- 1 HB577
- 2 184087-1
- 3 By Representative Todd
- 4 RFD: Agriculture and Forestry
- 5 First Read: 02-MAY-17

1	184087-1:n	:04/19/2017:JET/th LRS2017-1148
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, the Alabama Water
9		Resources Act, the Office of Water Resources is the
10		state agency responsible for coordinating the water
11		resources of this state including the
12		administration of programs for river basin
13		management, river assessment, water supply
14		assistance, water conservation, flood mapping, the
15		National Flood Insurance Program, and water
16		resources development.
17		This bill would create the Alabama Water
18		Conservation and Security Act.
19		This bill would amend the Alabama Water
20		Resources Act to facilitate the coordination of the
21		plans, laws, regulations, and decisions pertaining
22		to water allocation in the state with those
23		pertaining to water quality and to implement
24		measures to preserve the flows and levels in all
25		water sources as necessary to protect the
26		appropriate biological, chemical, and physical
27		integrity of water sources.

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This bill would: (1) authorize the Office of Water Resources to restrict any term or condition in a certificate of use for the duration of a water shortage or water emergency declared by the Water Resources Commission; (2) require the Water Resources Commission to declare a water shortage under certain conditions; (3) authorize the Office of Water Resources to provide conservation credits to water users who take certain conservation measures during periods of water shortages or emergencies; and (4) would authorize the commission to terminate a declaration of a water shortage or emergency upon certain findings.

This bill would also require the state to preserve environmental flows and levels in all water sources, would allow the Office of Water Resources, after consultation with the Alabama Water Resources Council, to establish by rule environmental flow or level in any water source, and would establish a burden of proof for withdrawals of surface or underground water.

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A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

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Relating to water management; to create the Alabama Water Conservation and Security Act; to provide legislative findings and declarations; to amend Sections 9-10B-2, 9-10B-3, 9-10B-20, 9-10B-22, and 9-10B-24, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the Alabama Water Resources Act, to facilitate the coordination of the plans, laws, regulations, and decisions pertaining to water allocation in the state with those pertaining to water quality; to implement measures to preserve the flows and levels in all water sources as necessary to protect the appropriate biological, chemical, and physical integrity of water sources; to authorize the Office of Water Resources to restrict any term or condition in a certificate of use for the duration of a water shortage or water emergency declared by the Water Resources Commission; to require the commission to declare a water shortage under certain conditions; to authorize the office to provide conservation credits who take certain conservation measures during periods of water shortages or emergencies; to authorize the commission to terminate a declaration of a water shortage or emergency upon certain findings; to require the state to preserve environmental flows and levels in all water sources; to allow the office, after consultation with the Alabama Water Resources Council, to establish by rule environmental flow or level in any water source; and to establish a burden of proof for withdrawals of surface or underground water; and to repeal Section 9-10B-23, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the

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- Authority of Alabama Department of Environmental Management to implement and enforce rules and regulations.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

- Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Alabama Water Conservation and Security Act.
  - Section 2. The Legislature finds and declares the following:
    - Act, all waters of the state, whether found on the surface of the ground or underneath the surface of the ground, are among the basic resources of the state held in trust for the public and subject to the state's sovereign power to plan for and manage the use of those waters, under law, in order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by promoting economic growth, mitigating the harmful effects of drought, resolving conflicts among competing water users, achieving balance between consumptive and nonconsumptive uses of water, encouraging conservation, preventing degradation of natural environments, and enhancing productivity of water-related activities.
    - (2) The efficient use of waters of the state for human consumption is recognized as a priority use of the state.
    - (3) All citizens have a stewardship responsibility to conserve and protect the water resources of this state.
    - (4) Comprehensive water management is necessary to ensure that the waters of this state are utilized in a manner

that fosters fair, efficient, and productive use of the total 1 2 water supply of this state in a sustainable manner in the satisfaction of economic, environmental, and other social 3 goals, whether public or private, with the availability and utility of water being extended with a view of preventing water from becoming a limiting factor in the general 6 7 improvement of social welfare.

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- (5) Recognizing the importance of proper planning and management of the waters of this state to the health, safety, and welfare of the people, it is critical that the state devise appropriate conservation and drought management strategies to serve the public interest in the waters of this state.
- (6) The state, in the exercise of its sovereign police power to protect the public interest in the waters of this state, undertakes to provide, through comprehensive water management, an orderly strategy to allocate available water efficiently and equitably in times of water shortage or water emergency.
- (7) The state shall preserve the flows and levels in all water sources as necessary to protect the appropriate biological, chemical, and physical integrity of water sources by reserving these waters from use and by authorizing additional protections of the waters of this state.

Section 3. Sections 9-10B-2, 9-10B-3, 9-10B-20, 9-10B-22, and 9-10B-24, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

1 "§9-10B-2.

"The Legislature of the State of Alabama hereby finds and declares that:

- "(1) All waters of the state, whether found on the surface of the ground or underneath the surface of the ground, are among the basic resources of the State of Alabama <a href="held in trust for the public and subject to the state's sovereign">held in trust for the public and subject to the state's sovereign</a>

  power to plan, regulate, and control the withdrawal and use of those waters, under law, in order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by promoting economic growth, mitigating the harmful effects of drought, resolving conflicts among competing water users, achieving balance between consumptive and nonconsumptive uses of water, encouraging conservation, preventing excessive degradation of natural environments, and enhancing productivity of water-related activities;
- "(2) The <u>efficient</u> use of waters of the state for human consumption is recognized as a priority use of the state and it is the intent of this chapter that no limitation upon the use of water for human consumption shall be imposed except in emergency situations after the Office of Water Resources has considered all feasible alternatives to such limitations;
- "(3) The use of such waters should be conserved and managed to enable the people of this state to realize the full beneficial use thereof and to maintain such water resources for use in the future:

"a. The state shall conserve the waters of the state through suitable policies and by encouraging private efforts to conserve water and avoid waste.

"b. The state shall preserve environmental flows and levels in all water sources as necessary to protect the appropriate biological, chemical, and physical integrity of water sources by reserving from use such waters as are necessary to meet these flows and levels; by maintaining, to the greatest extent possible, the natural hydrology of the watersheds and basins of the state; and by authorizing additional protections of the waters of the state to restore and protect the biological, chemical, and physical integrity of the State of Alabama's water resources.

"(4) The general welfare of the people of this state is dependent upon the dedication of the available water resources of the State of Alabama to beneficial use to the fullest extent to which they are capable through the development and implementation of plans and programs to manage such quantitative water resources;

"a. In order to promote efficiency, equity, order, conjunctive management, and stability in utilization of the water resources of this state over time, this chapter and all orders, certificate terms or conditions, rules or regulations issued pursuant to this chapter, are to be interpreted to achieve the policies embodied in the law and to conform to the physical laws that govern the natural occurrence, movement, and storage of water.

"b. Recognizing the importance of proper planning and management of the waters of the state to the health, safety, and welfare of the people, it is critical that the state develop a comprehensive water plan and devise appropriate conservation and drought management strategies to serve the public interest in the waters of the state through establishing and maintaining sustainable development of the waters of the state.

"c. The state, in the exercise of its sovereign police power to protect the public interest in the waters of the state, undertakes to provide, through this chapter, an orderly strategy to allocate available water efficiently and equitably in times of water shortage or water emergency;

"(5) It is the purpose of this chapter to establish the Office of Water Resources and the Water Resources

Commission and to vest said office and commission with the power and responsibility to develop and carry out the Alabama

Comprehensive Water Plan and drought management strategies, and to develop other such plans and strategies as may be necessary for the management of the waters of the state as well as the other goals and policies of this chapter;

"(6) No person's beneficial use of the quantitative waters of the state person possessing a Certificate of

Beneficial Use shall be restricted from such use by the

Office of Water Resources or the Water Resources Commission except where such beneficial use is within an area of the state designated as a capacity stress area pursuant to

restrictions are authorized under Section 9-10B-22 of this

chapter. It is the intent of the Legislature that any action

taken which limits, restricts or conditions any person's

beneficial use of water resources of this state be implemented

only after:

- "a. the Water Resources Commission has determined that such action is necessary because the aggregate uses of the waters of the state in such area exceeds or will exceed the availability of such waters and is required to protect the availability of the waters of the state; and
- "b. such person has been afforded due process of law including, but not limited to, a public hearing. The implementation and enforcement of any action limiting, restricting, or conditioning any person's beneficial use of water resources shall be under the direction of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management; and
- "(7) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to:
- "a. Impoundments or other similar containments confined and retained completely upon the property of a person which store water where the initial diversion, withdrawal, or consumption of such water is acknowledged in a certificate of use;
- "b. Waste water treatment ponds and waste water treatment impoundments subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Sections 1251 et seq., and ponds and

1	impoundments subject to regulation under the Mine Safety and
2	Health Act, 30 U.S.C. Sections 801 et seq., or the Surface
3	Mining Control Act, 30 U.S.C. Sections 1201 et seq.; and
4	"c. Surface impoundments constituting solid waste
5	management units under the Resource Conservation and Recovery
6	Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 6901 et seq.
7	"(8) It is critical that the state coordinate the
8	plans, laws, regulations, and decisions pertaining to water
9	allocation with those pertaining to water quality.
10	"(9) The diverse hydrogeographic, economic, and
11	institutional conditions existing within the state require the
12	state to continue to support the activities of general and
13	special purpose local units of government that address local
14	and regional water resource conditions and problems.
15	"(10) The state should take all reasonable measures
16	to protect the reasonable needs of water basins of origin
17	through the regulation of interbasin transfers.
18	"§9-10B-3.
19	"For the purposes of this chapter, the following
20	words and phrases, unless a different meaning is plainly
21	required by the context, shall have the following meanings:
22	"(1) ALABAMA COMPREHENSIVE WATER PLAN. A plan
23	developed by the Office of Water Resources, or any Watershed
24	Management Authority pursuant to this chapter, for the
25	intermediate and long-term protection, conservation, and
26	management of all the water of the state and is designed to

promote and secure the sustainable development and reasonable

1 use of the waters of the state taking into account economic,
2 environmental, and other social values.

"(1)(2) AREA OF THE STATE. Any municipality or county, including portions thereof, or other geographical area of the state as may be designated by the commission pursuant to this chapter.

"(3) BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY. A water source means the maintenance of water in the source in the volume and at the times necessary to support and maintain riverine systems, wetlands, and native wildlife, including fish, flora, and fauna.

"(2) (4) BENEFICIAL USE. The diversion, withdrawal, or consumption use of the waters of the state whether in place or through withdrawal, diversion, or consumption in such quantity and manner as is necessary for economic and efficient utilization without waste of water, without unreasonable injury to other certificate of use holders or the environment, and consistent with the public interests of this state and sustainable development.

"(3)(5) CAPACITY STRESS AREA. An area of the state designated by the commission pursuant to this chapter where the commission determines that the use of the waters of the state, whether ground water, surface water, or both, requires additional coordination, management, and regulation for the protection of the interests and rights of the people of the state.

1	" <del>(4)</del> (6) CERTIFICATE OF USE. A <del>certificate which</del>
2	shall be written authorization issued by the Office of Water
3	Resources, upon receipt of a declaration of beneficial use, in
4	accordance with this chapter, to a person entitling that
5	person to hold and exercise a water use involving
6	acknowledging the diversion, withdrawal, or consumption of the
7	waters of the state at a specific time and place for a
8	specific reasonable use as described in the written
9	authorization.
10	"(7) CHEMICAL INTEGRITY. The maintenance of water in
11	the source in the volume and at the times necessary to enable
12	a water source to achieve the water quality standards
13	prescribed for the water source by federal or state laws or
14	regulations in light of authorized effluent discharges and
15	other expected impacts on the water source.
16	" $\frac{(5)}{(8)}$ COMMISSION. The Alabama Water Resources
17	Commission or its successor.
18	"(9) CONSERVATION MEASURES. Any measures adopted by
19	a certificate of use holder, or several certificate holders
20	acting in concert pursuant to an approved conservation
21	agreement under Section 9-10B-22, to reduce the withdrawals or
22	consumptive uses, or both, associated with the exercise of a
23	water use, including, but not limited to the following:
24	"a. Improvements in water transmission and water use
25	efficiency.
26	"b. Reduction in water use.
27	"c. Enhancement of return flows.

1	"d. Reuse of return flows.
2	"(10) CONSUMPTIVE USE. Use of water that is not a
3	"nonconsumptive use" as defined in this section, including,
4	without being limited to, evaporation or the incorporation of
5	the water into a product or crop.
6	"(11) COST. Direct and indirect expenditures,
7	commitments, and net induced adverse effects, whether
8	compensated or not, incurred or occurring in connection with
9	the establishment, acquisition, construction, maintenance, or
10	operation of any facility or activity for which a permit is
11	required by this chapter.
12	"(6) SURFACE WATER REGIONS. Those certain areas of
13	the state designated by this chapter and to be referred to
14	individually as:
15	"a. Central Alabama Surface Water Region. That area
16	of the state formed by the counties of Etowah, Cherokee, St.
17	Clair, Calhoun, Cleburne, Shelby, Talladega, Clay, Randolph,
18	Bibb, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chilton, Perry, Autauga, Elmore,
19	Macon, Montgomery, Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox, and Monroe.
20	"b. Coastal Alabama Surface Water Region. That area
21	of the state formed by the counties of Mobile and Baldwin, and
22	all bays, tidal estuaries, and portions of the Gulf of Mexico
23	over which this state has jurisdiction.
24	"c. North Alabama Surface Water Region. That area of
25	the state formed by the counties of Lauderdale, Limestone,
26	Madison, Jackson, Colbert, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan,
27	Marshall, and DeKalb.

"d. Southeast Alabama Surface Water Region. That
area of the state formed by the counties of Russell, Bullock,
Pike, Barbour, Lee, Chambers, Butler, Crenshaw, Coffee, Dale,
Henry, Conecuh, Covington, Geneva, Houston, and Escambia.

"e. West Alabama Surface Water Region. That area of the state formed by the counties of Marion, Winston, Cullman, Blount, Lamar, Fayette, Walker, Jefferson, Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Hale, Sumter, Marengo, Choctaw, Clarke, and Washington.

"(7)(12) CRITICAL USE STUDY. An analysis of the available supply of water resources within an area of the state a watershed and an assessment of the existing and reasonably foreseeable future demand for such resources to determine if a water shortage exists, or is likely to exist, in such area of the state should be designated as a capacity stress area watershed.

"(8) (13) DECLARATION OF BENEFICIAL USE. A writing signed and certified by, or on behalf of, a person to receive a certificate of use and shall include the following: the name of the person to receive a certificate; the source or sources of the waters of the state subject to such person's beneficial use; the estimated quantity, in gallons, of the waters of the state used on an annual average daily basis by such person and the estimated capacity in gallons, of waters of the state potentially diverted, withdrawn or consumed on any given day by such person; and a statement of facts establishing that the use of such waters constitutes a beneficial use.

1	" $\frac{(9)}{(14)}$ DEPARTMENT. The Department of Economic and
2	Community Affairs or its successor.
3	"(15) DOMESTIC USE. A direct use of water for
4	ordinary household purposes, including immediate human
5	consumption, including sanitation and washing, the watering of
6	animals held for personal use of consumption, and home
7	gardens.
8	" $\frac{(10)}{(16)}$ DIRECTOR. The Director of the Department
9	of Economic and Community Affairs.
10	" $\frac{(11)}{(17)}$ DIVISION CHIEF. The Chief of the Office of
11	Water Resources or its successor.
12	"(18) DROUGHT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES. Plans devised
13	by the Office of Water Resources pursuant to this chapter for
14	the allocation of water during periods of drought and
15	otherwise to cope with water shortages or water emergencies
16	and, insofar as is reasonably possible, to restore the waters
17	of the state to their condition prior to the drought.
18	" $\frac{(12)}{(19)}$ GROUND WATER. Water in a saturated zone or
19	stratum beneath the surface of land or water, whether or not
20	flowing through known and definite channels, and regardless of
21	whether it is the result of natural or artificial recharge.
22	"(20) INTERBASIN TRANSFER. Any transfer of water,
23	for any purpose and regardless of the quantity involved, from
24	one river basin to another.
25	"(21) ENVIRONMENTAL FLOW. The amount of flow needed,
26	as determined by the Office of Water Resources after
27	consultation with the Water Resources Council, to uphold the

Ι	natural biological, physical, and chemical integrity of a
2	waterway established using scientifically valid methodologies
3	considering hydrology (magnitude, frequency, duration, timing,
4	rate of change), geomorphology, biology, connectivity, and
5	water quality. In selecting a scientifically valid
6	methodology, the Office of Water Resources shall consult with
7	and shall consider recommendations from the Water Resources
8	Council, other experts, and the general public. In determining
9	and establishing the environmental flow rates, the Office of
10	Water Resources shall give consideration to consumptive and
11	nonconsumptive water uses, including, but not limited to,
12	agricultural, industrial, municipal and domestic uses; energy
13	<pre>production; assimilative waste capacity; recreation;</pre>
14	navigation; fish and wildlife resources and other ecologic
15	values; estuarine resources; aquifer recharge; and aesthetics.
16	"(22) MODIFICATION OF A WATER USE. Any change in the
17	terms and conditions of a certificate of use, whether
18	voluntary or involuntary on the part of the permit holder,
19	including, without being limited to either of the following:
20	"a. Exchanges of certificates of use.
21	"b. Changes in any of the following:
22	"1. The holder of the certificate of use.
23	"2. The nature, place, quantity, or time of use.
24	"3. The point or means of diversion.
25	"4. The place of manner of storage of application.
26	"5. The point of return flow.
27	"6 Any combination of such changes

1	"(23) MUNICIPAL USES. Uses of water by a publicly or
2	privately owned public water supply system for the life,
3	safety, health, and comfort of the inhabitants of customers
4	thereof and nonindustrial businesses serving those needs.
5	"(24) NONCONSUMPTIVE USE. A use of water withdrawn
6	from the waters of the state in such a manner that it is
7	returned to its waters of origin at or near its point of
8	origin without substantial diminution in quality or quantity
9	and without resulting in or exacerbating a lowflow condition.
10	" $\frac{(13)}{(25)}$ OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES. The Alabama
11	Office of Water Resources or its successor, which shall serve
12	as the central unit of the state's government for protecting,
13	maintaining, improving, allocating, and planning regarding the
14	waters of the state pursuant to this chapter.
15	" $\frac{(14)}{(26)}$ PERSON. Any and all persons, natural or
16	artificial, including any individual, firm, association,
17	organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation,
18	company, any federal agency, authority, or corporation created
19	by the United States of America, and the state and all
20	political subdivisions, regions, districts, municipalities,
21	and public agencies thereof.
22	"(27) PHYSICAL INTEGRITY. The volume of water
23	necessary to do the following:
24	"a. Support instream uses of the water source as
25	required by federal or state law or regulation.
26	"b. Preserve natural functions of the riverine
27	ecosystem.

1	"c. Preserve cultural or historic resources as
2	determined by or as required by federal or state law or
3	regulation.
4	"d. Provide adequate recreational opportunities to
5	the people of the state.
6	"e. Prevent serious hydrologic alteration of the
7	water source.
8	"(28) PLAN FOR CONSERVATION. A detailed plan
9	describing and quantifying the amount and use of water to be
10	developed by conservation measures in the exercise of a water
11	use.
12	"(29) THE PUBLIC INTEREST. Any interest in the
13	waters of the state or in water usage within the state shared
14	by the people of the state as a whole and capable of
15	protection or regulation by law, as informed by the policies
16	and mandates of this chapter.
17	" $\frac{(15)}{(30)}$ PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. A system for the
18	provision to the public of piped water for human consumption
19	or other uses, if such system has at least 15 service
20	connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25
21	individuals at least 60 days out of the year. A public water
22	system includes:
23	"a. any collection, treatment, storage, and
24	distribution facilities under the control of the operator of
25	such system and used primarily in connection with such system;
26	and

Τ	"b. any collection or pretreatment storage
2	facilities not under such control which are used primarily in
3	connection with such system.
4	"(31) SAFE YIELD. The amount of water available for
5	withdrawal without impairing the long-term social utility of
6	the water source, including the maintenance of the protected
7	biological, chemical, and physical integrity of the source and
8	which is determined by comparing the natural and artificial
9	replenishment of the water source to existing or planned
10	consumptive and nonconsumptive uses.
11	" $\frac{(16)}{(32)}$ STATE. The State of Alabama.
12	"(33) STATE AGENCY or AGENCY. The Office of Water
13	Resources.
14	"(34) SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. The integrated
15	management of resources taking into consideration the needs of
16	future generations as well as the current generation, assuring
17	equitable access to resources, optimizing the use of
18	nonrenewable resources, and averting the exhaustion of
19	renewable resources.
20	" $\frac{(17)}{(35)}$ SURFACE WATER. Water upon the surface of
21	the earth, whether contained in bounds created naturally or
22	artificially or diffused. Water from natural springs shall be
23	considered "surface water" when it exits from the spring onto
24	the surface of the earth.
25	"(36) SURFACE WATER REGIONS. Those certain areas of
26	the state designated by this chapter and to be referred to
27	individually as:

1	"a. Central Alabama Surface Water Region. That area
2	of the state formed by the counties of Etowah, Cherokee, St.
3	Clair, Calhoun, Cleburne, Shelby, Talladega, Clay, Randolph,
4	Bibb, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chilton, Perry, Autauga, Elmore,
5	Macon, Montgomery, Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox, and Monroe.
6	"b. Coastal Alabama Surface Water Region. That area
7	of the state formed by the counties of Mobile and Baldwin, and
8	all bays, tidal estuaries, and portions of the Gulf of Mexico
9	over which this state has jurisdiction.
10	"c. North Alabama Surface Water Region. That area of
11	the state formed by the counties of Lauderdale, Limestone,
12	Madison, Jackson, Colbert, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan,
13	Marshall, and DeKalb.
14	"d. Southeast Alabama Surface Water Region. That
15	area of the state formed by the counties of Russell, Bullock,
16	Pike, Barbour, Lee, Chambers, Butler, Crenshaw, Coffee, Dale,
17	Henry, Conecuh, Covington, Geneva, Houston, and Escambia.
18	"e. West Alabama Surface Water Region. That area of
19	the state formed by the counties of Marion, Winston, Cullman,
20	Blount, Lamar, Fayette, Walker, Jefferson, Pickens,
21	Tuscaloosa, Greene, Hale, Sumter, Marengo, Choctaw, Clarke,
22	and Washington.
23	"(37) UNDERGROUND WATER. Groundwater.
24	"(38) UNREASONABLE INJURY. An adverse material
25	change in the quantity, quality, or timing of water available
26	for any lawful use caused by any action taken by another
27	person if either of the following are satisfied:

1	"a. The social utility of the injured use is greater
2	than the social utility of the action causing the injury.
3	"b. The cost of avoiding or mitigating the injury is
4	materially less than the costs imposed by the injury.
5	"(39) WASTE OF WATER. Causing, suffering, or
6	permitting the consumption or use of the waters of the state
7	for a purpose or in a manner that is not reasonable.
8	"(40) WATER EMERGENCY. A severe shortage of water
9	relative to lawful demand such that restrictions taken under a
10	declaration of water shortage are insufficient to protect
11	public health, safety, and welfare in all or any watershed of
12	the state, only as declared by the Water Resources Commission.
13	" $\frac{(18)}{(41)}$ WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL. The Alabama Water
14	Resources Council or its successor.
15	"(42) RIGHT TO USE WATER. A right to withdraw a
16	certain portion of the waters of the state in compliance with
17	the provisions of this chapter, whether subject to a
18	certificate of use or otherwise.
19	$\frac{(19)}{(43)}$ WATERS or WATERS OF THE STATE. A quantity
20	of any spring, brook, creek, stream, river, pond, swamp, lake,
21	reservoir, impoundment, sound, tidal estuary, bay, waterway,
22	aquifer, or any other body or accumulation of water, surface
23	water, or ground water, public or private, natural or
24	artificial, that
25	"a. is contained within the borders of this state;
26	"b. flows through or to this state or any portion
27	thereof: or

1	"c. borders upon this state or any portion thereof,
2	including those portions of the Gulf of Mexico over which this
3	state has jurisdiction.
4	"(44) WATERSHED. An area of land from which all
5	waters drain, on the surface or beneath the ground to a common
6	point; provided, however, that in any administrative or
7	judicial proceeding pursuant to this chapter, the watershed
8	shall be measured at the lowest point relevant to the issue to
9	be determined.
10	"(45) WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREA. A form of an
11	administration under the waters of the state with a
12	hydrogeographically defined region of the state are managed by
13	a Watershed Management Authority responsible for the waters
14	within that region in accordance with Section 9-10A-3.
15	"(46) WATER SHORTAGE. A condition, in all or any
16	part of the state, where, because of droughts or otherwise,
17	the available water falls so far below normally occurring
18	quantities that substantial conflict among water users or
19	injury to water resources is expected to occur, only as
20	declared by the Office of Water Resources.
21	"(47) WATER SOURCE. Any lake, pond, river, stream,
22	creek, run, spring, other water flowing or lying on or under
23	the surface, or contained within an aquifer, or found within
24	the atmosphere regardless of the quantity of water or its
25	duration.
26	"(48) WITHDRAWAL or TO WITHDRAW. The removal of
27	surface or underground water from its natural course or

location, or the exercise of physical control over surface or underground water in its natural course or location, by any means whatsoever, regardless of whether the water is returned to its waters of origin, consumed, or discharged elsewhere, or the activity of making a withdrawal.

"\$9-10B-20.

- "(a) A declaration of beneficial use shall be submitted within 90 days of the promulgation of rules and regulations governing such declarations by each public water system that regularly serves, individually or in combination with other such systems, more than 10,000 households and by each person who diverts, withdraws, or consumes more than 100,000 gallons of water on any day from the waters of the state.
- "(b) A declaration of beneficial use shall be submitted within 180 days of the promulgation of rules and regulations governing such declarations by each public water system that regularly serves, individually or in combination with other such systems, less than 10,000 households.
- "(c) No declaration of beneficial use shall be required to be submitted by any person, other than public water systems, who diverts, withdraws, or consumes less than 100,000 gallons of water each day from the waters of the state unless the commission determines by regulation that the submission of declaration of beneficial use by such person is necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter. In

- addition, no declaration of beneficial use shall be required and no certificate of use shall be issued for:
- "(1) In-stream uses of water, including, but not
  limited to, recreation, navigation, water oxygenation system,
  and hydropower generation; or
  - "(2) Impoundments covering not more than 100 acres in surface area:
- 8 "a. Confined and retained completely upon the 9 property of a person; and

- "b. Used solely for recreational purposes, includingsport fishing.
  - "(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, each person who has the capacity proposes to use 100,000 gallons or more of water on any day in total for purposes of irrigation shall submit a declaration of beneficial use to the Office of Water Resources on or before January 1, 1995. Persons who use waters for purposes of irrigation, but who do not have the capacity to use 100,000 gallons or more of water on any day in total for purposes of irrigation, are not required to submit a declaration of beneficial use unless the commission determines by regulation that such action is necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.
  - "(e) The Office of Water Resources shall issue a certificate of use to any person required to submit a declaration of beneficial use upon the submission of a declaration of beneficial use. The declaration of beneficial

use shall contain all information required to be submitted under regulations promulgated by the commission and shall establish that the proposed diversion, withdrawal, or consumption of such water shall not interfere with any presently known existing legal use of such water and is consistent with the objectives of this chapter. Each certificate of use shall contain the following statement: "THE ISSUANCE OF THIS CERTIFICATE OF USE SHALL NOT CONFER OR MODIFY ANY PERMANENT INTERESTS OR RIGHTS IN THE HOLDER THEREOF TO THE CONTINUED USE OF THE WATERS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA."

"(f) It shall be a condition of each certificate of use issued by the Office of Water Resources that reports be submitted annually to the Office of Water Resources, indicating the amount of water, in gallons, diverted, withdrawn, or consumed on a monthly basis by such person and such other information required under regulations promulgated by the commission. Such reports shall be signed and certified that to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, the information contained therein is true, accurate, and complete.

"\$9-10B-22.

"(a) Authority to restrict certificate of use.

"(1) The Office of Water Resources may restrict any term or condition of any certificate of use issued under this chapter for the duration of a water shortage or a water emergency declared by the Water Resources Commission.

"(2) The Office of Water Resources is to impose restrictions according to previously developed drought

1	management strategies unless the Water Resources Commission
2	determines that the relevant drought management strategies are
3	inappropriate to the actual situation.
4	"(3) In implementing restrictions under this
5	section, the Office of Water Resources shall comply with the
6	preferences provided in Section XX.
7	"(b) Declaration of a Water Shortage.
8	"(1) The Water Resources Commission shall declare a
9	water shortage whenever it finds the conditions defined in
10	<u>Section 9-10B-3(46) exist.</u>
11	"(2) Before restricting the exercise of any right
12	conferred by a certificate of use issued under this chapter
13	because of a water shortage, the Office of Water Resources
14	shall serve notice of the proposed action and provide an
15	opportunity for a contested hearing to any person affected by
16	the proposed restriction.
17	"(3) In any hearing or litigation relating to this
18	section, the burden of proof shall be on the party requesting
19	the hearing or initiating the litigation.
20	"(c) Declaration of a water emergency.
21	"(1) The Water Resources Commission shall declare a
22	water emergency whenever it finds the conditions defined in
23	Section 9-10-B3(40) exist.
24	"(2) In addition to its powers under a declaration
25	of water shortage, the Office of Water Resources may, upon a
26	declaration of a water emergency by the Water Resources
27	Commission and without prior hearing, order a person who holds

1	a certificate of use under this chapter immediately to cease
2	or otherwise change the withdrawal or use of water as
3	necessary to alleviate the emergency.
4	"(3) An emergency order issued under this section
5	shall specify the precise date and time on which the
6	restriction or change to the withdrawal or use of water is
7	necessary to alleviate the emergency.
8	"(4) Any restriction under this section shall not
9	take effect against any person affected by the restriction
10	until the Office of Water Resources serves the emergency order
11	on that person.
12	"(5) Any person affected by a restriction under this
13	section may obtain a hearing to challenge the restriction to
14	begin not more than 10 days after the Office of Water
15	Resources receives the request for a hearing, and to be
16	concluded as soon as reasonably possible after the hearing
17	begins.
18	"(6) In any hearing or litigation relating to this
19	section, the burden of proof shall be on the party requesting
20	the hearing.
21	"(7) An emergency order remains in effect pending
22	the result of any hearing or litigation relating to this
23	section.
24	"(d) The Water Resources Commission, in declaring a
25	water shortage or a water emergency, shall determine and
26	clearly delineate the area of the state and the water sources
27	included within the shortage or emergency.

1	"(e) Restriction of withdrawals for which no
2	allocation or certificate of use is required.
3	"(1) During a water shortage or water emergency, the
4	Office of Water Resources is empowered to restrict withdrawals
5	for which no certificate of use is required, or to allocate
6	water to and among such uses, in order to alleviate the water
7	shortage or water emergency.
8	"(2) In exercising its power under this section, the
9	Office of Water Resources shall proceed on the same bases and
10	according to the same procedures as apply to restrictions on
11	uses for which a certificate of use is required.
12	"(f) Conservation Credits.
13	"(1) Insofar as practical, the Office of Water
14	Resources, in ordering restrictions on the withdrawal or use
15	of water during a water shortage or water emergency, shall not
16	order a person to do more if that person has successfully
17	implemented conservation measures pursuant to the plan of
18	conservation made a term or condition of the certificate of
19	use under which the person exercises a water use, until other
20	certificate of use holders shall have achieved comparable
21	restrictions in the exercise of their water uses.
22	"(2) When a person holding a certificate of use
23	voluntarily undertakes conservation measures during a period
24	of water shortage or water emergency beyond those required by
25	this chapter, including the terms and conditions of the
26	person's certificate of use, that result in significant

quantifiable reductions in the water that person had been

1 using before the beginning of the water shortage or water
2 emergency, that person is entitled to a credit for such
3 reductions in any scheme of restrictions imposed by the Office
4 of Water Resources as a response to the water shortage or
5 water emergency.

"(3) When a written agreement between persons
holding certificates of use under this chapter for those
persons to undertake joint conservation measures in the event
of an anticipated water shortfall is filed with the Office of
Water Resources before the declaration of a water shortage or
water emergency and the agreement does not unreasonably impair
the rights of other persons who have a right to use the water,
or the public interest, or sustainable development, the agency
shall do both of the following:

"a. Register the agreement and include it in any relevant drought management strategies if the agreement is consistent with the policies of this chapter.

"b. Credit any water actually conserved under the agreement to the obligations of the parties to the agreement to restrict their water withdrawals or consumptive uses during any water shortage or water emergency.

"(4) When a written agreement between persons
holding certificates of use under this chapter for those
persons to undertake joint conservation measures is filed with
the Office of Water Resources during the declaration of a
water shortage or water emergency and the agreement does not
unreasonably impair the rights of other persons who hold

1	certificates of use, or the public interest, or sustainable
2	development, the agency shall do both of the following:
3	"a. Register the agreement and authorize the parties
4	to the agreement to implement those measures in lieu of
5	restrictions imposed or to be imposed by the Office of Water
6	Resources.
7	"b. Credit any water actually conserved under the
8	agreement to the obligations of the parties to the agreement
9	to restrict their water withdrawals or consumptive uses during
10	any water shortage or water emergency.
11	"(5) Conservation credits and registered agreements
12	on joint conservation measures shall be included in the
13	Statewide Data System.
14	"(g) The Water Resources Commission shall amend or
15	terminate a declaration of water shortage or of water
16	emergency upon a finding that conditions justifying the
17	declaration have changed or no longer exist as to part or all
18	of the area included in the prior declaration.
19	"(a)(h) Upon the designation of any area of the
20	state as a capacity stress area where the commission
21	specifically finds the implementation of a use restriction
22	alternative is necessary because the aggregate existing or
23	reasonably foreseeable uses of the waters of the state in such
24	an area exceed or will exceed the availability of such waters
25	and is required to protect the availability of public

<u>interests in</u> the waters of the state within such area, the

commission shall immediately initiate rule-making procedures

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to consider appropriate conditions or limitations applicable to all certificates of use within such area; provided, however, that the commission shall not adopt or promulgate any rule or regulation with respect to any capacity stress area without the concurrence of 13 of the members of the commission. Any such conditions or limitations shall be confined to matters necessary for the protection of the beneficial us of public interests in the waters of the state. In addition to any other requirement of law, the notice of rule-making shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to each person within such area holding a certificate of use. The notice of rule-making shall include a description of the actions proposed by the commission, including the duration thereof, in the capacity stress area.

"(b)(i) Any rules or regulations proposed under this section shall consider fully all relevant matters prior to the adoption of any conditions, limitations, or restrictions upon any certificate of use within a capacity stress area. Such matters shall include, but shall not be limited to: the uses of water under each certificate of use within such area; the environmental flows or levels of the waters within such area; the uses of water and environmental flows or levels of other areas likely to be impacted by the proposed rules or regulations; the quantity of any water returned by each holder of a certificate of use to the capacity stress area; the reasonably foreseeable impacts to the economic or other interests of the state as a result of the imposition of any

conditions, limitations, or restrictions upon each certificate of use; and the effect of such conditions, limitations, or restrictions upon the status of such area as a capacity stress area.

"(c)(j) Every 12 months, or sooner if necessary or requested by the division chief, the commission shall confirm the conditions applicable to a water shortage, water emergency, or a capacity stress area to determine what, if any, modifications to the designation of the capacity stress area are appropriate."

"\$9-10B-24.

"(a) There is hereby established the Alabama Water
Resources Council. The Water Resources Council shall act in an
advisory capacity to the Office of Water Resources and shall
be comprised of one representative appointed by each of the
following entities: The Alabama Department of Conservation and
Natural Resources, the Alabama Department of Environmental
Management, the Alabama Department of Public Health, the Soil
and Water Conservation Committee, the Alabama State Port
Authority, the Geological Survey of Alabama, and the Water
Resource Research Institute. From time to time, the division
chief may request any other state agency to appoint a
representative to the Water Resources Council. The Water
Resources Council shall advise the Office of Water Resources
on all matters concerning the waters of the state.

"(b) The Office of Water Resources may establish and convene planning advisory committees as may be necessary to

assist in the formulation of its plans, programs, and strategies. The planning advisory committees may include representatives from agencies or branches of the United States, agencies or branches of interstate of international organizations with responsibility for waters of the state, other agencies or branches of the state, other states sharing the watershed under study, the political subdivisions of the state, and all persons or groups interested in or directly affected by any proposed or existing plan or strategies."

Section 4. Sections 9-10B-31, 9-10B-32, and 9-10B-33 are added to the Code of Alabama 1975 to read as follows: \$9-10B-31.

- (a) (1) The state shall preserve environmental flows and levels in all water sources as necessary to protect the appropriate biological, chemical, and physical integrity of water sources by reserving from allocation such waters as are necessary to meet these flows and levels; by maintaining, to the greatest extent possible, the natural hydrology of the watersheds and basins of the state; and by authorizing additional protections of the waters of the state to restore and protect the biological, chemical, and physical integrity of Alabama's water resources.
- (2) The Alabama Office of Water Resources, after consultation with the Alabama Water Resources Council, shall establish by regulation the environmental flow or level in any water source that shall not be subject to use under this chapter, except as provided in this section.

- 1 (b) Every person exercising a water use pursuant to
  2 this chapter is required to protect the prescribed
  3 environmental flow or levels when exercising such right.
- 4 (c) Standards for protected Environmental flows or levels.
  - (1) The Alabama Office of Water Resources, after consultation with the Alabama Water Resources Council, shall establish a environmental flow or level as the larger of the amounts necessary for the biological, chemical, and physical integrity of the water source, taking into account normal seasonal variations in flow and need.
    - (2) Burden of Proof.

- a. In any proceeding under this chapter, the person proposing to withdraw water from a water source shall have the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the proposed withdrawal will not impair the protected environmental flows or levels as determined under this section.
- b. Nothing in this chapter shall authorize any person to withdraw water from a source that would impair its established protected environmental flow or level without first securing authorization to do so from the Office of Water Resources or a court reviewing a decision by the Office of Water Resources.
- (3) Effects of Water Shortages, Water Emergencies, or Designation of Capacity Stress Areas.

- a. Threats to impair the environmental flows or levels established by this section justify the Office of Water Resources to declare a water shortage or the Water Resources Commission to declare a water emergency or designate a capacity stress area as appropriate.
  - b. During periods of water emergency, the Office of Water Resources may allocate waters normally within protected environmental flows or levels when necessary to prevent serious injuries to water uses established before the beginning of the water emergency, but, except to prevent grave threats to human life or health under circumstances in which water is not available from other sources for coping with these needs, only insofar as such allocation does not permanently impair the biological, chemical, or physical integrity of the water source.
  - c. To facilitate planning for water emergencies, the Alabama Water Resources Council shall develop and recommend to the Office of Water Resources the environmental flows or levels that should not be subject to use except to prevent grave threats to human life or health under circumstances in which water is not available from other sources for coping with these needs.

§9-10B-32.

(a) The Office of Water Resources shall issue certificates of use or approve transfers of the waters of the state in such a manner as to protect and preserve the quality of those waters.

(b) The Office of Water Resources may not issue a certificate of use for any use that appears likely to result in a violation of the water quality standards designated by the state without consulting with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

§9-10B-33.

This chapter does not alter or abridge any right of action existing in law or equity, whether civil of criminal, nor does it prevent any person from exercising rights to suppress nuisances or otherwise to abate pollution.

Section 5. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

Section 6. Section 9-10B-23, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the Authority of Alabama Department of Environmental Management to implement and enforce rules and regulations, is repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.