A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to soil and water conservation; repealing 3 s. 582.01, F.S., relating to definitions; repealing s. 4 582.055, F.S., relating to powers, duties, and rulemaking 5 authority of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer 6 Services regarding soil and water conservation; repealing 7 s. 582.06, F.S., relating to the creation, powers and 8 duties, meetings, procedures, recordkeeping, and 9 compensation of members of the Soil and Water Conservation 10 Council; repealing s. 582.08, F.S., relating to additional 11 powers of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services regarding soil and water conservation districts 12 and district supervisors; repealing s. 582.09, F.S., 13 14 relating to soil and water conservation district 15 employees; repealing s. 582.10, F.S., relating to creation 16 of soil and water conservation districts; repealing ss. 582.11, 582.12, 582.13, and 582.14, F.S., relating to 17 public hearings and referendum regarding creation of soil 18 19 and water conservation districts; repealing s. 582.15, F.S., relating to organization of soil and water 20 21 conservation districts; repealing ss. 582.16 and 582.17, 22 F.S., relating to establishment, addition, and removal of 23 soil and water conservation district territory; repealing 24 s. 582.18, F.S., relating election of supervisors for soil 25 and water conservation districts; repealing s. 582.19, 26 F.S., relating to qualifications and tenure of soil and 27 water conservation district supervisors; repealing s. 28 582.20, F.S., relating to powers of soil and water

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conservation districts and district supervisors; repealing ss. 582.21, 582.22, and 582.23, F.S., relating to powers and duties of water conservation district supervisors regarding land use regulation and district operations; repealing ss. 582.24, 582.25, and 582.26, F.S., relating to boards of adjustment for soil and water conservation districts; repealing s. 582.28, F.S., relating to cooperation between soil and water conservation districts; repealing s. 582.29, F.S., relating to cooperation between state agencies and soil and water conservation districts; repealing ss. 582.30, 582.31, and 582.32, F.S., relating to discontinuance of soil and water conservation districts; repealing ss. 582.331, 582.34, and 582.39, F.S., relating to establishment of watershed improvement districts within soil and water conservation districts; repealing ss. 582.35, 582.36, and 582.37, F.S., relating to public hearings and referendum regarding determination of need for and creation of watershed improvement districts; repealing s. 582.38, F.S., relating to organization and taxing authority of watershed improvement districts; repealing s. 582.40, F.S., relating to watershed improvement district boundary and name changes; repealing ss. 582.41 and 582.42, F.S., relating to the board of directors, officers, agents, and employees of watershed improvement districts; repealing ss. 582.43 and 582.44, F.S., relating to status and general powers of watershed improvement districts, including levy of taxes; repealing ss. 582.45 and 582.46, F.S., relating to fiscal

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powers of watershed improvement district governing bodies; repealing s. 582.47, F.S., relating to coordination between watershed improvement districts and flood control districts; repealing ss. 582.48 and 582.49, F.S., relating to discontinuance of watershed improvement districts; amending ss. 259.032, 259.036, 373.1391, 373.1401, 373.591, 403.067, and 570.076, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Sections 582.01, 582.055, 582.06, 582.08, 582.09, 582.10, 582.11, 582.12, 582.13, 582.14, 582.15, 582.16, 582.17, 582.18, 582.19, 582.20, 582.21, 582.22, 582.23, 582.24, 582.25, 582.26, 582.28, 582.29, 582.30, 582.31, 582.32, 582.331, 582.34, 582.35, 582.36, 582.37, 582.38, 582.39, 582.40, 582.41, 582.42, 582.43, 582.44, 582.45, 582.46, 582.47, 582.48, and 582.49, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 2. Subsection (7), paragraphs (e) and (f) of subsection (9), and paragraph (b) of subsection (10) of section 259.032, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

259.032 Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund; purpose.—

(7) The board of trustees may enter into any contract necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section. The lead land managing agencies designated by the board of trustees also are directed by the Legislature to enter into contracts or interagency agreements with other governmental entities,

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including local soil and water conservation districts, or private land managers who have the expertise to perform specific management activities which a lead agency lacks, or which would cost more to provide in-house. Such activities shall include, but not be limited to, controlled burning, road and ditch maintenance, mowing, and wildlife assessments.

- (9) All lands managed under this chapter and s. 253.034 shall be:
- (e) Concurrent with the approval of the acquisition contract pursuant to s. 259.041(3)(c) for any interest in lands except those lands being acquired under the provisions of s. 259.1052, the board of trustees shall designate an agency or agencies to manage such lands. The board shall evaluate and amend, as appropriate, the management policy statement for the project as provided by s. 259.035, consistent with the purposes for which the lands are acquired. For any fee simple acquisition of a parcel which is or will be leased back for agricultural purposes, or any acquisition of a less-than-fee interest in land that is or will be used for agricultural purposes, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall first consider having a soil and water conservation district, created pursuant to chapter 582, manage and monitor such interests.
- (f) State agencies designated to manage lands acquired under this chapter except those lands acquired under s. 259.1052 may contract with local governments and soil and water conservation districts to assist in management activities, including the responsibility of being the lead land manager. Such land management contracts may include a provision for the

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transfer of management funding to the local government or soil and water conservation district from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund in an amount adequate for the local government or soil and water conservation district to perform its contractual land management responsibilities and proportionate to its responsibilities, and which otherwise would have been expended by the state agency to manage the property.

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Individual management plans required by s. 253.034(5), (b) for parcels over 160 acres, shall be developed with input from an advisory group. Members of this advisory group shall include, at a minimum, representatives of the lead land managing agency, comanaging entities, local private property owners, the appropriate soil and water conservation district, a local conservation organization, and a local elected official. The advisory group shall conduct at least one public hearing within the county in which the parcel or project is located. For those parcels or projects that are within more than one county, at least one areawide public hearing shall be acceptable and the lead managing agency shall invite a local elected official from each county. The areawide public hearing shall be held in the county in which the core parcels are located. Notice of such public hearing shall be posted on the parcel or project designated for management, advertised in a paper of general circulation, and announced at a scheduled meeting of the local governing body before the actual public hearing. The management prospectus required pursuant to paragraph (9)(d) shall be available to the public for a period of 30 days prior to the

public hearing.

By July 1 of each year, each governmental agency and each private entity designated to manage lands shall report to the Secretary of Environmental Protection on the progress of funding, staffing, and resource management of every project for which the agency or entity is responsible.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 259.036, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

259.036 Management review teams.-

- (1) To determine whether conservation, preservation, and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and in accordance with a land management plan adopted pursuant to s. 259.032, the board of trustees, acting through the Department of Environmental Protection, shall cause periodic management reviews to be conducted as follows:
- (a) The department shall establish a regional land management review team composed of the following members:
- 1. One individual who is from the county or local community in which the parcel or project is located and who is selected by the county commission in the county which is most impacted by the acquisition.
- 2. One individual from the Division of Recreation and Parks of the department.
- 3. One individual from the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

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4. One individual from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

- 5. One individual from the department's district office in which the parcel is located.
- 6. A private land manager mutually agreeable to the state agency representatives.
- 7. A member of the local soil and water conservation district board of supervisors.
- 177 7.8. A member of a conservation organization.
- Section 4. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 373.1391, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 180 373.1391 Management of real property.-
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- (d) For any fee simple acquisition of a parcel which is or will be leased back for agricultural purposes, or for any acquisition of a less-than-fee interest in lands that is or will be used for agricultural purposes, the district governing board shall first consider having a soil and water conservation district created pursuant to chapter 582 manage and monitor such interest.
- Section 5. Section 373.1401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 373.1401 Management of lands of water management districts.—In addition to provisions contained in s. 373.1391(1) for soil and water conservation districts, The governing board of each water management district may contract with a nongovernmental person or entity, any federal or state agency, a county, a municipality, or any other governmental entity, or

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environmental nonprofit organization to provide for the improvement, management, or maintenance of any real property owned by or under the control of the district.

Section 6. Section (1) of section 373.591, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.591 Management review teams.-

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- (1) To determine whether conservation, preservation, and recreation lands titled in the names of the water management districts are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and in accordance with land management objectives, the water management districts shall establish land management review teams to conduct periodic management reviews. The land management review teams shall be composed of the following members:
- (a) One individual from the county or local community in which the parcel is located.
 - (b) One employee of the water management district.
- (c) A private land manager mutually agreeable to the governmental agency representatives.
- (d) A member of the local soil and water conservation district board of supervisors.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ One individual from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- 220 (e) (f) One individual from the Department of Environmental 221 Protection.
- 222 $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ One individual representing a conservation organization.
- 224 $\underline{\text{(g)}}$ (h) One individual from the Department of Agriculture

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and Consumer Services' Division of Forestry.

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Section 7. Subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (6), and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 403.067, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.067 Establishment and implementation of total maximum daily loads.—

LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-In furtherance of public policy established in s. 403.021, the Legislature declares that the waters of the state are among its most basic resources and that the development of a total maximum daily load program for state waters as required by s. 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, Pub. L. No. 92-500, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq. will promote improvements in water quality throughout the state through the coordinated control of point and nonpoint sources of pollution. The Legislature finds that, while point and nonpoint sources of pollution have been managed through numerous programs, better coordination among these efforts and additional management measures may be needed in order to achieve the restoration of impaired water bodies. The scientifically based total maximum daily load program is necessary to fairly and equitably allocate pollution loads to both nonpoint and point sources. Implementation of the allocation shall include consideration of a cost-effective approach coordinated between contributing point and nonpoint sources of pollution for impaired water bodies or water body segments and may include the opportunity to implement the allocation through nonregulatory and incentive-based programs. The Legislature further declares

that the Department of Environmental Protection shall be the lead agency in administering this program and shall coordinate with local governments, water management districts, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, local soil and water conservation districts, environmental groups, regulated interests, other appropriate state agencies, and affected pollution sources in developing and executing the total maximum daily load program.

(3) ASSESSMENT.-

- (a) Based on the priority ranking and schedule for a particular listed water body or water body segment, the department shall conduct a total maximum daily load assessment of the basin in which the water body or water body segment is located using the methodology developed pursuant to paragraph (b). In conducting this assessment, the department shall coordinate with the local water management district, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, other appropriate state agencies, soil and water conservation districts, environmental groups, regulated interests, and other interested parties.
 - (6) CALCULATION AND ALLOCATION.-
 - (a) Calculation of total maximum daily load.
- 1. Prior to developing a total maximum daily load calculation for each water body or water body segment on the list specified in subsection (4), the department shall coordinate with applicable local governments, water management districts, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, other appropriate state agencies, local soil and water

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conservation districts, environmental groups, regulated interests, and affected pollution sources to determine the information required, accepted methods of data collection and analysis, and quality control/quality assurance requirements. The analysis may include mathematical water quality modeling using approved procedures and methods.

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The department shall develop total maximum daily load calculations for each water body or water body segment on the list described in subsection (4) according to the priority ranking and schedule unless the impairment of such waters is due solely to activities other than point and nonpoint sources of pollution. For waters determined to be impaired due solely to factors other than point and nonpoint sources of pollution, no total maximum daily load will be required. A total maximum daily load may be required for those waters that are impaired predominantly due to activities other than point and nonpoint sources. The total maximum daily load calculation shall establish the amount of a pollutant that a water body or water body segment may receive from all sources without exceeding water quality standards, and shall account for seasonal variations and include a margin of safety that takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality. The total maximum daily load may be based on a pollutant load reduction goal developed by a water management district, provided that such pollutant load reduction goal is promulgated by the department in accordance with the procedural and substantive requirements of this subsection.

(7) DEVELOPMENT OF BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS.—

(a) Basin management action plans.-

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- In developing and implementing the total maximum daily load for a water body, the department, or the department in conjunction with a water management district, may develop a basin management action plan that addresses some or all of the watersheds and basins tributary to the water body. Such a plan must integrate the appropriate management strategies available to the state through existing water quality protection programs to achieve the total maximum daily loads and may provide for phased implementation of these management strategies to promote timely, cost-effective actions as provided for in s. 403.151. The plan must establish a schedule for implementing the management strategies, establish a basis for evaluating the plan's effectiveness, and identify feasible funding strategies for implementing the plan's management strategies. The management strategies may include regional treatment systems or other public works, where appropriate, and, in the basin listed in subsection (10) for which a basin management action plan has been adopted, voluntary trading of water quality credits to achieve the needed pollutant load reductions.
- 2. A basin management action plan must equitably allocate, pursuant to paragraph (6)(b), pollutant reductions to individual basins, as a whole to all basins, or to each identified point source or category of nonpoint sources, as appropriate. For nonpoint sources for which best management practices have been adopted, the initial requirement specified by the plan must be

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those practices developed pursuant to paragraph (c). Where appropriate, the plan may take into account the benefits of pollutant load reduction achieved by point or nonpoint sources that have implemented management strategies to reduce pollutant loads, including best management practices, prior to the development of the basin management action plan. The plan must also identify the mechanisms that will address potential future increases in pollutant loading.

The basin management action planning process is intended to involve the broadest possible range of interested parties, with the objective of encouraging the greatest amount of cooperation and consensus possible. In developing a basin management action plan, the department shall assure that key stakeholders, including, but not limited to, applicable local governments, water management districts, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, other appropriate state agencies, local soil and water conservation districts, environmental groups, regulated interests, and affected pollution sources, are invited to participate in the process. The department shall hold at least one public meeting in the vicinity of the watershed or basin to discuss and receive comments during the planning process and shall otherwise encourage public participation to the greatest practicable extent. Notice of the public meeting must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which the watershed or basin lies not less than 5 days nor more than 15 days before the public meeting. A basin management action plan shall not supplant or otherwise alter any assessment made under

subsection (3) or subsection (4) or any calculation or initial allocation.

- 4. The department shall adopt all or any part of a basin management action plan and any amendment to such plan by secretarial order pursuant to chapter 120 to implement the provisions of this section.
- 5. The basin management action plan must include milestones for implementation and water quality improvement, and an associated water quality monitoring component sufficient to evaluate whether reasonable progress in pollutant load reductions is being achieved over time. An assessment of progress toward these milestones shall be conducted every 5 years, and revisions to the plan shall be made as appropriate. Revisions to the basin management action plan shall be made by the department in cooperation with basin stakeholders. Revisions to the management strategies required for nonpoint sources must follow the procedures set forth in subparagraph (c)4. Revised basin management action plans must be adopted pursuant to subparagraph 4.
- 6. In accordance with procedures adopted by rule under paragraph (9)(c), basin management action plans may allow point or nonpoint sources that will achieve greater pollutant reductions than required by an adopted total maximum load or wasteload allocation to generate, register, and trade water quality credits for the excess reductions to enable other sources to achieve their allocation; however, the generation of water quality credits does not remove the obligation of a source or activity to meet applicable technology requirements or

adopted best management practices. Such plans must allow trading between NPDES permittees, and trading that may or may not involve NPDES permittees, where the generation or use of the credits involve an entity or activity not subject to department water discharge permits whose owner voluntarily elects to obtain department authorization for the generation and sale of credits.

- 7. The provisions of the department's rule relating to the equitable abatement of pollutants into surface waters shall not be applied to water bodies or water body segments for which a basin management plan that takes into account future new or expanded activities or discharges has been adopted under this section.
- Section 8. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 570.076, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 570.076 Environmental Stewardship Certification Program.—
 The department may, by rule, establish the Environmental
 Stewardship Certification Program consistent with this section.
 A rule adopted under this section must be developed in
 consultation with state universities, agricultural
 organizations, and other interested parties.
- (3) The Soil and Water Conservation Council created by s. 582.06 may develop and recommend to the department for adoption additional criteria for receipt of an agricultural certification which may include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) Comprehensive management of all on-farm resources.
- (b) Promotion of environmental awareness and responsible resource stewardship in agricultural or urban communities.
 - (c) Completion of a curriculum of study that is related to

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environmental issues and regulation.

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(3)(4) If needed, the department and the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences at the University of Florida may jointly develop a curriculum that provides instruction concerning environmental issues pertinent to agricultural certification and deliver such curriculum to, and certify its completion by, any person seeking certification or to maintain certification.

 $\underline{(4)}$ (5) The department may enter into agreements with third-party providers to administer or implement all or part of the program.

Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.