	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
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The Committee on Community Affairs (Mayfield) recommended the following:

## Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete lines 195 - 759

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and insert:

403.161 and may not participate in the wastewater grant program established under s. 403.0673 until such time as the ordinance 7 has been adopted, enacted, and implemented. In implementing the ordinance, a local government shall conduct educational 9 campaigns, enforcement programs, and mandatory notification of property owners subject to the ordinance, and shall submit a

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report on its implementation efforts to the department for publication on the department's website.

(3) If a basin management action plan or an alternative restoration plan has not been adopted within 90 days after the adoption of a nutrient total maximum daily load for an Outstanding Florida Spring, agricultural operations located within the associated Water Body Identification Number shall sign a notice of intent to implement the applicable agricultural best management practices or other measures adopted by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to s. 403.067(7)(c) or conduct water quality monitoring as prescribed by the department or a water management district. Such agricultural operations may be subject to enforcement action by the department or a water management district based upon a failure to comply with this subsection.

(3) As part of a basin management action plan that includes an Outstanding Florida Spring, the department, the Department of Health, relevant local governments, and relevant local public and private wastewater utilities shall develop an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan for a spring if the department determines onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems within a priority focus area contribute at least 20 percent of nonpoint source nitrogen pollution or if the department determines remediation is necessary to achieve the total maximum daily load. The plan shall identify cost-effective and financially feasible projects necessary to reduce the nutrient impacts from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems and shall be completed and adopted as part of the basin management action plan no later than the first 5-year milestone



required by subparagraph (1) (b) 8. The department is the lead agency in coordinating the preparation of and the adoption of the plan. The department shall:

(a) Collect and evaluate credible scientific information on the effect of nutrients, particularly forms of nitrogen, on springs and springs systems; and

(b) Develop a public education plan to provide area residents with reliable, understandable information about onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems and springs.

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> In addition to the requirements in s. 403.067, the plan shall include options for repair, upgrade, replacement, drainfield modification, addition of effective nitrogen reducing features, connection to a central sewerage system, or other action for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system or group of systems within a priority focus area that contribute at least 20 percent of nonpoint source nitrogen pollution or if the department determines remediation is necessary to achieve a total maximum daily load. For these systems, the department shall include in the plan a priority ranking for each system or group of systems that requires remediation and shall award funds to implement the remediation projects contingent on an appropriation in the General Appropriations Act, which may include all or part of the costs necessary for repair, upgrade, replacement, drainfield modification, addition of effective nitrogen reducing features, initial connection to a central sewerage system, or other action. In awarding funds, the department may consider expected nutrient reduction benefit per unit cost, size and scope of project, relative local financial contribution to the project,

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and the financial impact on property owners and the community. The department may waive matching funding requirements for proposed projects within an area designated as a rural area of opportunity under s. 288.0656.

(4) The department shall provide notice to a local government of all permit applicants under s. 403.814(12) in a priority focus area of an Outstanding Florida Spring over which the local government has full or partial jurisdiction.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 373.811, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 373.811 Prohibited activities within a priority focus area.—The following activities are prohibited within a priority focus area in effect for an Outstanding Florida Spring:
- (2) New onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems on lots of less than 1 acre, if the addition of the specific systems conflicts with an onsite treatment and disposal system remediation plan incorporated into a basin management action plan in accordance with s. 403.067(7)(e) s. 373.807(3).

Section 5. Subsections (22) and (23) are added to section 403.031, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 403.031 Definitions.—In construing this chapter, or rules and regulations adopted pursuant hereto, the following words, phrases, or terms, unless the context otherwise indicates, have the following meanings:
- (22) "Wastewater facilities" or "wastewater treatment facilities" means any of the following: the collection and transmission system, the wastewater treatment plant, and the reuse or disposal system.
  - (23) "Wastewater plant" or "wastewater treatment plant"

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means any plant or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing, or holding wastewater.

Section 6. Section 403.0616, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 403.0616 Real-time water quality monitoring program.-
- (1) Subject to appropriation, the department shall establish a real-time water quality monitoring program to assist in the restoration, preservation, and enhancement of impaired waterbodies and coastal resources.
- (2) In order to expedite the creation and implementation of the program, the department is encouraged to form public-private partnerships with established scientific entities with existing, proven real-time water quality monitoring equipment and experience in deploying such equipment.

Section 7. Present paragraph (d) of subsection (7) of section 403.067, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (f), a new paragraph (d) and paragraphs (e) and (g) are added to that subsection, paragraph (a) of that subsection is amended, and paragraph (d) is added to subsection (3) of that section, to read:

403.067 Establishment and implementation of total maximum daily loads.-

- (3) ASSESSMENT.-
- (d) If a basin management action plan or an alternative restoration plan has not been adopted within 90 days after the adoption of a total maximum daily load for a water body or water body segment, agricultural operations located within the associated Water Body Identification Number shall sign a notice of intent to implement the applicable agricultural best

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127 management practices or other measures adopted by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to s. 128 129 403.067(7)(c) or conduct water quality monitoring as prescribed 130 by the department or a water management district. Such 131 agricultural operations may be subject to enforcement action by 132 the department or a water management district based upon a 133 failure to comply with this paragraph.

- (7) DEVELOPMENT OF BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS.-
  - (a) Basin management action plans.-
- 1. In developing and implementing the total maximum daily load for a water body, the department, or the department in conjunction with a water management district, may develop a basin management action plan that addresses some or all of the watersheds and basins tributary to the water body. Such plan must integrate the appropriate management strategies available to the state through existing water quality protection programs to achieve the total maximum daily loads and may provide for phased implementation of these management strategies to promote timely, cost-effective actions as provided for in s. 403.151. The plan must establish a schedule implementing the management strategies, provide detailed information for improvement projects including descriptions and timelines for completion, establish a basis for evaluating the plan's effectiveness, and identify feasible funding strategies for implementing the plan's management strategies. The management strategies may include regional treatment systems or other public works, where appropriate, and voluntary trading of water quality credits to achieve the needed pollutant load reductions.

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- 2. A basin management action plan must equitably allocate, pursuant to paragraph (6)(b), pollutant reductions to individual basins, as a whole to all basins, or to each identified point source or category of nonpoint sources, as appropriate. For nonpoint sources for which best management practices have been adopted, the initial requirement specified by the plan must be those practices developed pursuant to paragraph (c). Where appropriate, the plan may take into account the benefits of pollutant load reduction achieved by point or nonpoint sources that have implemented management strategies to reduce pollutant loads, including best management practices, before the development of the basin management action plan. The plan must also identify the mechanisms that will address potential future increases in pollutant loading.
- 3. The basin management action planning process is intended to involve the broadest possible range of interested parties, with the objective of encouraging the greatest amount of cooperation and consensus possible. In developing a basin management action plan, the department shall assure that key stakeholders, including, but not limited to, applicable local governments, water management districts, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, other appropriate state agencies, local soil and water conservation districts, environmental groups, regulated interests, and affected pollution sources, are invited to participate in the process. The department shall hold at least one public meeting in the vicinity of the watershed or basin to discuss and receive comments during the planning process and shall otherwise encourage public participation to the greatest practicable

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extent. Notice of the public meeting must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which the watershed or basin lies not less than 5 days nor more than 15 days before the public meeting. A basin management action plan does not supplant or otherwise alter any assessment made under subsection (3) or subsection (4) or any calculation or initial allocation.

- 4. Each new or revised basin management action plan shall include:
- a. The appropriate management strategies available through existing water quality protection programs to achieve total maximum daily loads, which may provide for phased implementation to promote timely, cost-effective actions as provided for in s. 403.151;
- b. A description of best management practices adopted by rule;
- c. A list of projects in priority ranking with a planninglevel cost estimate and estimated date of completion for each listed project. The priority ranking shall be based on the estimated reduction in nutrient load per project, project readiness, cost effectiveness, overall environmental benefit, location within the plan area, local matching funds, and water savings or quantity improvements;
- d. The source and amount of financial assistance to be made available by the department, a water management district, or other entity for each listed project, if applicable; and
- e. A planning-level estimate of each listed project's expected load reduction, if applicable.
  - 5. The department shall adopt all or any part of a basin

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management action plan and any amendment to such plan by secretarial order pursuant to chapter 120 to implement the provisions of this section.

- 6. The basin management action plan must include milestones for implementation and water quality improvement, and an associated water quality monitoring component sufficient to evaluate whether reasonable progress in pollutant load reductions is being achieved over time. An assessment of progress toward these milestones shall be conducted every 5 years, and revisions to the plan shall be made as appropriate. Revisions to the basin management action plan shall be made by the department in cooperation with basin stakeholders. Revisions to the management strategies required for nonpoint sources must follow the procedures set forth in subparagraph (c)4. Revised basin management action plans must be adopted pursuant to subparagraph 5.
- 7. In accordance with procedures adopted by rule under paragraph (9)(c), basin management action plans, and other pollution control programs under local, state, or federal authority as provided in subsection (4), may allow point or nonpoint sources that will achieve greater pollutant reductions than required by an adopted total maximum daily load or wasteload allocation to generate, register, and trade water quality credits for the excess reductions to enable other sources to achieve their allocation; however, the generation of water quality credits does not remove the obligation of a source or activity to meet applicable technology requirements or adopted best management practices. Such plans must allow trading between NPDES permittees, and trading that may or may not

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involve NPDES permittees, where the generation or use of the credits involve an entity or activity not subject to department water discharge permits whose owner voluntarily elects to obtain department authorization for the generation and sale of credits.

- 8. The provisions of the department's rule relating to the equitable abatement of pollutants into surface waters do not apply to water bodies or water body segments for which a basin management plan that takes into account future new or expanded activities or discharges has been adopted under this section.
  - (d) Wastewater treatment plan.-
- 1. As part of a basin management action plan, each local government, in cooperation with the department, the relevant water management district, and the relevant local public and private wastewater utilities, shall develop a plan to implement improvements that provide, at a minimum, advanced waste treatment, as defined in s. 403.086(4). The plan must provide for construction, expansion, or upgrades necessary to achieve a total maximum daily load, consistent with an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan under paragraph (e). A local government that does not have a wastewater treatment plant in its jurisdiction is not required to develop a wastewater treatment plan unless the department determines that the creation of such a plant within the jurisdiction is necessary to meet the total maximum daily load. If advanced waste treatment standards are met or exceeded as part of a broader waste treatment program implemented by the local public or private wastewater treatment utility, such a program may be deemed to comply with the requirements of this paragraph with the approval of the department. Wastewater treatment plants that

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are directly addressed in a basin management action plan and do not meet or exceed advanced waste treatment standards but that have been determined to meet the requirements for the total maximum daily load before July 1, 2019, are grandfathered unless and until the department determines that higher levels of treatment are required to meet the total maximum daily load. 2. Each owner or operator of an existing wastewater treatment plant shall provide certain information for each plant that has a plan to implement upgrades that meet or exceed advanced waste treatment, as defined in s. 403.086(4). This information must include the following as it relates to existing conditions and estimated conditions after upgrades are implemented:

- a. The permitted capacity of the plant, in gallons per day;
- b. The average nutrient concentration; and
- c. The estimated average nutrient load.
- 3.a. The local government shall submit to the department for approval a detailed plan that includes:
- (I) A timeline that specifies the dates by which the construction of any improvements must commence, each stage of construction must be completed, and operations must commence;
- (II) A detailed planning and design report setting forth the plan for construction of improvements and operations; and
- (III) A certification that the local government, in agreement with the owner or operator, has approved the method of implementing upgrades and method of financing or funding construction and operation.
- b. The department may amend the plan and shall approve a final plan. The department shall provide technical support upon

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request by a local government. An existing wastewater treatment plant must also incorporate the plan into its next NPDES or wastewater operating permit renewal.

- c. Each new wastewater treatment plant located within the plan area shall comply with the requirements and approved dates in the basin management action plan. Each existing wastewater treatment plant located within the plan area must be in compliance with the timeline set out in the basin management action plan to receive a renewal of its NPDES or wastewater operating permit. Upon a showing of good cause, the department may grant an extension of time to the local government to comply with the timeline.
- d. If the deadlines for the initiation of construction of improvements, completion of construction, and commencement of operations which were approved pursuant to this subparagraph are not satisfied, each local government with a wastewater treatment plant that does not meet the requirements in this subparagraph may not participate in the wastewater grant program established under s. 403.0673 until such time as the plant is brought into compliance. In addition, the department shall, unless good cause is shown, assess penalties pursuant to ss. 403.121, 403.141, and 403.161 until such time as the plant is brought into compliance. The department may reduce penalties based on expenditures for improvements and upgrades to the wastewater treatment facility.
  - (e) Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.-
- 1. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "onsite sewage treatment and disposal system" has the same meaning as in s. 381.0065.
  - 2.a. As part of a basin management action plan, each local

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government, in cooperation with the department, the Department of Health, the relevant water management district, and relevant local public and private wastewater utilities, shall develop an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan if the department identifies onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems as contributors of at least 20 percent of nonpoint source nutrient pollution or if the department determines that remediation is necessary to achieve a total maximum daily load. In order to promote cost-effective remediation, the department may identify one or more onsite sewage treatment and disposal system priority focus areas. The department shall identify these areas by considering soil conditions; groundwater or surface water travel time; proximity to surface waters, including predominantly marine waters as defined by department rule; hydrogeology; onsite system density; nutrient load; and other factors that may lead to water quality degradation. The remediation plan must identify cost-effective and financially feasible projects necessary to reduce the nutrient impacts from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. The plan shall be completed and adopted as part of the basin management action plan no later than the first 5-year milestone assessment identified in subparagraph (a) 6., for basin management action plans generally, or as required in s. 373.807(1)(b)8., for Outstanding Florida Springs. Before adopting the plan, the local government shall hold one or more publicly noticed meetings to receive input on the plan from the general public. The department is responsible for timely approval and adoption of the plan. For basin management action plans not governed by part VIII of chapter 373, an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system priority

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focus area means the area or areas of a basin where the groundwater is generally most vulnerable to pollutant inputs where there is a known connectivity between groundwater pathways and an impaired water body, as determined by the department in consultation with the appropriate water management districts and delineated in a basin management action plan.

b.(I) Each local government within the plan area, or the local government's designee, shall prepare a plan, by the first 5-year milestone assessment required under subparagraph (a)6., for basin management action plans generally, or as required in s. 373.807(1)(b)8. for Outstanding Florida Springs. Within its jurisdiction, the local government plan must provide for either connecting each onsite sewage treatment and disposal system to a central wastewater treatment plant or replacing the current system with a new system within the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system priority focus area so that a nutrient load from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems meets or exceeds applicable water quality standards. The plan must include water quality monitoring provisions to ensure that waterbodies within the plan area do not continue to be further degraded by onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. The local government shall submit to the department for approval, a detailed plan, which includes:

(A) A timeline that specifies the dates by which the construction of any improvements must commence, each stage of construction must be completed, and mandatory upgrades of onsite sewage treatment disposal systems within the plan area must be implemented or any ordinances that must be adopted to implement the plan;

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(B) A detailed planning and design report setting forth the plan for construction of improvements to and implementation of onsite sewage treatment and disposal system upgrades; (C) A certification that the local government, in agreement with the owner or operator, has approved the method of remediation and method of financing or funding construction and operation. (II) The department may amend the plan and shall approve a final plan. The department shall provide technical support upon request by a local government. Upon a showing of good cause, the department may grant an extension of time to reach compliance with the schedule. (III) If the deadlines in sub-sub-sub-subparagraph (I)(A) are not satisfied, the local government may not participate in the wastewater grant program established under s. 403.0673 until the actions in the remediation plan have been completed. In addition, the department shall, unless good cause is shown, assess penalties pursuant to ss. 403.121, 403.141, and 403.161 until the actions in the remediation plan have been completed. The department may reduce penalties based on expenditures designed to achieve compliance with the remediation plan. c. In developing and adopting the plan, the department shall: (I) Collect and evaluate credible scientific information on the effect of nutrients on surface waters and groundwater; (II) Work with local stakeholders to develop a public education plan to provide area residents with reliable, understandable information about onsite sewage treatment and

disposal systems and surface and groundwater pollution;

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(III) In addition to sub-subparagraph 2.b., the department may include in the plan, if appropriate, options for system repair, upgrade, or replacement; drainfield modification; the addition of effective nutrient-reducing features; or other actions addressing onsite sewage treatment and disposal system issues. The department shall include in the plan a priority ranking for each onsite system, or group of systems, that requires remediation. The priority ranking shall be used to ensure the most effective, efficient use of the funding provided for onsite system remediation. In awarding any such funds, the department may consider expected nutrient reduction benefit per unit cost, the size and scope of the project, local financial contribution to the project relative to the overall cost, and the financial impact on property owners and the community. For the purpose of awarding funds, the department may, at its discretion, totally or partially waive this consideration of the local contribution for proposed projects within an area designated as a rural area of opportunity under s. 288.0656; and (IV) The installation, repair, modification, or upgrade of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems within the boundaries of a basin management action plan with an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan must conform to the requirements of the remediation plan. (g) Alternative restoration plan.-1. As part of its alternative restoration plan for a water body, the local stakeholders proposing the plan must consider: a. The implementation of agricultural best management practices or monitoring for nonpoint sources of pollution in

accordance with paragraph (c);



446 b. The implementation of an onsite sewage treatment and 447 disposal system remediation plan where such remediation is 448 necessary to restore the water body in accordance with paragraph 449 (e); and 450 c. The adoption of advanced waste treatment levels or 451 higher water quality effluent standards for wastewater treatment 452 plants. 453 2. In addition, the restoration plan must include any other 454 pollution control mechanisms that are being implemented to 455 demonstrate a reasonable assurance that existing or proposed 456 pollution control mechanisms or programs will effectively 457 address the impairment. Upon adoption of such a restoration 458 plan, the requirement that best management practices or 459 monitoring be conducted within the watershed impacting the water 460 body is enforceable pursuant to this section and ss. 403.121, 461 403.141, and 403.161. 462 Section 8. Section 403.0673, Florida Statutes, is created 463 to read: 464 403.0673 Wastewater grant program.—A wastewater grant 465 program is established within the Department of Environmental 466 Protection. 467 (1) Subject to appropriation, the department may provide 468 grants for projects that will individually or collectively 469 reduce excess nutrient pollution within a basin management 470 action plan or an alternative restoration plan adopted by final 471 order for all of the following: 472 (a) Projects to retrofit onsite sewage treatment and 473 disposal systems. 474 (b) Projects to construct, upgrade, or expand facilities to

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provide advanced waste treatment, as defined in ss. 403.086(4).

- (c) Projects to connect onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to central sewer facilities.
- (2) In allocating such funds, priority must be given for projects that subsidize the connection of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to a wastewater treatment plant or that subsidize inspections and assessments of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. In determining priorities, the department shall consider the estimated reduction in nutrient load per project; project readiness; cost effectiveness of the project; overall environmental benefit of a project; the location of a project within the plan area; the availability of local matching funds; and projected water savings or quantity improvements associated with a project.
- (3) Each grant for a project described in subsection (1) must require a minimum of a 50 percent local match of funds. However, the department may, at its discretion, waive, in whole or in part, this consideration of the local contribution for proposed projects within an area designated as a rural area of opportunity under s. 288.0656.
- (4) The department shall coordinate with each water management district, as necessary, to identify grant recipients in each district.
- (5) Beginning January 1, 2020, and each January 1 thereafter, the department shall submit a report regarding the projects funded pursuant to this section to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 9. Section 403.0771, Florida Statutes, is created



504 to read: 505 403.0771 Sewage spill notification; moratorium.-506 (1) In addition to the public notification requirements of 507 s. 403.077, a wastewater treatment facility that unlawfully 508 discharges raw or partially treated sewage into any waterway or aquifer must, within 24 hours after discovering the discharge, 509 510 notify its customers that the discharge has occurred. 511 (2) If a wastewater treatment facility owned by a local 512 government unlawfully discharges raw or partially treated sewage 513 into any waterway or aquifer, the local government may not 514 participate in the wastewater grant program established under s. 515 403.0673 until any required maintenance, repair, or improvement 516 has been implemented to reduce or eliminate sanitary sewage 517 overflows, as determined by the department. In addition, the 518 department shall assess a daily penalty pursuant to ss. 403.121, 519 403.141, and 403.161 against a public or private wastewater 520 facility that unlawfully discharges raw or partially treated 521 sewage into any waterway or aquifer until the required 522 maintenance, repair, or improvement has been implemented. The 523 department may reduce a penalty based on the wastewater 524 treatment facility's investment in assessment and maintenance 525 activities to identify and address conditions that may cause 526 sanitary sewage overflows. (3) The department shall maintain a publicly accessible 527 528 website that includes any current consent orders applicable to a 529 wastewater treatment facility entered into as a result of 530 sanitary sewer overflows, as well as any reports filed by the 531 facility in accordance with open consent orders. 532 Section 10. Effective July 1, 2024, paragraph (c) of



subsection (1) of section 403.086, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.086 Sewage disposal facilities; advanced and secondary waste treatment.

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(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter or chapter 373, facilities for sanitary sewage disposal may not dispose of any wastes into Old Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay, Hillsborough Bay, Boca Ciega Bay, St. Joseph Sound, Clearwater Bay, Sarasota Bay, Little Sarasota Bay, Roberts Bay, Lemon Bay, or Charlotte Harbor Bay, Indian River Lagoon, or into any river, stream, channel, canal, bay, bayou, sound, or other water tributary thereto, without providing advanced waste treatment, as defined in subsection (4), approved by the department. This paragraph shall not apply to facilities which were permitted by February 1, 1987, and which discharge secondary treated effluent, followed by water hyacinth treatment, to tributaries of tributaries of the named waters; or to facilities permitted to discharge to the nontidally influenced portions of the Peace River.

Section 11. Present subsection (4) of section 403.9337, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (5), and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

403.9337 Model Ordinance for Florida-Friendly Fertilizer Use on Urban Landscapes. -

(4) A local government that fails to adopt, enact, and implement an ordinance required by subsection (2) by January 1, 2020, is subject to a daily fine as provided in ss. 403.121, 403.141, and 403.161 and may not participate in the wastewater



grant program established under s. 403.0673 until the ordinance has been adopted,

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ============= And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 13 - 68

568 and insert:

> prohibiting a local government from participating in the wastewater grant program under certain circumstances; providing penalties; requiring certain agricultural operations that fail to adopt a basin management action plan or alternative restoration plan within a specified timeframe to sign a notice of intent to implement certain practices, measures, or monitoring; amending s. 373.811, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 403.031, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 403.0616, F.S.; requiring the department, subject to appropriation, to establish a real-time water quality monitoring program; encouraging the formation of public-private partnerships; amending s. 403.067, F.S.; requiring certain agricultural operations that fail to adopt a basin management action plan or alternative restoration plan within a specified timeframe to sign a notice of intent to implement certain practices, measures, or monitoring; revising requirements for a basin management action plan; requiring each local government to develop a wastewater treatment plan that meets certain requirements; prohibiting a local

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government that does not meet certain requirements relating to wastewater treatment plant project plans or onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plans from participating in the wastewater grant program within a specified timeframe; providing penalties; defining the term "onsite sewage treatment and disposal system"; requiring a local government, in cooperation with specified entities, to develop an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan as part of the basin management action plan under certain circumstances; providing requirements for such plan; providing requirements for a restoration plan for certain water bodies; creating s. 403.0673, F.S.; establishing a wastewater grant program within the Department of Environmental Protection; authorizing the department to distribute appropriated funds for certain projects; providing requirements for the distribution; requiring the department to coordinate with each water management district to identify grant recipients; requiring an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; creating s. 403.0771, F.S.; requiring a wastewater treatment plant to notify customers of unlawful discharges of raw or partially treated sewage into any waterway or aquifer within a specified timeframe; prohibiting a local government that owns such a plant from participating in the wastewater grant program within a specified timeframe; providing penalties;