practices; and the local governments have primary responsibility for providing wastewater and stormwater management. The foregoing responsible entities must coordinate to restore and maintain the water quantity and water quality of the Outstanding Florida Springs.
 - (3) The Legislature recognizes that:
- (a) Springs are only as healthy as their springsheds. The groundwater that supplies springs is derived from water that recharges the aquifer system in the form of seepage from the land surface and through direct conduits, such as sinkholes.

 Springs may be adversely affected by polluted runoff from urban and agricultural lands; discharge resulting from inadequate wastewater and stormwater management practices; stormwater runoff; and reduced water levels of the Floridan Aquifer. As a result, the hydrologic and environmental conditions of a spring or spring run are directly influenced by activities and land uses within a springshed and by water withdrawals from the Floridan Aquifer.
- (b) Springs, whether found in urban or rural settings, or on public or private lands, are threatened by actual or

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potential flow reductions and declining water quality. Many of this state's springs are demonstrating signs of significant ecological imbalance, increased nutrient loading, and declining water flow. Without effective remedial action, further declines in water quality and water quantity may occur.

- (c) Springshed boundaries and areas of high vulnerability within a springshed need to be identified and delineated using the best available data.
- (d) Springsheds typically cross water management district boundaries and local government jurisdictional boundaries, so a coordinated statewide springs protection plan is needed.
- (e) The aquifers and springs of this state are complex systems affected by many variables and influences.
- (4) The Legislature recognizes that sufficient information exists to act, action is urgently needed, and, as additional data is acquired, action must be continually modified.
- Section 12. Section 373.802, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 373.802 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (1) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection, which includes the Florida Geological Survey or its successor agencies.
- (2) "Local government" means a county or municipal government the jurisdictional boundaries of which include an Outstanding Florida Spring or any part of a springshed or delineated spring protection and management zone of an Outstanding Florida Spring.
- (3) "Onsite sewage treatment and disposal system" means a system that contains a standard subsurface, filled, or mound

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726 drainfield system; an aerobic treatment unit; a graywater system 727 tank; a laundry wastewater system tank; a septic tank; a grease 728 interceptor; a pump tank; a solids or effluent pump; a 729 waterless, incinerating, or organic waste-composting toilet; or 730 a sanitary pit privy that is installed or proposed to be 731 installed beyond the building sewer on land of the owner or on 732 other land on which the owner has the legal right to install such system. The term includes any item placed within, or 733 734 intended to be used as a part of or in conjunction with, the 735 system. The term does not include package sewage treatment 736 facilities and other treatment works regulated under chapter 737 403.

- (4) "Outstanding Florida Spring" includes all historic first magnitude springs, as determined by the department using the most recent Florida Geological Survey springs bulletin, and the following springs, and their associated spring runs:
 - (a) De Leon Springs;
 - (b) Peacock Springs;
 - (c) Poe Springs;

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- (d) Rock Springs;
- (e) Wekiwa Springs; and
- (f) Gemini Springs.
- (5) "Springshed" means the areas within the groundwater and surface water basins which contribute, based upon all relevant facts, circumstances, and data, to the discharge of a spring as defined by potentiometric surface maps and surface watershed boundaries.
- (6) "Spring protection and management zone" means the area or areas of a springshed where the Floridan Aquifer is

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vulnerable to sources of contamination or reduced levels, as

determined by the department in consultation with the

appropriate water management districts.

- (7) "Spring run" means a body of flowing water that originates from a spring or whose primary source of water is a spring or springs under average rainfall conditions.
- (8) "Spring vent" means a location where groundwater flows out of a natural, discernable opening in the ground onto the land surface or into a predominantly fresh surface water body.

Section 13. Section 373.803, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.803 Delineation of spring protection and management zones for Outstanding Florida Springs.—Using the best data available from the water management districts and other credible sources, the department, in coordination with the water management districts, shall delineate one or more spring protection and management zones for each Outstanding Florida Spring. In delineating spring protection and management zones, the department shall consider groundwater travel time to the spring, hydrogeology, and nutrient load. The delineation of spring protection and management zones must be completed by July 1, 2016. In conjunction with delineating spring protection and management zones, the department shall adopt by rule maps and legal descriptions that depict the delineated spring protection and management zones as soon as practicable but no later than July 1, 2017.

Section 14. Section 373.805, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.805 Minimum flows and minimum water levels for

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Outstanding Florida Springs.-

- (1) (a) At the time a minimum flow or minimum water level is adopted for an Outstanding Florida Spring, if the spring is below or is projected within 20 years to fall below the minimum flow or minimum water level, a water management district or the department shall simultaneously adopt a recovery or prevention strategy.
- (b) When an interim minimum flow or minimum water level is established pursuant to s. 373.042(2) for an Outstanding Florida Spring, the water management district or the department shall adopt a recovery or prevention strategy by July 1, 2017, if the spring is below or is projected within 20 years to fall below the interim minimum flow or minimum water level.
- (2) For an Outstanding Florida Spring, a minimum flow or minimum water level adopted before July 1, 2015, must be revised by July 1, 2018. When a minimum flow or minimum water level is revised, if the spring is below or is projected within 20 years to fall below the revised minimum flow or minimum water level, a water management district or the department shall simultaneously adopt a recovery or prevention strategy or modify an existing recovery or prevention strategy. A district or the department may adopt the revised minimum flow or minimum water level before the adoption of a recovery or prevention strategy if the revised minimum flow or minimum water level is less constraining on existing or projected future consumptive uses.
- (3) For an Outstanding Florida Spring without an adopted recovery or prevention strategy, if a district or the department determines the spring has fallen below, or is projected within 20 years to fall below the adopted or interim minimum flow or

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minimum water level, a water management district or the
department shall expeditiously adopt a recovery or prevention
strategy.

- (4) The recovery or prevention strategy for each Outstanding Florida Spring must, at a minimum, include:
- (a) A listing of all specific projects identified for implementation of the plan;
 - (b) A priority listing of each project;
- (c) For each listed project, the estimated cost of and the estimated date of completion;
- (d) The source and amount of financial assistance to be made available by the water management district for each listed project, which may not be less than 25 percent of the total project cost unless a specific funding source or sources are identified which will provide more than 75 percent of the total project cost. The Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Suwannee River Water Management District are not required to provide matching funds pursuant to this paragraph;
- (e) An estimate of each listed project's benefit to an Outstanding Florida Spring;
- (f) A map and legal descriptions depicting the spring protection and management zones established pursuant to s. 373.803; and
- (g) An implementation plan to achieve the adopted or interim minimum flow or minimum water level within 20 years after the adoption of a recovery or prevention strategy. The implementation plan must include measureable interim milestones to be achieved within 5, 10, and 15 years, respectively, to achieve the adopted or interim minimum flow or minimum water

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level.

(5) A local government may apply to the department for an extension of up to 5 years for any project in an adopted recovery or prevention strategy. The department may grant the extension if the local government provides to the department sufficient evidence that an extension is in the best interest of the public. For a local government in a rural area of opportunity, as defined in s. 288.0656, the department may grant an extension of up to 10 years.

Section 15. Section 373.807, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.807 Protection of water quality in Outstanding Florida
Springs.—By July 1, 2015, the department shall initiate
assessment, pursuant to s. 403.067(3), of each Outstanding
Florida Spring for which an impairment determination has not
been made under the numeric nutrient standards in effect for
spring vents. Assessments must be completed by July 1, 2018.

(1) (a) Simultaneously with the adoption of a nutrient total maximum daily load for an Outstanding Florida Spring, the department, or the department in conjunction with a water management district, shall initiate development of a basin management action plan, as specified in s. 403.067. For an Outstanding Florida Spring with a nutrient total maximum daily load adopted before July 1, 2015, the department, or the department in conjunction with a water management district, shall initiate development of a basin management action plan by July 1, 2015. During the development of a basin management action plan, if the department identifies onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems as significant nonpoint sources

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of nutrient pollution which need to be addressed within a local government jurisdiction, the department shall notify the local government within 30 days. The local government shall develop an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan pursuant to subsection (3) for those systems identified as significant nonpoint sources of nutrient pollution for inclusion in the basin management action plan.

- (b) A basin management action plan for an Outstanding Florida Spring shall be adopted within 3 years after its initiation and must include, at a minimum:
- 1. A list of all specific projects identified to implement
 a nutrient total maximum daily load;
- 2. A list of all specific projects identified in an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan, if applicable;
 - 3. A priority rank for each listed project;
- 4. For each listed project, the estimated cost of and the estimated date of completion;
- 5. The source and amount of financial assistance to be made available by the department, a water management district, or other entity for each listed project;
- 6. An estimate of each listed project's nutrient load reduction;
- 7. A map and legal descriptions depicting the spring protection and management zones established pursuant to s. 373.803;
- 8. Identification of each point source or category of nonpoint sources, including, but not limited to, urban turf fertilizer, sports turf fertilizer, agricultural fertilizer,

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onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, wastewater
treatment facilities, animal wastes, and stormwater facilities.

An estimated allocation of the pollutant load must be provided
for each point source or category of nonpoint sources; and

- 9. An implementation plan to achieve the adopted nutrient total maximum daily load within 20 years after the adoption of a basin management action plan. The plan must include measureable interim milestones to be achieved within 5, 10, and 15 years, respectively, to achieve the adopted nutrient total maximum daily load.
- (c) For a basin management action plan adopted before July 1, 2015, which addresses an Outstanding Florida Spring, the department or the department in conjunction with a water management district must revise the plan pursuant to this section by July 1, 2018.
- (d) Upon approval of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan by the department, the plan shall be deemed incorporated as part of the appropriate basin management action plan pursuant to s. 403.067(7) until such time as the basin management action plan is revised.
- (e) A local government may apply to the department for an extension of up to 5 years for any project in an adopted basin management action plan. A local government in a rural area of opportunity, as defined in s. 288.0656, may apply for an extension of up to 10 years for such a project. The department may grant the extension if the local government provides to the department sufficient evidence that an extension is in the best interest of the public.
 - (2) Within 6 months after the delineation of a spring

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protection and management zone or zones of an Outstanding Florida Spring that is fully or partially within the jurisdiction of a local government, a local government must develop, enact, and implement an ordinance that meets or exceeds the requirements of the department's Model Ordinance for Florida-Friendly Fertilizer Use on Urban Landscapes. Such ordinance must require that, within a spring protection and management zone of an Outstanding Florida Spring with an adopted nutrient total maximum daily load, the nitrogen application rate of any fertilizer applied to turf or landscape plants may not exceed the lowest basic maintenance rate of the most recent recommendations by the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. The department shall adopt rules to implement this subsection which establish reasonable minimum standards and reflect advancements or improvements regarding nutrient load reductions.

(3) By July 1, 2017, the department, in conjunction with the Department of Health and local governments, must identify onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems within each spring protection and management zone. Within 60 days after the department's completion of the identification of these systems, the department shall provide the location of the systems to the local governments in which they are located. If notified by the department pursuant to subsection (1), the local government, in consultation with the department, shall develop an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan within 12 months after notification by the department. For each onsite sewage treatment and disposal system or group of systems that is a significant contributor of nonpoint source nutrient pollution,

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the plan must include whether the system requires repair, upgrade, connection to a central sewerage system, or no action.

The plan must include a priority ranking for each system or group of systems that require remediation. Each remediation plan must be submitted to the department for approval.

- (a) In reviewing and approving the remediation plans, the department shall consider, at a minimum:
- 1. The density of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems;
- 2. The number of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems;
- 3. The proximity of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system or systems to an Outstanding Florida Spring;
- 4. The estimated nutrient loading of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system or systems; and
 - 5. The cost of the proposed remedial action.
- (b) Before submitting an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan to the department, the local government shall hold at least one public meeting to provide the public an opportunity to comment on the plan. The approval of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan by the department constitutes a final agency action.
- (c) If a local government does not substantially comply with this subsection, it may be ineligible for funding pursuant to s. 373.809.
- (d) With respect to implementation of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan, a property owner with an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system identified by the plan may not be required to pay any of the cost of a

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987 system inspection, to upgrade a system, or of connection fees
988 for connection to a sanitary sewer system. This paragraph does
989 not apply to local government programs in existence before July
990 1, 2015, which are inconsistent with this paragraph.

Section 16. Section 373.809, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 373.809 Funding for the restoration and preservation of Outstanding Florida Springs.—
- (1) By December 31, 2015, the department shall adopt rules to fund pilot projects that test the effectiveness of innovative or existing nutrient reduction or water conservation technologies or practices designed to minimize nutrient pollution or restore flows in the springs of this state. The department may approve funding for pilot projects each funding cycle if the department determines that the pilot project will not be harmful to the ecological resources in the study area.
- (2) By December 31, 2015, the department shall adopt rules to evaluate, rank, and select projects eligible for funding under this part or land acquisition under s. 375.041. In developing these rules, the department shall give preference to the projects that will result in the greatest improvement to water quality and water quantity for the dollars to be expended for the project. At a minimum, the department shall consider all of the following:
- (a) The level of nutrient impairment of the Outstanding Florida Spring in which the project is located.
- (b) The quantity of pollutants, particularly total nitrogen, which the project is estimated to remove from an Outstanding Florida Spring with an adopted nutrient total

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1016 maximum daily load.

- (c) The flow necessary to restore the Outstanding Florida

 Spring to its adopted or interim minimum flow or minimum water

 level.
- (d) The anticipated impact the project will have on restoring or increasing water flow or water level.
- (e) The amount of matching funds for the project which will be provided by the entities responsible for implementing the project.
- (f) Whether the project is located in a rural area of opportunity, as defined in s. 288.0656, with preference given to the local government responsible for implementing the project.
- (g) For multiple-year projects, whether the project has funding sources that are identified and assured through the expected completion date of the project.
- (h) The cost of the project and the length of time it will take to complete relative to its expected benefits.
- (i) Whether the entities responsible for implementing the project, since July 1, 2010, have used their own funds for projects to improve water quality or conserve water use within a springshed or spring protection and management zone of an Outstanding Florida Spring, with preference given to those entities that have expended such funds.
- Section 17. Section 373.811, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 373.811 Prohibited activities within a spring protection and management zone.—The following activities are prohibited within a spring protection and management zone of an Outstanding Florida Spring:

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(1) New municipal or industrial wastewater disposal facilities, including rapid infiltration basins, with permitted capacities of 100,000 gallons per day or more, except for those facilities that meet an advanced wastewater treatment standard of no more than 3 mg/l Total Nitrogen, expressed as N, on an annual permitted basis, or a more stringent treatment standard if the department determines the more stringent standard is necessary to prevent impairment or aid in the recovery of an Outstanding Florida Spring.

- (2) Beginning 6 months after the Department of Health approves passive nitrogen removing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, new onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems on lots of less than 1 acre, except for passive nitrogen removing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.
 - (3) New facilities for the disposal of hazardous waste.
- (4) The land application of Class A or Class B domestic wastewater biosolids or septage.
- (5) New agriculture operations that do not implement best management practices, measures necessary to achieve pollution reduction levels established by the department, or a groundwater monitoring plan approved by a water management district or the department.

Section 18. Section 373.813, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.813 Rules.-

(1) The department shall adopt rules to create a program to improve water quantity and water quality to administer this part, as applicable. In developing rules to administer s.

373.809, the department shall use the Total Maximum Daily Load

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Water Quality Restoration Grants rule for guidance in developing a comparable program for the restoration and protection of the water quality and water quantity for Outstanding Florida Springs.

- (2) The Department of Health, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the water management districts, as appropriate, may adopt rules to administer this part, as applicable.
- (3) (a) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is the lead agency coordinating the reduction of agricultural nonpoint sources of pollution for the protection of Outstanding Florida Springs. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the department, pursuant to s. 403.067(7)(c)4., shall study new or revised best management practices for improving and protecting Outstanding Florida Springs and, if necessary, in cooperation with applicable local governments and stakeholders, initiate rulemaking to require the implementation of such practices within a reasonable time period.
- (b) The department, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences shall cooperate in conducting the necessary research and demonstration projects to develop improved or additional nutrient management tools, including the use of controlled release fertilizer that can be used by agricultural producers as part of an agricultural best management practices program. The development of such tools must reflect a balance between water quality improvement and agricultural productivity and, if applicable, must be incorporated into the revised best management practices adopted

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by rule by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Section 19. Section 373.815, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.815 Reports.—Each July 1, beginning July 1, 2016, the department, in conjunction with the water management districts, shall submit progress reports to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the status of each total maximum daily load, basin management action plan, minimum flow or minimum water level, and recovery or prevention strategy adopted pursuant to this part. The report must include the status of each project identified to achieve an adopted total maximum daily load or an adopted or interim minimum flow or minimum water level, as applicable. If a report indicates that any of the interim 5-, 10-, or 15-year milestones, or the 20-year deadline will not be met, the report must include specific corrective actions that will be taken to achieve these milestones and deadlines, and, if necessary, executive and legislative recommendations to that end.

Section 20. Subsection (25) of section 403.061, Florida Statutes, is amended and subsection (45) is added to that section, to read:

403.061 Department; powers and duties.—The department shall have the power and the duty to control and prohibit pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and rules adopted and promulgated by it and, for this purpose, to:

(25) (a) Establish and administer a program for the restoration and preservation of bodies of water within the state. The department shall have the power to acquire lands, to cooperate with other applicable state or local agencies to

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enhance existing public access to such bodies of water, and to adopt all rules necessary to accomplish this purpose.

- (b) Create a consolidated water resources work plan, in consultation with state agencies, water management districts, and local governments, which provides a geographic depiction of the total inventory of water resources projects currently under construction, completed in the previous 5 years, or planned to begin construction in the next 5 years. The consolidated work plan must include for each project a description of the project, the total cost of the project, and identification of the governmental entity financing the project. This information together with the information provided pursuant to paragraph (45)(a) is intended to facilitate the ability of the Florida Water Resources Advisory Council, the Legislature, and the public to consider the projects contained in the tentative water resources work program developed pursuant to s. 403.0616 in relation to all projects undertaken within a 10-year period and the existing condition of water resources in the project area and in the state as a whole. The department may adopt all rules necessary to accomplish this purpose.
- (45) (a) Create and maintain a web-based, interactive map that includes, at a minimum:
- 1. All watersheds and each water body within those watersheds;
- 2. The county or counties in which the watershed or water body is located;
- 3. The water management district or districts in which the watershed or water body is located;
 - 4. Whether a minimum flow or minimum water level has been

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adopted for the water body, and if such minimum flow or minimum
water level has not been adopted, the anticipated adoption date;

- 5. Whether a recovery or prevention strategy has been adopted for the watershed or water body and, if such a plan has not been adopted, the anticipated adoption date;
 - 6. The impairment status of each watershed or water body;
- 7. Whether a total maximum daily load has been adopted if the watershed or water body is listed as impaired and, if such total maximum daily load has not been adopted, the anticipated adoption date;
- 8. Whether a basin management action plan has been adopted for the watershed and, if such a plan has not been adopted, the anticipated adoption date;
- 9. Each project listed on the 5-year water resources work program developed pursuant to s. 373.036(7);
- 10. The agency or agencies and local sponsor, if any, responsible for overseeing the project;
- 11. The estimated cost and completion date of each project and the financial contribution of each entity;
- 12. The quantitative estimated benefit to the watershed or water body; and
- 13. The water projects completed within the last 5 years within the watershed or water body.
- (b) The department and each water management district shall prominently display on their respective websites a hyperlink to the interactive map required by this subsection.

The department shall implement such programs in conjunction with its other powers and duties and shall place special emphasis on

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reducing and eliminating contamination that presents a threat to humans, animals or plants, or to the environment.

Section 21. Section 403.0616, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.0616 Florida Water Resources Advisory Council.-

- (1) The Florida Water Resources Advisory Council is hereby created within the department for the purpose of evaluating water resource projects prioritized and submitted by state agencies, water management districts, or local governments. The council shall evaluate and recommend projects that are eligible for state funding as priority projects of statewide, regional, or critical local importance under this chapter or chapter 373. The council must review and evaluate all water resource projects that are prioritized and reported by state agencies or water management districts pursuant to s. 373.036(7)(d)3., or by local governments, if applicable, in order to provide the Legislature with recommendations for projects that improve or restore the water resources of this state.
- (2) The Florida Water Resources Advisory Council consists of five voting members and five ex officio, nonvoting members as follows:
- (a) The Secretary of Environmental Protection, who shall serve as chair of the council; the Commissioner of Agriculture; the executive director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation

 Commission; one member with expertise in a scientific discipline related to water resources, appointed by the President of the Senate; and one member with expertise in a scientific discipline related to water resources, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, all of whom shall be voting members.

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(b) The executive directors of each of the five water management districts, all of whom shall be nonvoting members.

- (3) Members appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall serve 2-year terms but may not serve more than a total of 6 years. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives may fill a vacancy at any time for an unexpired term of an appointed member.
- (4) If a member of the council is disqualified from serving because he or she no longer holds the position required to serve under this section, the interim head of the agency shall serve as the agency representative.
- (5) The two appointed council members shall receive reimbursement for expenses and per diem for travel to attend council meetings authorized pursuant to s. 112.061 while in the performance of their duties.
- (6) The council shall hold periodic meetings at the request of the chair but must hold at least eight public meetings each year in which the public has the opportunity to participate and comment. Unless otherwise provided by law, notice for each meeting must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the meeting is to be held at least 5 days but no more than 15 days before the meeting date.
- (a) By July 15 of each year, the council shall release a tentative water resources work program containing legislative recommendations for water resource projects. The public has 30 days to submit comments regarding the tentative program.
- (b) The council shall adopt the tentative work program containing its legislative recommendations and submit it to the

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Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the
House of Representatives by August 31 of each year. An
affirmative vote of three members of the council is required to
adopt the tentative work program.

- (7) The department shall provide primary staff support to the council and shall ensure that council meetings are electronically recorded. Such recordings must be preserved pursuant to chapters 119 and 257.
- (8) The council shall recommend rules for adoption by the department to competitively evaluate, select, and rank projects for the tentative water resources work program. The council shall develop specific criteria for the evaluation, selection, and ranking of projects, including a preference for projects that will have a significant, measurable impact on improving water quantity or water quality; projects in areas of greatest impairment; projects of state or regional significance; projects recommended by multiple districts or multiple local governments cooperatively; projects with a significant monetary commitment by the local project sponsor or sponsors; projects in rural areas of opportunity as defined in s. 288.0656; projects that may be funded through appropriate loan programs; and projects that have significant private contributions of time or money.
- (9) The department, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Fish and Wildlife

 Conservation Commission, and the water management districts, shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Section 22. Section 403.0623, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.0623 Environmental data; quality assurance.-

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(1) The department must establish, by rule, appropriate quality assurance requirements for environmental data submitted to the department and the criteria by which environmental data may be rejected by the department. The department may adopt and enforce rules to establish data quality objectives and specify requirements for training of laboratory and field staff, sample collection methodology, proficiency testing, and audits of laboratory and field sampling activities. Such rules may be in addition to any laboratory certification provisions under ss. 403.0625 and 403.863.

- (2) (a) The department, in coordination with the water management districts, shall establish standards for the collection of water quantity, water quality, and related data to ensure quality, reliability, and validity of the data and testing results. The water management districts shall submit such data collected after June 30, 2015, to the department for analysis. The department shall analyze the data to ensure statewide consistency. The department shall maintain a centralized database for all testing results and analyses, which must be accessible by the water management districts.
- (b) To the extent practicable, the department shall coordinate with federal agencies to ensure that its collection and analysis of water quality, water quantity, and related data, which may be used by any state agency, water management district, or local government, is consistent with this subsection.
- (c) In order to receive state funds for the acquisition of lands or the financing of a water resource project, state agencies and water management districts must use the

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1306	department's testing results and analysis, if available, as a
1307	prerequisite for any such request for funding.
1308	(d) The department and the water management districts may
1309	adopt rules to implement this subsection.
1310	Section 23. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.