

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

BILL: SPB 7002

INTRODUCER: For consideration by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee

SUBJECT: Water Management Districts

DATE: February 14, 2025

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Carroll	Rogers	EN	Pre-meeting

I. Summary:

SPB 7002 amends laws concerning water management district funding, budgeting, and business practices, as well as Everglades restoration projects more generally. The bill provides direct appropriations for listed Everglades restoration projects.

District Funding

The bill provides that water management districts may not use state funds as a local match for any state grant program unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

The bill authorizes a district to levy ad valorem taxes by referendum to finance the construction of capital improvement projects related to water supply, water quality, flood protection and floodplain management, and natural systems.

District projects in the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan would be funded through a new loan program. The bill authorizes the issuance of 20-year, interest-free loans to finance projects submitted by a district. The bill commits the lesser of 26.042 percent or \$100 million from the Indian Gaming Revenue Clearing Trust Fund for this purpose.

District Budgets

Concerning preliminary budgets: the bill requires each water management district to include a section on its capital improvement plan for the current fiscal year and the next fiscal year, which will be incorporated in the district's five-year capital improvement plan. The bill requires the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) to include a separate section in its preliminary budget for all projects within the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

Concerning tentative budgets: the bill authorizes the Legislative Budget Commission to reject district budget proposals for any portion of the budget funded with state appropriations and any individual project in a district's five-year capital improvement plan.

The bill requires SFWMD to incorporate the amount of state revenues appropriated for the fiscal year in the sections of its tentative budget document on the costs associated with the Everglades Construction Project and the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

District Business Practices

The bill prohibits a lobbyist or a principal from making, and a water management district governing board member, executive director, or district employee who qualifies as a local officer from knowingly accepting, any expenditure from a lobbyist for the purpose of lobbying.

The bill specifies that a quorum is necessary for a water management district governing board to conduct official business. It defines quorum as a majority of the members of the board, including appointed members and any vacancies.

For contractual services for the design, engineering, or construction of capital improvement projects costing \$1 million or more, the bill requires districts to give preference to the lowest responsible and responsive bid, proposal, or reply that includes a 10-year construction bond or that provides proof of a comparable financial assurance mechanism.

Everglades Restoration

The bill requires SFWMD to include the total estimated remaining cost to implement the comprehensive plan for the Central & Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study in its progress report on the comprehensive plan.

The bill provides that state and local members of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force may not include the assumption of a future availability of state funds over a certain amount in their recommendations for updates to the Integrated Delivery Schedule for Everglades restoration projects.

Everglades Restoration Funding

The bill includes Everglades Restoration funding for projects requested by the SFWMD for the 2025-2026 Fiscal Year totaling over \$750 million. Projects include:

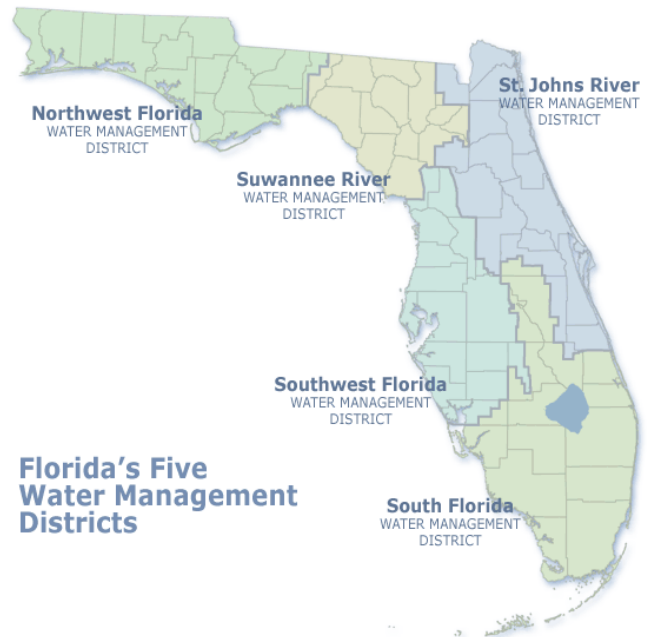
- C-111 South Dade;
- Indian River Lagoon South;
- Central Everglades Planning Project South;
- Central Everglades Planning Project North;
- Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project;
- Western Everglades Restoration Project;
- Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Project Planning and Design;
- Caloosahatchee River C-43 West Basin Storage;
- Central Everglades Planning Project Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir;
- Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program; and
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project Aquifer Storage and Recovery Wells.

II. Present Situation:

Water Management Districts

Florida's water management districts are responsible for administering water resources at a regional level.¹ Their core focus is on water supply (including alternative water supply and the water resource development projects identified in a district's regional water supply plans), water quality, flood protection and floodplain management, and natural systems.²

Each water management district is directed by a governing board.³ Each board includes nine members who reside in the district, except the Southwest Florida Water Management District board, which includes 13 members who reside in the district.⁴ The Governor is tasked with appointing board members, subject to Senate confirmation.⁵ Vacancies in governing boards prior to the expiration of the affected term must be filled for that term.⁶



Currently, the governing board for only one district – the St. Johns River Water Management District – has no vacancies.⁷ The Northwest Florida, Suwannee River, and South Florida water management districts have eight out of nine possible members. The Southwest Florida Water Management District has 12 out of 13 possible members.⁸

¹ Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), *Water Management Districts*, <https://floridadep.gov/owper/water-policy/content/water-management-districts> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025); section 373.069, F.S.

² DEP, *Water Management Districts*; s. 373.535(1)(a)2., F.S.

³ Section 373.073, F.S.

⁴ Section 373.073(1)(a), F.S.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Section 373.076, F.S.

⁷ Northwest Florida Water Management District, *Governing Board*, <https://nwfwater.com/about/governing-board/> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025); Suwannee River Water Management District, *Current Governing Board Members*, <https://www.mysuwanneeriver.com/134/Current-Board-Members> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025); St. Johns River Water Management District, *Governing Board*, <https://www.sjrwmd.com/governingboard/> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025); Southwest Florida Water Management District, *Governing Board*, <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/about/about-the-district/governing-board> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025); South Florida Water Management District, *Governing Board*, <https://www.sfwmd.gov/who-we-are/governing-board> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

⁸ *Id.*

A governing board is required to meet at least once a month and upon the call of the chair.⁹ There is no statutory language defining a quorum for district governing board purposes.¹⁰ The governing boards may conduct meetings by means of communications media technology.¹¹

Lobbying Water Management Districts and Ethics Investigations

Ethics laws concerning lobbying before water management districts require a lobbyist¹² to register with the district they intend to lobby.¹³ To register, a lobbyist must provide a statement signed by the principal¹⁴ or principal's representative stating that the lobbyist is authorized to represent the principal. The principal must also identify its main business on the authorization statement.¹⁵ The registration form requires each lobbyist to disclose certain information.¹⁶

The Commission on Ethics¹⁷ is required to investigate a lobbyist or principal if it receives allegations that the lobbyist or principal has failed to register with a district or has knowingly submitted false information in a report or registration.¹⁸

Water Management District Contracts

Water management districts are authorized in statute to purchase commodities and contractual services that have been procured pursuant to competitive bid, request for proposal, request for qualification, competitive selection, or competitive negotiation.¹⁹ This authorization does not extend to the purchase of commodities and contractual services that fall under the definition of "professional services" in s. 287.055, F.S.²⁰

Professional services are defined in the Consultants' Competitive Negotiation Act to include services within the scope of the practice of architecture, professional engineering, landscape architecture, or registered surveying and mapping.²¹ The Act requires a water management district to publicly announce when such professional services must be purchased for projects that

⁹ Section 373.079(7), F.S.

¹⁰ See section 373.079, F.S.

¹¹ Section 373.079(7), F.S. As used in s. 120.54(5)(b)2., F.S., communications media technology is "the electronic transmission of printed matter, audio, full-motion video, freeze-frame video, compressed video, and digital video by any method available."

¹² A lobbyist is a person who is employed and receives payment for the purpose of lobbying, or a person who is principally employed for governmental affairs by another person or governmental entity to lobby on behalf of that other person or governmental entity. Section 112.3215(1)(h), F.S.

¹³ Section 112.3261(2), F.S.

¹⁴ A principal is the person, firm, corporation, or other entity that employs or retains a lobbyist. Section 112.3215(1)(i), F.S.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ Section 112.3261(2)(a)-(d), F.S.

¹⁷ The Commission on Ethics is created in statute to "serve as guardian of the standards of conduct for the officers and employees of the state, and of a county, city, or other political subdivision of the state...and to serve as the independent commission provided for in s. 8(f), Art. II of the State Constitution." Section 112.320, F.S.

¹⁸ Section 112.3261(7), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 373.6075, F.S. Water management districts may purchase commodities and contractual services from the purchasing contracts of special districts, municipalities, counties, other political subdivisions, educational institutions, other states, nonprofit entities, purchasing cooperatives, or the federal government. *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Section 287.055(2)(a), F.S.

meet certain threshold amounts.²² For each proposed project, the district must select, in order of preference, at least three firms that are the most highly qualified to perform the required services.²³ To do this, the district must consider factors including, but not limited to, the ability level of professional personnel, whether a firm is a certified minority business enterprise, past performance, and willingness to meet time and budget requirements.²⁴

Water Management District Budget Development

The water management district fiscal year begins on October 1 and ends on September 30 of the following year.²⁵ On January 15 of each year, the water management districts must submit a preliminary budget for the next fiscal year for legislative review.²⁶ The Legislature may review each preliminary budget by March 1 and submit comments to the districts.²⁷ Any district that receives comments must respond in writing to the Legislature and the Governor by March 15.²⁸

Following the review of the preliminary budget, if the Legislature takes no action²⁹ by July 1, a water management district may proceed with the budget process.³⁰ By July 15 of each year, the budget officer of each district must develop a tentative budget and submit it for review and adoption by the governing board.³¹ By August 1, the tentative budget must also be submitted for review to the Legislature, the Governor, the chairs of all legislative committees and subcommittees that have substantive or fiscal jurisdiction over water management districts, the secretary of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the governing body of each county in which the district has jurisdiction or derives any funds for district operations.³² The tentative budget submission must include a description of any significant changes from the preliminary budget.³³

By September 5, the chairs of each legislative committee and subcommittee may submit comments and objections to the districts.³⁴ Each district's governing board must include its response in the record of the meeting in which the final budget is adopted.³⁵ The record must be transmitted to the Governor, the chairs of the legislative appropriations committees, and DEP.

²² Section 287.055(3)(a)1., F.S. Threshold amounts for purchasing categories are as follows: Category 1 is \$20,000, Category 2 is \$35,000, Category 3 is \$65,000, Category 4 is \$195,000, and Category 5 is \$325,000. Section 287.017, F.S.

²³ Section 287.055(4)(b), F.S.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ Section 373.536, F.S.

²⁶ Section 373.535(1)(a), F.S. The preliminary budget must be submitted to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairs of each legislative committee and subcommittee having substantive or fiscal jurisdiction over water management districts, as applicable. *Id.*

²⁷ Section 373.535(2)(a), (b), F.S.

²⁸ Section 373.535(2)(b), F.S.

²⁹ The Legislature is required to annually review districts' preliminary budgets to ensure that taxes authorized by ch. 373, F.S., continue to be in proportion to the benefits derived by the parcels of real estate within the districts. Based on the review, the Legislature can set the authorized maximum millage rate or the maximum amount of property tax revenue to be raised by each district in the next fiscal year from the taxes levied. Section 373.503(4), F.S.

³⁰ Section 373.535(2)(c), F.S.

³¹ Section 373.535(3), F.S.; section 373.536(2), F.S.

³² Section 373.536(5)(d), F.S. The tentative budget must also be posted on the district's website at least two days prior to budget hearings. *Id.*

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ Section 373.536(5)(f), F.S.

³⁵ *Id.*

Then, by December 15, the Executive Office of the Governor must file with the Legislature a report that summarizes its review of the tentative budget.³⁶

The Executive Office of the Governor may approve or disapprove all or part of the budget of each water management district.³⁷ The Legislative Budget Commission may also reject the following district budget proposals:

- A single purchase of land over \$10 million, except for land exchanges.
- Any cumulative purchase of land during a single fiscal year over \$50 million.
- Any issuance of debt on or after July 1, 2012.
- Program expenditures relating to salaries and benefits, expenses, operating capital outlay, number of authorized positions, and other personal services for public outreach activities, lobbying, management, and administration³⁸ in excess of 15 percent of a district's total annual budget.
- Any individual variances in the tentative budget over 25 percent from the preliminary budget.³⁹

Written disapproval of any provision in the tentative budget must be received by the district at least five business days before the final district budget adoption hearing.⁴⁰

After the final budget adoption hearing, each district must submit copies of the following documents to the Governor, the Legislature, the chairs of all legislative committees and subcommittees with substantive or fiscal jurisdiction over the districts, the secretary of DEP, and the governing board of each county in which the district has jurisdiction or derives any funds for the operation of the district:

- The adopted budget;
- A financial audit of the district's accounts and records;
- A five-year capital improvement plan, which will be included in the consolidated annual report⁴¹ and which must include expected sources of revenue for planned improvement; and
- A five-year water resource development work program.⁴²

Water Management District Budget Contents

Each preliminary budget must include the following:

- A section clearly identifying and justifying each proposed expenditure relating to salaries and benefits, expenses, operating capital outlay, number of authorized positions, and other personal services for public outreach activities, lobbying, management, and administration.⁴³ It must also identify the source of funds for each proposed expenditure.

³⁶ Section 373.536(5)(g), F.S.

³⁷ Section 373.536(5)(a), F.S.

³⁸ These expenditures are listed in s. 373.536(5)(e)4.e. and f., F.S.

³⁹ Section 373.536(5)(c), F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 373.536(5), F.S.

⁴¹ The consolidated annual report is required under the Florida Water Plan in section 373.036(7), F.S.

⁴² Section 373.536(6)(a), F.S.

⁴³ Section 373.535(1)(a), F.S.

- A section identifying the justification for proposed expenditures by core mission area of responsibility and the source of funds needed for activities related to water supply, water quality, flood protection and floodplain management, and natural systems.
- A section reviewing the adopted and proposed budget allocations by program area and the performance metrics of the prior year.
- An analysis of each preliminary budget to determine the adequacy of fiscal resources available to the district and the adequacy of proposed district expenditures relating to its core mission areas. The analysis must be based on the needs of each district for its core mission areas of responsibility.⁴⁴

If applicable, a preliminary budget must specify that a district's first obligation for payment is the debt service on bonds and certificates of participation.⁴⁵

Each preliminary budget must also include everything required in the tentative budget; the tentative budget must be based on the preliminary budget.⁴⁶ Both budgets must include, but are not limited to, the following information for the preceding fiscal year and the current fiscal year, and the proposed amounts for the upcoming fiscal year:

- The estimated amount of funds remaining at the beginning of the fiscal year which are obligated for the payment of outstanding commitments that are not completed.⁴⁷
- The estimated amount of unobligated funds or net cash balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, as well as an accounting of the source, balance, and projected future use of the unobligated funds and the estimated amount of funds that the district will raise through taxes or receive from other sources to meet the requirements of the district.
- The millage rates and the percentage increase above the rolled-back rate, an explanation of the reasons the increase is required, and the percentage increase in taxable value from new construction in the district.
- The salaries and benefits, expenses, operating capital outlay, number of authorized positions, other personal services, and estimated amounts in the district budget for certain enumerated program areas.
- The total estimated amount in the district budget for each program areas and for water resource, water supply, and alternative water supply development projects identified in the district's regional water supply plans.
- A description of each new, expanded, reduced, or eliminated program.
- The funding sources, including, but not limited to, ad valorem taxes, Surface Water Improvement and Management Program funds, other state funds, federal funds, and user and permit fees for each program area.⁴⁸

In addition to other program areas, the South Florida Water Management District must also include separate sections on costs associated with the Everglades Construction Project and the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.⁴⁹

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ Section 373.535(1)(b), F.S.

⁴⁶ Section 373.535(1)(a), F.S.; Section 373.536(5)(e), F.S.

⁴⁷ Section 373.536(5)(e), F.S.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ *Id.*

Water Management District Taxes

General regulatory and administrative functions of the water management districts benefit all of the people of the state and therefore those functions may be financed by general appropriations. Water resources programs of the districts that are of particular benefit to limited groups of people should be financed by the people who are most directly benefited.⁵⁰ Because of this policy, water management districts may finance their activities in part through ad valorem taxes.⁵¹

The Florida Constitution sets maximum millage rates for water management purposes.⁵² The constitutional maximum millage rate is 0.05 mill for the northwest portion of the state and 1.0 mill for the rest of the state.⁵³ This millage may only be levied by the water management districts.⁵⁴

Water management districts may, if appropriate, separate the taxes they levy into a millage necessary for the purposes of the district and a millage necessary for financing basin functions.⁵⁵ Notwithstanding any other law, and subject to annual legislative review in the preliminary budgets of each district, the maximum total millage rates for district and basin purposes are as follows:

- Northwest Florida Water Management District: 0.05 mill.
- Suwannee River Water Management District: 0.75 mill.
- St. Johns River Water Management District: 0.60 mill.
- Southwest Florida Water Management District: 1.0 mill.⁵⁶ In the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the maximum millage assessed for district purposes may not exceed 50 percent of the total authorized millage if there are one or more basins in the district, and the maximum millage assessed for basin purposes may not exceed 50 percent of the total authorized millage.⁵⁷
- South Florida Water Management District: 0.80 mill.⁵⁸ The apportionment of taxes raised by the South Florida Water Management District is a maximum of 40 percent for district purposes and a maximum of 60 percent for basin purposes.⁵⁹

Resilience Funding

The Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan is a three-year plan consisting of ranked projects that address risks of flooding and sea level rise to coastal and inland

⁵⁰ Section 373.503(1), F.S.

⁵¹ *Id.* An ad valorem tax is a tax imposed on the value of property. Ad valorem taxes are commonly imposed by states, counties, and cities on real estate. These taxes are levied on property in proportion to its value, as determined by assessment or appraisal. West's Tax Law Dictionary §A530.

⁵² FLA. CONST. art. VII, s. 9(b).

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ Section 373.503(2)(a), F.S.

⁵⁵ Section 373.503(3), F.S. Basin functions include: preparing engineering plans for water resources development and holding related public hearings, developing and preparing the overall basin plan for secondary water control facilities, budgeting, considering and approval of final construction plans for works that will be constructed within the basin, managing basin affairs, and planning for and providing water supply and transmission facilities for water supply. Section 373.0695(1), F.S.

⁵⁶ Section 373.503(3)(a), F.S.

⁵⁷ Section 373.503(3)(c), F.S.

⁵⁸ Section 373.503(3)(a), F.S.

⁵⁹ Section 373.503(3)(b), F.S.

communities in the state.⁶⁰ Local government and certain local districts may submit projects for funding. Water management districts may also submit projects for inclusion in the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan.⁶¹

Each project included in the plan must have a minimum 50 percent cost share unless the project assists or is within a community eligible for a reduced cost share.⁶² The total amount of funding proposed for each year of the plan may not be less than \$100 million.⁶³ The Legislature must review and, subject to appropriation, approve funding.⁶⁴

The Resilient Florida Trust Fund is a source of funding for the Statewide Flooding and Sea-Level Rise Resilience Plan, including costs to operate the grant program, to develop the plan, and to provide grants to regional resilience coalitions.⁶⁵ The Resilient Florida Trust Fund is scheduled to be terminated on July 1, 2025.

As of 2024, revenues from the gaming compact between the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the State of Florida are distributed in part to the Resilient Florida Trust Fund for the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan.⁶⁶ Specifically, the lesser of 26.042 percent or \$100 million each fiscal year is deposited into the Resilient Florida Trust Fund for the plan.⁶⁷ Additionally, the Resilient Florida Trust Fund is funded by a percentage of documentary stamp tax revenues.⁶⁸ These funds may be used for planning and project grants.⁶⁹

The South Florida Water Management District

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) was created in 1949 and is the oldest and largest of Florida's water management districts.⁷⁰ SFWMD covers 16 counties and stretches from Orlando at its northernmost point to the Florida Keys at its southernmost point. It is responsible for managing the water resources for 9 million residents by balancing and improving flood control, water supply, water quality, and natural systems.⁷¹

Pursuant to its mission, SFWMD manages the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Project.⁷² The C&SF Project was authorized in 1948 to provide flood control, water supply, saltwater intrusion prevention, fish and wildlife preservation, recreation, and navigation in Central and South Florida.⁷³ The C&SF Project includes over 2,100 miles of canals and levees, 918 water

⁶⁰ Section 380.093(5)(a), F.S.

⁶¹ Section 380.093(5)(a), F.S.

⁶² Section 380.093(5)(e), F.S.

⁶³ Section 380.093(5)(h), F.S.

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ Section 380.0935(2), F.S.

⁶⁶ Section 380.095(2), F.S.; ch. 2024-58, Laws of Fla.

⁶⁷ Section 380.095(2)(c), F.S.

⁶⁸ Section 201.15(4)(g), F.S.

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ SFWMD, *Who We Are*, <https://www.sfwmd.gov/who-we-are> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² SFWMD, *2024 Consolidated Annual Report on Flood Resiliency*, 2 (Oct. 2024), available at https://www.sfwmd.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Flood_Resiliency_SFWMD_2024_Consolidated_Annual_Report.pdf.

⁷³ SFWMD and USACE, *C&SF Project Comprehensive Review Study Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*, i, 1-1 (April 1999), available at

control structures, and 89 pump stations.⁷⁴ Much of this infrastructure is over 60 years old and SFWMD has determined that it will need repair or replacement to address the risk of more frequent and significant flooding.⁷⁵

Everglades Restoration

At one time, the Everglades system covered well over 7 million acres of South Florida.⁷⁶ Water flowed uninterrupted from the Kissimmee River to Lake Okeechobee through the “River of Grass” that was the Everglades and then on to the Biscayne Bay estuaries, the Ten Thousand Islands, and Florida Bay.⁷⁷ By the early 1900s, land in the Everglades was being drained to make room for agriculture and development, with little concern for the increasingly damaged ecosystem.⁷⁸

Early conservationists, scientists, and other advocates, however, were concerned about the environmental degradation and with their support, the Everglades National Park was created in 1947.⁷⁹ The following year, Congress authorized the C&SF Project.⁸⁰ The Project addressed flood control, regional water supply, prevention of saltwater intrusion, water supply to Everglades National Park, wildlife preservation, recreation, and navigation.⁸¹ The Project initially focused on the construction of levees and canals, water control structures, pump stations, and other projects.⁸²

In spite of its stated purpose, the construction and operation of the C&SF Project had unintended adverse effects on the Everglades system.⁸³ Some of these included extreme fluctuations in the water levels of Lake Okeechobee, extreme fluctuations in the salinity levels of the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie estuaries caused by major changes in freshwater discharges, detrimental changes in hydrologic conditions in freshwater wetland habitats, and fluctuations in the salinity levels of Florida and Biscayne bays caused by unsuitable freshwater flows. Wading bird populations are indicative of ecosystem health; by 1999, those populations had decreased by 85-90 percent and were steadily declining.⁸⁴ Further, the C&SF Project created water supply shortages in Central and South Florida during dry periods, because the canals drained water off the land too quickly without allowing for storage.⁸⁵

https://www.sfwmd.gov/sites/default/files/documents/CENTRAL_AND_SOUTHERN_FLORIDA_PROJECT_COMPREHENSIVE_REVIEW_STUDY.pdf.

⁷⁴ SFWMD, 2024 *Consolidated Annual Report on Flood Resiliency* at 2.

⁷⁵ *Id.*

⁷⁶ SFWMD, *Everglades*, <https://www.sfwmd.gov/our-work/everglades> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

⁷⁷ *Id.*; National Park Service, *Everglades*, <https://www.nps.gov/ever/learn/historyculture/index.htm> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

⁷⁸ *Id.*

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ The Flood Control Act of 1948. Pub. L. No. 858, s. 203, 62 Stat. 1176.

⁸¹ SFWMD and USACE, *C&SF Project Comprehensive Review Study Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement* at i.

⁸² *Id.*; SFWMD, 2024 *Consolidated Annual Report on Flood Resiliency* at 2.

⁸³ *Id.* at iii.

⁸⁴ *Id.*

⁸⁵ *Id.* at iii.

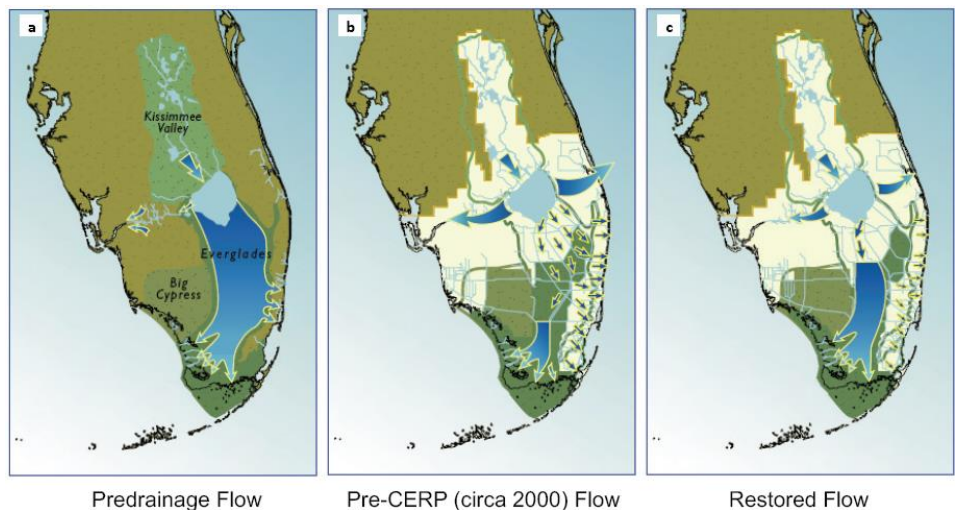
Due to increasing concerns about the environmental consequences of the C&SF Project, Congress authorized the Comprehensive Review Study (Restudy) in 1992 and 1996.⁸⁶ The Restudy reexamined the C&SF Project to evaluate modifications that would help restore the Everglades ecosystem. Following the reexamination of the C&SF Project, the Restudy recommended a comprehensive plan that included structural and operational changes to the project in 1999.⁸⁷

During this same period, in response to litigation surrounding the water quality of water flowing into the Everglades Protection Area, the State of Florida adopted the Everglades Forever Act and began to implement the Everglades Construction Project, which focused on the construction of stormwater treatment areas and implementation of best management practices to improve water quality flowing south.⁸⁸

In response to the Restudy, Congress authorized the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) in the Water Resources Development Act of 2000.⁸⁹ CERP is a framework for modifications and

operational changes to the C&SF Project that are necessary to restore, preserve, and protect the South Florida ecosystem, while providing for other water-related needs of the region, including water supply and flood protection.⁹⁰ CERP contains over 68 individual components comprising more than 50 projects.⁹¹

These components improve



⁸⁶ SFWMD and USACE, *C&SF Project Comprehensive Review Study Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement* at 1-3.

⁸⁷ *Id.* at ii.

⁸⁸ See, s. 373.4592(2)(g) defining the Everglades Construction Project as a project described in the February 15, 1994, conceptual design document together with construction and operation schedules on file with the South Florida Water Management District, except as modified by this section and further described in the Long-Term Plan. South Florida Water Management District, *Conceptual Design Document* (1994), available at <https://www.sfwmd.gov/sites/default/files/documents/epp%20conceptual%20design.pdf>; DEP, *Everglades Forever Act*, <https://floridadep.gov/owper/eco-restoration/content/everglades-forever-act-efa> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

⁸⁹ Water Resources Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-541, s. 601, 114 Stat. 2680 (2000); U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Central & Southern Florida (C&SF) Project*, <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/About/Congressional-Fact-Sheets-2024/C-SF-Project-C/> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

⁹⁰ National Park Service, *Everglades: Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP)*, <https://www.nps.gov/ever/learn/nature/cerp.htm> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

⁹¹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Central & Southern Florida (C&SF) Project*; see generally SFWMD and USACE, *C&SF Project Comprehensive Review Study Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*. The April 1999 Central and Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, commonly known as the “Yellow Book,” contains the original CERP plan authorized by Congress. The plan identifies CERP components using a code of letters.

delivery and timing within the Everglades system by increasing the size of natural areas, improving water quality, releasing water to mimic historical flow patterns, and storing and distributing water for urban, agricultural, and ecological uses.⁹² CERP covers around 18,000 square miles, including all or part of 18 counties in central and southern Florida.⁹³

The federal legislation provides the framework for CERP as a 50/50 cost-share program between the state and federal government.⁹⁴ The Army Corps of Engineers is the federal sponsor for the partnership and SFWMD is the lead non-federal sponsor.⁹⁵ The agencies track the cost-sharing based on their total respective spending on CERP initiatives. In 2009, the Army Corps of Engineers and SFWMD executed a Master Agreement, an umbrella agreement for CERP projects that established conditions for cost-sharing and for project partnership agreements.⁹⁶ Project partnership agreements establish project-specific responsibilities for the implementing agencies and provide project-specific credit to SFWMD for its land acquisition and project construction efforts completed prior to the agreement.⁹⁷ At the time of the agreement, the State of Florida and SFWMD had invested approximately \$2.4 billion for CERP, including approximately \$300 million for construction.⁹⁸

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force

Congress established the intergovernmental South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force in 1996.⁹⁹ The task force brings together federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies involved in Everglades restoration.¹⁰⁰ There are 15 members of the task force, including seven federal, two Tribal, and six state and local government representatives at the senior leadership level.¹⁰¹ The task force's role is to coordinate the conservation, restoration, and research efforts for the Everglades ecosystem.¹⁰² To coordinate restoration projects, the task force compiles the Integrated Delivery Schedule.¹⁰³

⁹² *Restudy*, at vii-x.

⁹³ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Central & Southern Florida (C&SF) Project*. The figure on this page shows the changing water flow in the Everglades. National Academy of Sciences, *Progress Toward Restoring the Everglades: Ninth Biennial Review – 2022*, 24 (2022), available at <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/read/26706/chapter/4#24>.

⁹⁴ Water Resources Development Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-541, s. 601(e), 114 Stat. 2684 (2000).

⁹⁵ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Central & Southern Florida (C&SF) Project*.

⁹⁶ See SFWMD, *News Release: Momentum for Everglades Restoration Continues with Historic State-Federal Agreements* (Aug. 13, 2009), available at https://www.sfwmd.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nr_2009_0813_master_agreement.pdf.

⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ Everglades Restoration, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Everglades Restoration Initiatives (OERI), *The South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force: About Us*, <https://www.evergladesrestoration.gov/overview> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

¹⁰⁰ South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, *2022 Biennial Report*, i (Dec. 2022), available at <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d5179e7e42ca1000117872f/t/63a493a62905c4171d028c83/1671730088082/December+2022+Final+Biennial+Report.pdf>.

¹⁰¹ Department of the Interior, *South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force Charter*, 2-3 (Sept. 2023), available at <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d5179e7e42ca1000117872f/t/651d6ab2891e7229053fdd4/1696426676989/Charter.pdf>.

¹⁰² South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, *2022 Biennial Report* at i.

¹⁰³ *Id.* at 2.

The Integrated Delivery Schedule lists Everglades restoration projects to reflect upcoming design and program schedules and programmatic costs.¹⁰⁴ The image on this page is included in the 2024 Integrated Delivery Schedule update and shows the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration investment through fiscal year 2023.¹⁰⁵ The Integrated Delivery Schedule does not include the funding needed for completed work or land acquisition.¹⁰⁶ Further, it does not require agency action and is not a decision document.¹⁰⁷

The Integrated Delivery Schedule serves the purpose of the Master Implementation Sequencing Plan described in the original CERP plan.¹⁰⁸ CERP requires the Army Corps of Engineers and SFWMD, in consultation with other federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies to develop the Master Implementation Sequencing Plan, which provides sequencing and scheduling for the implementation of all included projects based on the best scientific, technical, funding, contracting, and other information available. The Army Corps of Engineers and SFWMD must also consult with the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force in preparing the Master Implementation Sequencing Plan.¹⁰⁹

SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (SFER) INVESTMENT THROUGH FY2023 (Millions)					
	FEDERAL			NON-FEDERAL	
	USACE	DOI	TOTAL	MULTIPLE AGENCIES	GRAND TOTAL
Modified Water Deliveries to ENP	\$ 78	\$ 317	\$ 395	-	\$ 395
Critical Projects	\$ 89	-	\$ 89	\$ 88	\$ 177
Kissimmee River Restoration	\$ 487	-	\$ 487	\$ 438	\$ 925
C&SF Non-CERP	\$ 788	\$ 52	\$ 840	\$ 227	\$ 1,067
C&SF CERP	\$ 2,524	\$ 112	\$ 2,637	\$ 2,823	\$ 5,460
C&SF CERP, to be credited	-	-	-	\$ 984	\$ 984
TOTAL SFER	\$ 3,965	\$ 482	\$ 4,446	\$ 4,560	\$ 9,008
Herbert Hoover Dike	\$ 1,559	-	\$ 1,559	\$ 100	\$ 1,659
Restoration Strategies and ECP	-	-	-	\$ 2,612	\$ 2,612

State Funding for Everglades Restoration

State funding for Everglades restoration projects made through general appropriations and through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund within DEP.¹¹⁰ The Land Acquisition Trust Fund is designated in the Florida Constitution to receive certain documentary stamp tax revenues.¹¹¹ For fiscal year 2023-2024, \$1.1 billion was deposited into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund from documentary stamp tax revenues.¹¹² Funds distributed into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund must be applied first to pay debt service or to fund debt service reserve funds, rebate obligations, or

¹⁰⁴ *Id.*; South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, *Integrated Delivery Schedule 2024 Update*, 1 (2024), available at https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d5179e7e42ca1000117872f/t/6759afacafb52e728f61dd9d/1733930924242/IDS_2024.pdf; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Integrated Delivery Schedule*, <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/Ecosystem-Restoration/Integrated-Delivery-Schedule/> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

¹⁰⁵ South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, *Integrated Delivery Schedule 2024 Update* at 1.

¹⁰⁶ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Integrated Delivery Schedule*.

¹⁰⁷ *Id.*; South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, *Integrated Delivery Schedule 2024 Update* at 1.

¹⁰⁸ South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, *Integrated Delivery Schedule 2024 Update* at 1.

¹⁰⁹ 33 CFR §385.30.

¹¹⁰ Section 375.041, F.S.

¹¹¹ Section 373.041(1), F.S.

¹¹² Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *Conference Results: Documentary Stamp Tax Collections and Distributions*, 1 (Aug. 2024), available at <https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/docstamp/docstampresults.pdf>.

other amounts payable with respect to Florida Forever bonds.¹¹³ Of the funds remaining, but before funds may be appropriated, pledged, or dedicated for other uses:

- A minimum of the lesser of 25 percent of the funds remaining after the payment of debt service or \$200 million annually for Everglades projects that implement CERP, the Long-Term Plan, or the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program, with priority given to Everglades restoration projects that reduce harmful discharges of water from Lake Okeechobee to the St. Lucie or Caloosahatchee estuaries in a timely manner. From these funds, the following specified distributions are required:
 - \$32 million annually through the 2023-2024 fiscal year for the Long-Term Plan;
 - After deducting the \$32 million, the minimum of the lesser of 76.5 percent of the remainder or \$100 million annually through the 2025-2026 fiscal year for CERP; and
 - Any remaining funds for Everglades projects under CERP, the Long-Term Plan, or the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program.
- A minimum of the lesser of 7.6 percent of the funds remaining after the payment of debt service or \$50 million annually for spring restoration, protection, and management projects;
- \$5 million annually through the 2025-2026 fiscal year to the St. Johns River Water Management District for projects dedicated to the restoration of Lake Apopka;
- \$64 million to the Everglades Trust Fund in the 2018-2019 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, for the Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir project and any funds remaining in any fiscal year shall be made available only for Phase II of the C-51 Reservoir Project or projects that implement CERP, the Long Term Plan, or the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program; and
- \$50 million annually to SFWMD for the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project.
- \$100 million annually to DEP for the acquisition of land.

Then, any remaining moneys are authorized to be appropriated for the purposes set forth in Art. X, s. 28 of the State Constitution.¹¹⁴

Restoration Projects Funded in the Bill

The Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP) includes a phased, comprehensive, and innovative protection program that involves the creation of watershed protection plans to improve the quality, quantity, timing, and distribution of water in the northern Everglades ecosystem.¹¹⁵ NEEPP includes the Lake Okeechobee, St. Lucie, and Caloosahatchee watershed protection plans. The plan for each watershed requires research and monitoring, best management practices implementation, refinement of current regulations, and structural and nonstructural projects.¹¹⁶

The Western Everglades Restoration Project will use a series of water management and water quality features and will make alterations to existing canals and levees to improve the quantity,

¹¹³ Section 373.041(3)(a), F.S.

¹¹⁴ Section 375.041(2)(b), F.S.

¹¹⁵ Section 373.4595, F.S.; SFWMD, *Northern Everglades Watershed Protection Plans (WPPs)*, <https://www.sfwmd.gov/our-work/wpps> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

timing, quality, and distribution of water in the western Everglades.¹¹⁷ The project will restore sheet flow across the Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation and into Big Cypress National Park, provide flood protection on Seminole Tribal lands, and ensure that the water is meeting water quality standards.¹¹⁸

The C-111 South Dade Project is a CERP project that will restore hydrologic conditions in Taylor Slough and the eastern panhandle of Everglades National Park, while also providing flood protection in southern Dade County.¹¹⁹ It will include the construction of a hydraulic ridge to prevent groundwater from seeping out of Everglades National Park, which will allow additional water to flow south into Florida Bay.¹²⁰

The Indian River Lagoon-South Restoration Project is projected to reverse the damaging effects of pollution and large freshwater discharges into the Indian River Lagoon.¹²¹ The project will feature an aboveground storage reservoir, stormwater treatment areas, restored wetlands, and muck removal.¹²²

The Central Everglades Planning Project will increase storage, treatment, and conveyance of water south of Lake Okeechobee, remove canals and levees in the Everglades, and retain water in Everglades National Park to prevent flooding.¹²³ Due to the size and complexity of the project, it has been divided into three implementation phases, two of which are “North” and “South.” The North Phase includes project features in the northern Water Conservation Area 3A and the South Phase includes project features in the southern Water Conservation Areas 3A and 3B, as well as Everglades National Park.¹²⁴ The project also includes construction of the 240,000 acre-foot Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir and a 6,500 acre-foot stormwater treatment area.¹²⁵

The Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project is a CERP project that will restore and sustain the overall quantity, quality, timing, and distribution of fresh water to the federally designated “National Wild and Scenic” Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River.¹²⁶ It will also reconnect the wetlands and watersheds that make up the Loxahatchee River headwaters. The

¹¹⁷ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Western Everglades Restoration Project*, <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/WERP/> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

¹¹⁸ *Id.*

¹¹⁹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *C-111 South Dade Project*, <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/C111SouthDade/> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

¹²⁰ *Id.*

¹²¹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Indian River Lagoon-South: Facts and Information*, 1 (Nov. 2022), available at <https://usace.contentdm.oclc.org/utis/getfile/collection/p16021coll11/id/5921>.

¹²² *Id.*

¹²³ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Central Everglades Planning Project*, <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/Ecosystem-Restoration/Central-Everglades-Planning-Project/#:~:text=The%20Central%20Everglades%20Planning%20Project%20will%20identify%20and,is%20a%20major%20component%20of%20this%20planning%20effort> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

¹²⁴ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Central Everglades Planning Project South*, <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/CEPPSouth/> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

¹²⁵ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Central Everglades Planning Project – Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) Reservoir*, <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/CEPPEAA/> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

¹²⁶ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project*, <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/Ecosystem-Restoration/Loxahatchee-River-Watershed-Restoration-Project/> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

Project area includes approximately 753 square miles in central and northern Palm Beach County and southern Martin County.¹²⁷

The Caloosahatchee River C-43 West Basin Storage Reservoir is a CERP project that will store approximately 170,000 acre-feet of stormwater runoff and releases from Lake Okeechobee.¹²⁸ The added storage will reduce the volume of discharges from Lake Okeechobee to the Caloosahatchee Estuary during the wet season and will provide added flow to the estuary during the dry season.¹²⁹

The Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project includes the installation of up to 55 aquifer storage and recovery wells in northern Everglades watersheds that will reduce harmful discharges from Lake Okeechobee to the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie estuaries.¹³⁰ The project is designed to increase water storage capacity in the watershed, resulting in improved Lake Okeechobee water levels, improved quantity, timing, and distribution of water to the northern estuaries, improved water supply for existing legal Lake Okeechobee Service Area users, and to restore wetlands within the project area.¹³¹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 112.3261, F.S., which regulates lobbying before water management districts. The bill requires the Commission on Ethics to investigate a lobbyist or principal if the Commission receives a complaint alleging that the lobbyist or principal has made a prohibited expenditure. The bill defines “expenditure” as a payment, distribution, loan, advance, reimbursement, deposit, or anything of value made by a lobbyist or principal for the purpose of lobbying.¹³²

The bill also prohibits, notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a lobbyist or principal from making, directly or indirectly, and a district governing board member, executive director, or any district employee who is a local officer¹³³ from knowingly accepting, directly or indirectly, any expenditure.

¹²⁷ *Id.*

¹²⁸ SFWMD, *C-43 West Basin Storage Reservoir Water Quality Component Working Group*, <https://www.sfwmd.gov/our-work/c43waterqualitystudy> (last visited Feb. 14, 2025).

¹²⁹ *Id.*

¹³⁰ SFWMD, *2024 South Florida Environmental Report* at 8A-25.

¹³¹ USACE, *Integrated Project Implementation Report and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement*, <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/LOWRP/> (last visited Feb. 14 2025).

¹³² The term does not include contributions or expenditures reported pursuant to state campaign financing law, federal election law, campaign-related personal services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering their time, any other contribution or expenditure made by or to a political party or an affiliated party committee, or any other contribution or expenditure made by political organizations that are exempt under 26 U.S.C. § 527 or certain non-profit civic leagues or organizations that are exempt under 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(4). “Expenditure” has the same meaning as it does in s. 112.3215, F.S.

¹³³ “Local officer” is defined in s. 112.3145(1), F.S., to mean every person who is elected to office in any political subdivision of the state, and every person who is appointed to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term in such elected office; any appointed member of the listed boards, councils, commissions, authorities, or other bodies of any county, municipality, school district, independent special district, or other political subdivision of the state; and any person holding one or more position, as listed.

Section 2 amends s. 373.079, F.S., to specify requirements for water management district governing board quorums. The bill states that a quorum is necessary for a governing board to conduct official business. The bill defines a quorum as a majority of all possible members of a governing board, which includes appointed members and any vacancies.

The bill requires a board member's appearance at a board meeting to be counted for the determination of a quorum, whether they appear in person or through the use of communication media technology. The bill specifies that action may be taken by the governing board only upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the governing board.

The bill clarifies a citation.

Section 3 amends the annual reporting requirements in s. 373.470, F.S., which is the Everglades Restoration Investment Act.

The Everglades Restoration Investment Act currently requires the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), in cooperation with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), to provide a detailed report on progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive plan,¹³⁴ including the status of all project components initiated after the effective date of the Everglades Restoration Investment Act or after the date of the last detailed report, whichever is later.

The bill additionally requires the report to include the total estimated remaining cost to implement the comprehensive plan, as well as the applicable performance indicators of all project components. The bill requires project components to be subdivided in the report into the following categories based on the project's status:

- Planning and design phase.
- Construction phase, for which the performance indicators must include, but are not limited to, whether the project is on time and on budget based on a schedule performance index.
- Operational phase, for which the performance indicators must include, but are not limited to, whether the project is operating in accordance with the draft operating manual included in the project implementation report, and an explanation of any significant modification to the final project operating manual.
- Pending projects phase, which includes project components that have not yet entered the planning or design phase.

The bill removes the requirement that only project components initiated after certain dates must be included in the report.

The bill also addresses the Integrated Delivery Schedule. It provides that, in order to ensure accountability in the planning process, the Integrated Delivery Schedule must be developed to maximize the achievement of the goals and purposes of the comprehensive plan at the earliest possible time and to the extent practicable given funding, engineering, and other contractual

¹³⁴ The "comprehensive plan" is the recommended comprehensive plan contained in the Central and Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study's *Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*. For more information, see the "Everglades Restoration" section of this analysis.

constraints. The bill prohibits state and local members of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force from including in their recommendations for Integrated Delivery Schedule updates the assumption of future availability of state funds above amounts provided by the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

Section 4 amends s. 373.501, F.S., to prohibit water management districts from using state funds as a local match for any state grant program, unless the funds have been specifically appropriated to the water management district for that purpose.

Section 5 amends s. 373.503, F.S., to clarify that a water management district may levy ad valorem taxes by resolution adopted by a majority vote of its governing board¹³⁵ and to authorize a district to levy ad valorem taxes by referendum.

The bill provides that a district may, by referendum, levy separate ad valorem taxes on property within the district or basin to finance the construction of capital improvement projects related to:

- Water supply, including alternative water supply and water resource development projects identified in the water management district's regional water supply plans,
- Water quality,
- Flood protection and floodplain management, and
- Natural systems.

To finance capital improvement projects through separate ad valorem taxes, a district governing board must adopt a resolution to be approved by a majority vote of the electors in the district or basin voting in a referendum held at a general election.¹³⁶

The bill requires the resolution to include the millage that will be levied, a description of the capital improvement projects, the expected completion date for each project, and the date when the millage will expire. The millage may not be levied beyond the date of a project's expected date of completion.

The bill allows the millage to be levied up to an amount that, when it is combined with the millage levied by an adopted resolution, does not exceed maximum total millage rates.¹³⁷ Following approval by a majority vote in a general election, the resolution will take effect on January 1. The bill directs the referendum to be conducted consistent with the laws governing bond referenda.¹³⁸

¹³⁵ Current law authorizes a district to levy ad valorem taxes on property within the district, however the current statutory language does not specify that this is done by resolution adopted by a majority vote of its governing board.

¹³⁶ A General election is "an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered years, for the purpose of filling national, state, county, and district offices and for voting on constitutional amendments not otherwise provided for by law." Section 97.021(17), F.S.

¹³⁷ The maximum millage rates for district and basin purposes are provided in section 373.501(3)(c), F.S., and are 0.05 mill. for the Northwest Florida Water Management District, 0.75 mill. for the Suwannee River Water Management District, 0.6 mill. for the St. Johns Water Management District, 1.0 mill. for the Southwest Florida Water Management District, and 0.80 mill. for the South Florida Water Management District.

¹³⁸ As provided in sections 100.201-.351, F.S.

The bill specifies that the millage raised by SFWMD by a majority vote in a general election is excluded from the current statutory requirement that SFWMD must direct no more than 40 percent of its ad valorem tax income to district purposes and no more than 60 percent to basin purposes.

Section 6 amends s. 373.535, F.S., to require each water management district to include in its preliminary budget a section that includes the district's capital improvement plan for the current fiscal year and the next fiscal year, which will be incorporated as part of its 5-year capital improvement plan. The bill requires this section to include the following information for each project in the capital improvement plan:

- Estimated beginning and ending date.
- Current status, such as planning, construction, or operations.
- Funding distribution, broken down by federal, state, or other.
- Total cost of the project.
- Whether the project is funded from reserves.
- Total expenditures made to date, by fiscal year.
- Current year estimated expenditures.
- Annual budget, including future budget requests, until project completion, by funding source.
- Project description.
- State program code, such as operations and maintenance or ecosystems restoration.

The bill also requires SFWMD to include a separate section in its preliminary budget for all projects within the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. The information must be provided on a project-by-project basis, must include the source of funds, and must include, for each project, the following:

- The project title and a brief description.
- The total estimated cost of the project, broken down by federal and nonfederal sponsor obligations. The local sponsor obligations must be further broken down by state and district obligations.
- The timeline for the project.
- The total expenditures to date and estimated remaining expenditures needed for project completion.
- The estimate for expenditures for the current year and the next year by source of fund.
- For expenditures funded by state appropriations, SFWMD must indicate which fiscal year the appropriation is from. In estimating expenditures for the next fiscal year, SFWMD may only incorporate state revenues in an amount up to the funds provided for Everglades restoration projects in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.¹³⁹ SFWMD may incorporate state revenues beyond what is authorized in statute only if the district commits district revenues on a dollar-for-dollar basis for any amount over the amount specifically provided in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

Section 7 amends s. 373.536, F.S., relating to the content and submission of water management district tentative budgets. The bill authorizes the Legislative Budget Commission to reject any individual part of a water management district's tentative budget that is funded with state

¹³⁹ Specific amounts can be found in section 375.041(3)(b)1., 4., and 5., F.S.

appropriations, as well as any individual project in a district's 5-year capital improvement plan. The Legislative Budget Commission may not reject specifically appropriated proposals.

Current law requires SFWMD to include separate sections on costs associated with the Everglades Construction Project and the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan in its tentative budget. The bill adds that these sections must incorporate the amount of state revenues appropriated for the fiscal year.

The bill requires a water management district's tentative budget to include its capital improvement plan for the current fiscal year and the next fiscal year, in the same format as required in the preliminary budget.

Section 8 amends s. 373.6075, F.S., to provide that for contractual services for the design, engineering, or construction of capital improvement projects costing \$1 million or more, a water management district must give preference to the lowest responsible and responsive bid, proposal, or reply that includes a 10-year construction bond or that provides proof of a comparable financial assurance mechanism, which has been defined by district rule.

The bill explains that the purpose of the 10-year construction bond or comparable financial assurance mechanism is to ensure that the capital improvement project functions as it was designed to function for at least 10 years. It directs that, for the purpose of the competitive selection process for certain professional services,¹⁴⁰ the agency¹⁴¹ must consider whether a firm has included in its bid, proposal, or reply a 10-year construction bond or proof of a comparable financial assurance mechanism.

Section 9 amends the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan in s. 380.093, F.S. Current law requires the Plan to consist of ranked projects that address risks of flooding and sea level rise. The bill requires all of the eligible projects submitted by a water management district to be ranked on a separate list.

Current law requires each project included in the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan to have a minimum 50 percent cost-share, with an exception for projects that assist or are within a community eligible for a reduced cost share. The bill adds an exception for projects submitted by a water management district because water management district projects included in the plan will be financed by the loan program described below.

The bill provides that the total amount of funding proposed for each year of the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan may include funds that have been repaid by a water management district for projects submitted by the district. The only funding a water management district may receive under the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan is through the loan program created by the bill.

¹⁴⁰ Section 287.055(4), F.S. (Consultant's Competitive Negotiation Act)

¹⁴¹ The term agency is defined in the Consultant's Competitive Negotiation Act as "the state, a state agency, a municipality, a political subdivision, a school district, or a school board." Section 387.055(2)(b), F.S.

The loan program authorizes DEP to issue 20-year, interest-free loans to finance projects submitted by a water management district. These loans must be issued through promissory notes or another form of written agreement evidencing an obligation to repay the borrowed funds to DEP. The district may borrow funds made available pursuant to this section and may pledge any revenues or other adequate security available to it, other than state revenues, to repay any funds borrowed. The loans must be repaid in equal installments for no more than 20 years, which commences within 12 months after the execution of the loan agreement.

The bill further authorizes DEP to impose a penalty of six percent of the amount due for delinquent loan payments, in addition to charging the cost to handle and process the debt. The bill provides that penalty interest accrues on any amount due and payable beginning on the 30th day following the date the payment was due. DEP may not issue additional state loans or grants to a water management district that defaults under the terms of its loan agreement until its default has been remedied.

The bill authorizes DEP to adopt rules to implement the revolving loan program.

Section 10 amends the Resilient Florida Trust Fund in s. 380.0935, F.S. The bill directs DEP to create and maintain a separate account in the trust fund for funds received from the gaming compact between the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the State of Florida.¹⁴² These funds must be used to administer a revolving loan program for water management district projects included in the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan.

The bill provides that all repayments must be returned to the revolving loan program and made available for other water management district projects in the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan. Funds appropriated for the loan program are not subject to reversion.

Section 11 amends s. 380.095, F.S., to direct the distribution of funds deposited in the Indian Gaming Revenue Clearing Trust Fund. The lesser of 26.042 percent or \$100 million per fiscal year is distributed into the Resilient Florida Trust Fund for the projects in the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan. The bill specifies that these funds must be distributed into the fund for the revolving loan program for water management district projects included in the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan.

Section 12 appropriates for the 2025-2026 fiscal year \$236,665,971 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund and \$64 million in recurring funds and \$328,684,029 in nonrecurring funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

These funds are appropriated to DEP and must be distributed to SFWMD for the planning, design, engineering, and construction of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. The funds must be allocated in the following fixed capital outlay appropriation categories:

- For nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund:
 - C-111 South Dade - \$69,473,191.
 - Indian River Lagoon South - \$65,905,639.
 - Central Everglades Planning Project South - \$15,330,142.

¹⁴² Funds are distributed pursuant to s. 380.095, F.S.

- Central Everglades Planning Project North - \$27,572,071.
- Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project - \$24,430,721.
- Western Everglades Restoration Project - \$25,756,289.
- Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Project Planning and Design - \$8,197,918.
- For nonrecurring funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund:
 - Indian River Lagoon South - \$30,110,627.
 - Caloosahatchee River C-43 West Basin Storage - \$95,530,738.
 - Central Everglades Planning Project North - \$123,542,359
 - Central Everglades Planning Project Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir - \$79,500,305.
- For recurring funds of \$64 million in the Everglades restoration appropriation category from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, transfer to the Everglades Trust Fund within SFWMD.¹⁴³

Section 13 appropriates for the 2025-2026 fiscal year \$39,876,213 in recurring funds and \$33,151,846 in nonrecurring funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund to DEP to be used to implement the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program.

Section 14 appropriates for the 2025-2026 fiscal year \$50 million in recurring funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund in the Fixed Capital Outlay Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project Aquifer Storage and Recovery Wells appropriation category for Everglades restoration.

Section 15 reenacts s. 373.0697, F.S., to incorporate an amendment made by this bill to s. 373.503, F.S., which is referenced in the reenacted section.

Section 16 reenacts s. 373.026, F.S., to incorporate an amendment made by this bill to s. 373.536, F.S., which is referenced in the reenacted section.

Section 17 provides an effective date of July 1, 2025.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

¹⁴³ Pursuant to s. 375.041(3)(b)4., F.S. (Land Acquisition Trust Fund)

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

The bill authorizes water management districts to, by referendum, levy separate ad valorem taxes on property within the district or basin to finance the construction of capital improvement projects. The millage may not be levied beyond the date of a project's expected date of completion. The total amount of the millage may not be more than what is currently authorized by law.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Indeterminate.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill authorizes specific appropriations for Everglades restoration projects. The bill appropriates for the 2025-2026 fiscal year \$236,665,971 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund and \$64 million in recurring funds and \$328,684,029 in nonrecurring funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. The South Florida Water Management District will receive this funding for the specific projects listed in the bill.

The bill also appropriates for the 2025-2026 fiscal year, \$39,876,213 in recurring funds and \$33,151,846 in nonrecurring funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to be used to implement the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program.

It also appropriates for the 2025-2026 fiscal year, \$50 million in recurring funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund in the Fixed Capital Outlay Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project Aquifer Storage and Recovery Wells appropriation category for Everglades restoration.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends sections 112.3261, 373.079, 373.470, 373.501, 373.503, 373.535, 373.536, 373.6075, 380.093, 380.0935, and 380.095 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill reenacts sections 373.026 and 373.0697 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
