

Tab 1	SB 150 by Brandes ; Sanitary Sewer Laterals
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Tab 2	SB 384 by Baxley ; (Identical to H 06025) Harris Chain of Lakes
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Tab 3	SB 388 by Hooper ; (Identical to H 06027) Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council
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The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Senator Montford, Chair
Senator Albritton, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, November 13, 2019
TIME: 4:00—5:30 p.m.
PLACE: Mallory Horne Committee Room, 37 Senate Building

MEMBERS: Senator Montford, Chair; Senator Albritton, Vice Chair; Senators Berman, Mayfield, and Wright

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 150 Brandes	Sanitary Sewer Laterals; Encouraging counties and municipalities to, by a specified date, establish a sanitary sewer lateral inspection program; requiring a seller of real property to disclose any known defects in the property's sanitary sewer lateral, etc. EN 11/13/2019 Favorable JU RC	Favorable Yeas 4 Nays 0
2	SB 384 Baxley (Identical H 6025)	Harris Chain of Lakes; Repealing provisions relating to the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, etc. EN 11/13/2019 Favorable CA RC	Favorable Yeas 3 Nays 0
3	SB 388 Hooper (Identical H 6027)	Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council; Abolishing the Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council, etc. EN 11/13/2019 Favorable CA RC	Favorable Yeas 4 Nays 0
4	Presentation by the Department of Environmental Protection on the Blue Green Algae Task Force's recommendations		Presented
5	Presentation by the Department of Environmental Protection on its proposed biosolids rule		Presented

Other Related Meeting Documents

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: SB 150

INTRODUCER: Senator Brandes

SUBJECT: Sanitary Sewer Laterals

DATE: November 1, 2019

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Dyson	Rogers	EN	Favorable
2.			JU	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 150 encourages counties and municipalities to establish, by July 1, 2022, an evaluation and rehabilitation program for sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial properties within their jurisdictions to identify and reduce extraneous flow from leaking sanitary sewer laterals.

The bill defines the term “sanitary sewer lateral” as a privately owned pipeline connecting a property to the main sewer line and which is maintained and repaired by the property owner.

The encouraged program’s goals are to:

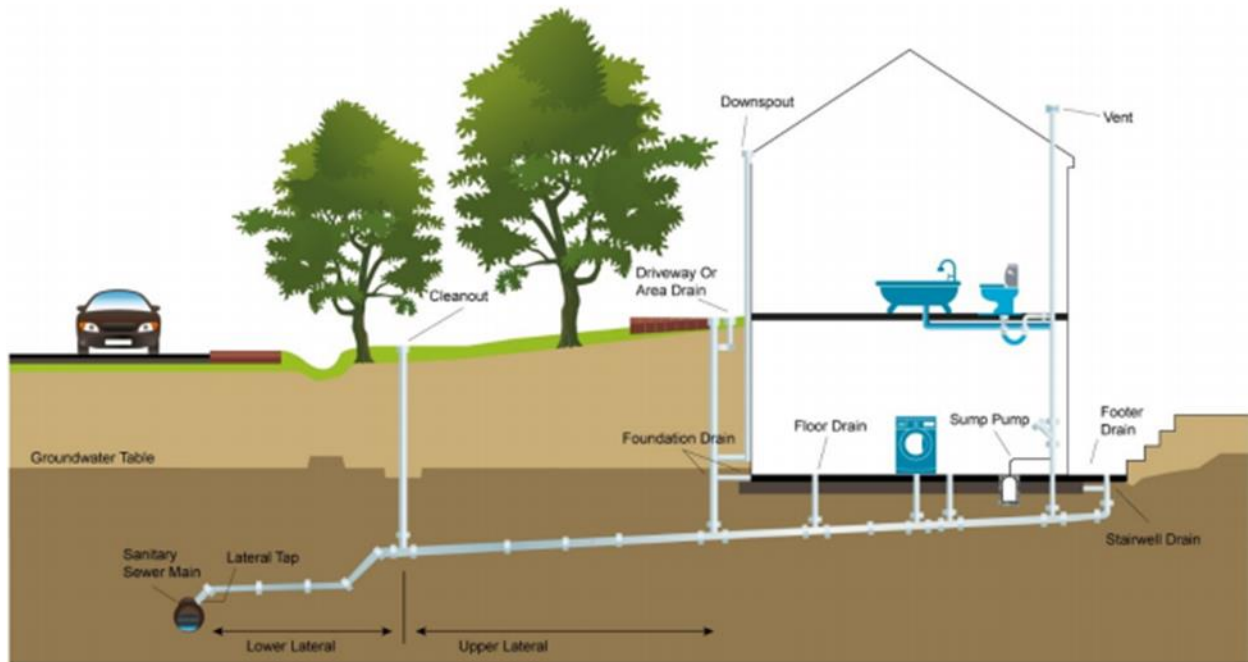
- Establish a system that identifies defective, damaged, or deteriorated sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial properties;
- Consider economical methods for a property owner to repair or replace damaged sanitary sewer laterals; and
- Establish a public database to store information on properties where damaged sewer laterals have been found.

The bill also requires a seller of real property to disclose any known defects in the property’s sanitary sewer lateral to a prospective buyer prior to executing a contract for sale.

II. Present Situation:

Sanitary Sewer Laterals

A sanitary sewer lateral is the portion of the sewer network connecting individual and private properties to the public sewer system.¹ The diagram below shows an example of a sanitary sewer lateral configuration.²



Sanitary sewer laterals are often in poor condition and defects can occur due to aging systems, structural failure, lack of maintenance, or poor construction and design practices.³ Problems in sanitary sewer laterals can have a significant impact on the performance of the sewer system and treatment plan. Private laterals are estimated to contribute to about 40 percent of a system's infiltration and inflow to sanitary sewers.⁴ Cracked or broken laterals can allow groundwater and infiltrating rainwater to enter into the sewer system which, at high levels, can cause problems at the treatment facility or overload the sewers and cause sanitary sewer overflows.⁵

¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Private Sewer Laterals* (June 2014), available at <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/sso/pdfs/PrivateSewerLaterals.pdf> (last visited Sept. 17, 2019).

² Water Environment Federation, *Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation* (2016), available at <https://www.wef.org/globalassets/assets-wef/direct-download-library/public/03---resources/wsec-2017-fs-009---csc---sewer-rehabilitation---final---9.27.17.pdf> (last visited Sept. 16, 2019).

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Private Sewer Laterals*, 4, (June 2014), available at <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/sso/pdfs/PrivateSewerLaterals.pdf> (last visited Sept 17, 2019).

The Florida Building Code requires that every building in which plumbing fixtures are installed and premises having drainage piping be connected to a publicly owned or investor-owned sewage system, when available, or an approved onsite sewage treatment and disposal system in accordance with the standards for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal systems found in Chapter 64E-6, Florida Administrative Code.⁶ A building that has plumbing fixtures installed and is intended for human habitation, occupancy, or use on premises abutting on a street, alley or easement in which there is a public sewer is required to have a separate connection with the sewer.⁷

Florida state laws and regulations are silent as to who is responsible for maintaining or replacing defective sanitary sewer laterals.⁸ However, cities such as Orlando and Tarpon Springs, require that property owners be responsible for the maintenance, operation, and repair of sanitary sewer laterals in their city ordinances.⁹

Most homeowners lack knowledge and awareness of potential structural issues with their sanitary sewer laterals.¹⁰ Private sanitary sewer lateral maintenance issues are the leading cause of backups and overflows into municipality owned collection systems.¹¹ In order to combat this, some cities have enacted policies to address the matter. For example, the City of Gulfport has implemented rebate or replacement incentives to their citizens. The City of Gulfport's rebate program offers citizens 50 percent of the costs of the replacement up to \$3500.¹² The City of St. Petersburg is also looking into a rebate program within a potential city ordinance addressing sanitary sewer laterals in response to the 2015-2016 sewer crisis that released up to one billion gallons of sewage, 200 million gallons of which ended up in the Tampa Bay.¹³

Required Disclosures for a Contract for Sale in Florida

Florida law requires sellers to disclose certain information as part of a sale to a prospective buyer before closing, including:

- A sinkhole claim;¹⁴
- The potential for coastal erosion;¹⁵

⁶ Ch. 7, s. 701.2 Florida Building Code – Plumbing, 6th edition (Jul. 2017).

⁷ Ch. 7, s. 701.3, Florida Building Code – Plumbing, 6th edition (Jul. 2017).

⁸ The City of St. Petersburg alerts citizens of this on their city's website, but does not have it codified in any local ordinance. City of St. Petersburg, *Wastewater Collection and Maintenance* (Aug. 2019), available at https://www.stpete.org/water/water_services/wastewater_collection_and_maintenance.php (last visited Sept. 16, 2019).

⁹ Ch. 30.02, s. 4.2(k), City of Orlando Code of Ordinances; Chapter 20, article IX, s. 20-110(d), City of Tarpon Springs Code of Ordinances.

¹⁰ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Private Sewer Laterals* (June 2014), available at <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/sso/pdfs/PrivateSewerLaterals.pdf> (last visited Sept 17, 2019).

¹¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Do You Know the Condition of Your Sewer System* (Oct. 2013) available at <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/sso/pdfs/EPAConditionFactSheetOct2013.pdf> (last visited Sept. 18, 2019).

¹² City of Gulfport, *Private Sewer Lateral Replacement Program* (April 2018), available at <https://mygulfport.us/lateralrebate/> (last visited Sept 16, 2019).

¹³ The Tampa Bay Times, *St. Petersburg to homeowners: Fix your broken sewer pipes* (Oct.. 2019), available at <https://www.tampabay.com/news/st-petersburg/2019/10/08/st-petersburg-to-homeowners-fix-your-broken-sewer-pipes/> (last visited Oct. 8, 2019).

¹⁴ Section 627.7073(2)(c), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 161.57(2), F.S.

- Mandatory membership in a homeowner’s association;¹⁶
- Radon gas having been found in buildings in Florida;¹⁷
- That the buyer should not rely on the seller’s current property taxes;¹⁸ and
- Whether subsurface rights have been or will be severed or retained.¹⁹

A seller is not required to disclose certain information to a buyer under Florida law. For example, a seller does not need to disclose that a property was or was suspected to be the site of a homicide, suicide, death, or that an occupant was infected or diagnosed with HIV.²⁰

Florida tort law requires a seller to disclose material defects to a buyer upon sale of a residence if:

- The seller has knowledge of facts about material defects;
- The facts are not readily observable by and are unknown to the buyer;
- The facts materially affect the value of the property; and
- The buyer has been damaged by the breach of the duty to disclose.²¹

In Florida, sellers can use the “Seller’s Property Disclosure Form”²² created by the Florida Association of Realtors, but there is no statutory obligation requiring that the form be completed. Also, a seller is not required to retain a home inspector to discover problems that the seller may not be aware of.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill includes a series of whereas clauses that provide background information on sanitary sewer laterals and a description of potential implications that are caused by defects.

The bill defines “sanitary sewer lateral” as a privately owned pipeline connecting a property to the main sewer line and which is maintained and repaired by the property owner.

The bill encourages counties and municipalities to establish by July 1, 2022, an evaluation and rehabilitation program for sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial properties within their jurisdictions to identify and reduce extraneous flow from leaking sanitary sewer laterals.

Although the program is encouraged and not required, the bill states that the program may at minimum:

- Establish a system to identify defective, damaged, or deteriorated sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial properties within their jurisdiction;
- Consider economical methods for a property owner to repair or replace a defective, damaged, or deteriorated sanitary sewer lateral; and

¹⁶ Section 720.401(1), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 404.056(5), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 689.261, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 689.29, F.S.

²⁰ Section 689.25, F.S.

²¹ *Johnson v. Davis*, 480 So.2d 625 (Fla. 1985).

²² Florida Realtors, *Seller’s Property Disclosure- Residential* (2016), available at <http://www.unlimitedmls.com/forms/Property-Disclosure-Form.pdf> (last visited Sept. 13, 2019).

- Establish and maintain a publicly accessible database to store information concerning properties where a defective, damaged, or deteriorated sanitary sewer lateral has been identified. The database must include (but is not limited to) the address of the property, the names of any people the county or municipality notified concerning the damaged sewer lateral, and the date and method of the notification.

The bill also creates a new section of law requiring a seller of real property to disclose to a prospective purchaser any known defects in the property's sanitary sewer laterals prior to executing a contract for sale.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 689.301 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.

By Senator Brandes

24-00157-20

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1 A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to sanitary sewer laterals; defining
3 the term "sanitary sewer lateral"; encouraging
4 counties and municipalities to, by a specified date,
5 establish a sanitary sewer lateral inspection program;
6 providing parameters for such a program; creating s.
7 689.301, F.S.; requiring a seller of real property to
8 disclose any known defects in the property's sanitary
9 sewer lateral; defining the term "sanitary sewer
10 lateral"; providing an effective date.

11
12 WHEREAS, a sanitary sewer lateral is the portion of the
13 sewer network which connects private properties to the public
14 sewer system, conveying wastewater from homes and businesses to
15 centralized wastewater treatment plants, and

16 WHEREAS, a property owner is typically responsible for all
17 maintenance, operation, cleaning, repair, and reconstruction of
18 a sanitary sewer lateral on his or her private property, and

19 WHEREAS, defects in private sanitary sewer laterals may
20 occur due to system aging, structural failure, lack of proper
21 maintenance, or poor construction and design practices, and

22 WHEREAS, defective sanitary sewer laterals can cause
23 blockages, backups, or overflows into the environment;
24 contribute to water pollution; and have a significant impact on
25 the performance of a sewer system and treatment plant, and

26 WHEREAS, defective sanitary sewer laterals on private
27 property can be difficult to detect, and

28 WHEREAS, inspections of sanitary sewer laterals are not
29 required by state law, and

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30 WHEREAS, facts that materially affect the value of real
31 estate must be disclosed in real estate transactions, NOW,
32 THEREFORE,
33

34 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
35

36 Section 1. Sanitary sewer lateral inspection program.-

37 (1) As used in this section, the term "sanitary sewer
38 lateral" means a privately owned pipeline connecting a property
39 to the main sewer line and which is maintained and repaired by
40 the property owner.

41 (2) By July 1, 2022, counties and municipalities are
42 encouraged to establish an evaluation and rehabilitation program
43 for sanitary sewer laterals on residential and commercial
44 properties within the county's or municipality's jurisdiction to
45 identify and reduce extraneous flow from leaking sanitary sewer
46 laterals. At a minimum, the program may do all of the following:

47 (a) Establish a system to identify defective, damaged, or
48 deteriorated sanitary sewer laterals on residential and
49 commercial properties within the jurisdiction of the county or
50 the municipality.

51 (b) Consider economical methods for a property owner to
52 repair or replace a defective, damaged, or deteriorated sanitary
53 sewer lateral.

54 (c) Establish and maintain a publicly accessible database
55 to store information concerning properties where a defective,
56 damaged, or deteriorated sanitary sewer lateral has been
57 identified. For each property, the database must include, but is
58 not limited to, the address of the property, the names of any

24-00157-20

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59 persons the county or municipality notified concerning the
60 faulty sanitary sewer lateral, and the date and method of such
61 notification.

62 Section 2. Section 689.301, Florida Statutes, is created to
63 read:

64 689.301 Disclosure of known defects in sanitary sewer
65 laterals to prospective purchaser.—Before executing a contract
66 for sale, a seller of real property shall disclose to a
67 prospective purchaser any defects in the property's sanitary
68 sewer lateral which are known to the seller. As used in this
69 section, the term "sanitary sewer lateral" means the privately
70 owned pipeline connecting a property to the main sewer line.

71 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

Water Quality Summary for Major Lakes in the Upper Ocklawaha Basin – November 2019

The water quality impairment of the major lakes in the Upper Ocklawaha Basin is focused on total phosphorus as the pollutant responsible for impairment and loss of critical habitat. DEP has an adopted Basin Management Action Plan for the basin and has been working with local governmental partners to implement projects to reduce phosphorus loading to the lakes. In addition, the SJRWMD has implemented major wetland restoration efforts on former muck farms to reduce phosphorus loading. The SJRWMD and Lake County Water Authority have also implemented significant efforts to remove existing phosphorus from the lakes.

Lake	Total Phosphorus Concentration Data (µg/L)			Percent Change	Impairment Status	Comments
	Initial Average ¹	Current Average ²	TMDL Target			
Apopka	206	87	55	-58	Impaired	Major District restoration efforts
Beauclair	256	52	32	-80	Impaired	Major restoration efforts – Apopka & LCWA's NuRF
Dora	195	38	31	-80	Impaired	Influenced by restoration efforts for upstream lakes Apopka and Beauclair
Harris	38	25	26	-35	Impaired	Moderate District restoration efforts
Eustis	43	25	25	-42	Impaired	Moderate District restoration efforts and influenced by restoration efforts for upstream lakes Apopka and Beauclair
Yale	18	33	20	+83	Impaired	No District restoration efforts
Griffin	107	34	32	-68	Impaired	Major restoration efforts

¹Initial averages use data from before the year 1990 for Apopka, Beauclair, Dora, and Yale; and from before the year 2000 for lakes, Harris, Eustis and Griffin.

²The current average is calculated from data from 2015 to the present.

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: SB 384

INTRODUCER: Senator Baxley

SUBJECT: Harris Chain of Lakes

DATE: November 1, 2019

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Dyson	Rogers	EN	Favorable
2.			CA	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 384 eliminates the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council and removes the Council's responsibilities in the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Program.

II. Present Situation:

The Harris Chain of Lakes

The Harris Chain of Lakes is located north and west of the Orlando metropolitan area in Lake and Orange Counties.¹ The chain contains tens of thousands of acres of lakes and wetlands and is at the headwaters of the Ocklawaha River.² The Harris Chain of Lakes consists of Lake Harris, Little Lake Harris, Lake Apopka, Lake Yale, Lake Eustis, Lake Griffin, Lake Dora, Lake Beauclair, and Lake Carlton.³ These lakes all drain into the 9,400-acre Lake Griffin, then water flows into the Ocklawaha River and into the St. Johns River.⁴ The lakes account for about 75,000 total acres of water and are a major fishing attraction for central Florida.⁵

¹ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Where is the Harris Chain of Lakes and what does the Restoration Council do?*, available at <https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/> (last visited Oct. 11, 2019).

² *Id.*

³ Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, *Harris Chain of Lakes*, available at <https://myfwc.com/fishing/freshwater/sites-forecasts/ne/lake-harris/> (last visited Oct. 11, 2019).

⁴ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Report to the Florida Legislature* (Nov. 2001), available at https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/annualreports/2001/2001_Annual_Report.pdf (last visited Oct. 11, 2019).

⁵ Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, *Harris Chain of Lakes*, available at <https://myfwc.com/fishing/freshwater/sites-forecasts/ne/lake-harris/> (last visited Oct. 11, 2019).

Concern about pollution in the lakes began as early as the 1950s.⁶ For decades the lakes were negatively impacted by discharges of phosphorus from farms and wastewater runoff.⁷ Lake Apopka, at the headwaters of the Harris Chain of Lakes, became Florida's most polluted large lake.⁸ By the year 2000 loss of fish and bird species, declining water quality, and toxic algae was costing the area millions of dollars within the tourist, recreational boating, and real estate industries.⁹

The lakes were considered to be "impaired water bodies," which triggered the Department of Environmental Protection to develop total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for the lakes. TMDLs are the maximum amount of a pollutant allowed to enter a waterbody so that the waterbody will meet and continue to meet water quality standards.¹⁰ In order for an impaired water body to meet TMDL limits, basin area management plans (BMAPs) are one of the practices commonly implemented.¹¹ Currently only Lake Harris and Lake Eustis are meeting their TMDLs, but Lakes Apopka, Beauclair, Dora, and Griffin have made significant progress on their average phosphorus concentration since 1990.¹² The BMAPs for the Harris Chain of Lakes were adopted in 2007,¹³ and along with other rejuvenation projects, have been a factor in the lakes' progress.¹⁴ As a result of significant efforts by state and local entities, the lakes' fisheries have rebounded. The Harris Chain of Lakes was named one of the 50 best new fishing spots in America by Field and Stream for 2019¹⁵ and was chosen to host the 2018 Bassmaster Team Championship.¹⁶

A map of the lakes can be seen below:¹⁷

⁶ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Report to the Florida Legislature* (Nov. 2001), available at https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/annualreports/2001/2001_Annual_Report.pdf (last visited Oct. 11, 2019).

⁷ St. Johns River Water Management district, *Waterways*, available at <https://www.sjrwmd.com/waterways/lake-griffin/> (last visited Oct. 22, 2019).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Report to the Florida Legislature* (Nov. 2001), available at https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/annualreports/2001/2001_Annual_Report.pdf (last visited Oct. 11, 2019).

¹⁰ EPA, *Overview of Total Maximum Daily Loads* (2018), available at <https://www.epa.gov/tmdl/overview-total-maximum-daily-loads-tmdls> (last visited Oct. 30, 2019).

¹¹ UF IFAS Extension, *BMAPs, BMPs, and the New Florida Water Bill* (Mar. 7, 2017), available at <https://nwdistrict.ifas.ufl.edu/phag/2017/03/17/bmaps-bmps-and-the-new-florida-water-bill/> (last visited Oct. 30, 2019).

¹² Email from Adam Lovejoy, Governmental Affairs Director, St. Johns river Water Management District, RE: Harris Chain Status (Nov. 8, 2019)(on file with the Environment and Natural Resources Committee)

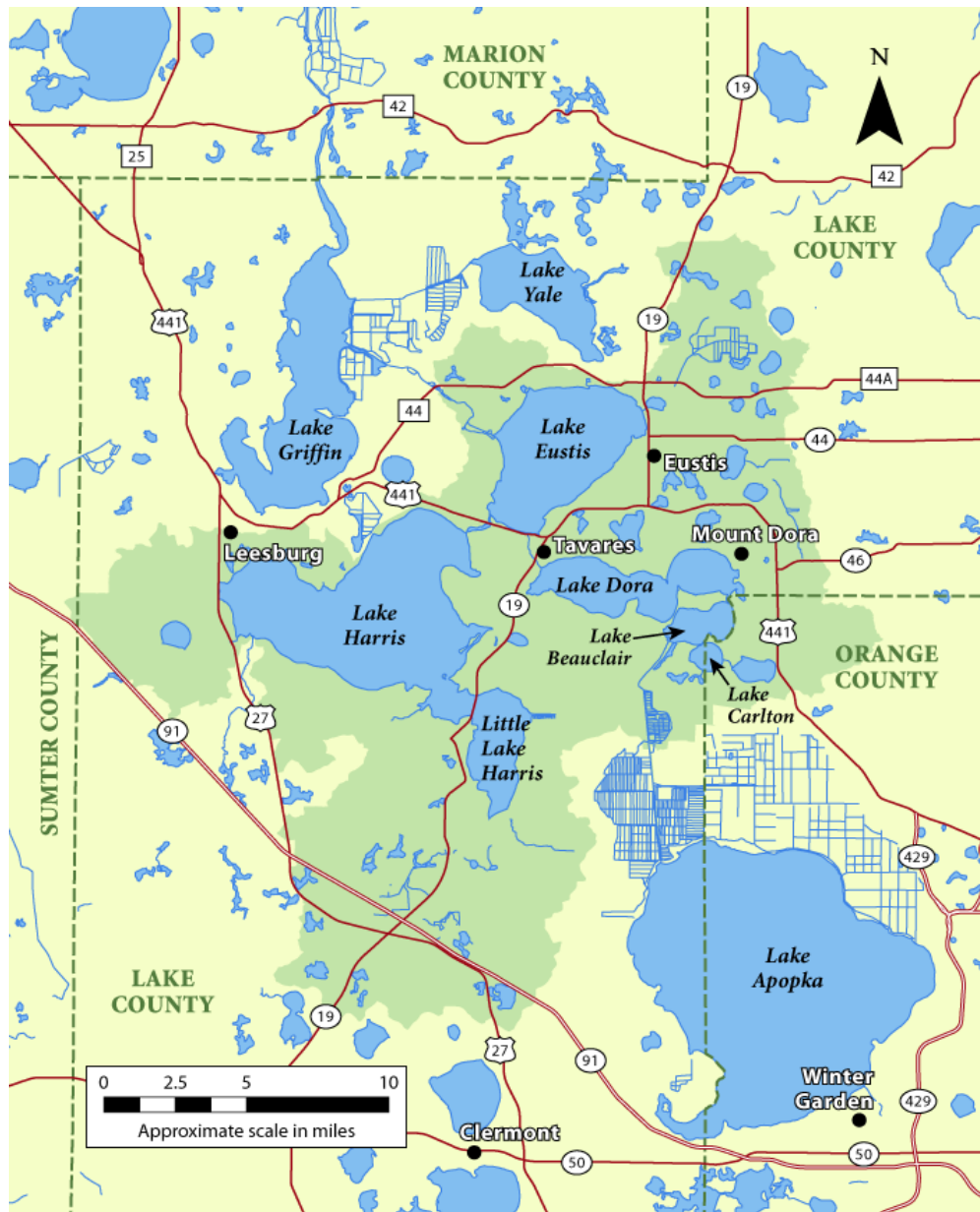
¹³ Division of Water Resource Management, *Basin Management Action Plan* (Aug. 14, 2007), available at <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/AdoptedUpOcklawahaBMAP.pdf> (last visited Oct. 23, 2019).

¹⁴ See, e.g., St. Johns River Water Management District, *Waterways*, available at <https://www.sjrwmd.com/waterways/lake-apopka/> (last visited Oct. 22, 2019) ("In response to recent and ongoing restoration efforts, phosphorus concentrations in [Lake Apopka] have declined significantly.").

¹⁵ Field and Stream, *The 50 Best New Fishing Spots in America* (Sept. 2019), available at <https://www.fieldandstream.com/50-best-new-fishing-spots-in-america/> (last visited Oct. 16, 2019).

¹⁶ Bassmaster, *Team Championship set for Florida's Harris Chain for first time* (May 2018), available at <https://www.bassmaster.com/news/team-championship-set-florida-s-harris-chain-first-time> (last visited Oct. 16, 2019).

¹⁷ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Where is the Harris Chain of Lakes and what does the Restoration Council do?*, available at <https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/> (last visited Oct. 22, 2019).



Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council

The Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council (“the Council”) was officially created by the Florida Legislature during the 2001 Legislative Session to reduce toxic algae, halt excessive growth of aquatic plants, restore the Harris Chain of Lakes’ water quality, and increase the Lakes’ recreational value, especially within the sport fishing industry.¹⁸ The Council is under the

¹⁸ Laws of Florida Chapter 2001-246

umbrella of St. Johns River Water Management District, with assistance from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and the Lake County Water Authority.¹⁹

The Council's members are appointed by the Lake County Legislative Delegation and consist of nine voting members who are:

- A person with a background in environmental science or regulation;
- A representative of waterfront property owners;
- A representative of the sport fishing industry;
- A person with training in biology or another scientific discipline;
- An attorney;
- An engineer;
- A physician; and
- Two residents of the county who are not required to meet any of the other requirements.²⁰

Members of the Council are not paid for their services but are entitled to be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses incurred during execution of their official duties.²¹

The Council's powers and duties include:

- Reviewing audits and all data specifically related to lake restoration techniques and sport fish population recovery strategies, including data and strategies for shoreline restoration, sediment control and removal, exotic species management or removal, navigation, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat improvement, particularly as they may apply to the Harris Chain of Lakes;²²
- Evaluating whether additional studies are needed;²³
- Exploring all possible sources of funding to conduct the restoration activities;²⁴
- Reporting to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives before November 25 of each year on the progress of the Harris Chain of Lakes restoration program and any recommendations for the next fiscal year;²⁵ and
- Acting as advisors to the Governing Board of the St. Johns River Water Management District.²⁶

In their 2018 report, the Council recommended:

- Investigating or studying the feasibility of creating a secondary form of conveyance for water from Lake Apopka, to include Double Run Swamp;
- Requesting SJRWMD expedite the development of minimum flows and levels for the Harris Chain of Lakes prior to 2021;
- Requesting dedicated legislative funding of \$10 million for Hydrilla management on the Harris Chain of Lakes; and

¹⁹ Section 373.467, F.S.

²⁰ Section 373.467(1)(a), F.S.

²¹ Section 473.467(6), F.S.

²² Section 373.467(4)(a), F.S.

²³ Section 373.467(4)(b), F.S.

²⁴ Section 373.467(4)(c), F.S.

²⁵ Section 473.467(4)(d), F.S.

²⁶ Section 473.467(1)(a), F.S.

- Increasing monitoring to determine a trigger point for maintenance of Hydrilla in the Harris Chain of Lakes.²⁷

In addition to their duties laid out in s. 373.467, F.S., the Council is also tasked with reviewing existing restoration proposals to determine which are the most environmentally sound and economically feasible methods of improving the fish and wildlife habitat and natural systems of the lakes.²⁸

In 2007, the Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability issued a Sunset Memorandum on Water Management District Advisory Committees, and concluded that the Council should not be abolished.²⁹ The report stated that “discontinuing the council may decrease the input received by the district on issues related to the Harris Chain of Lakes and implementation of restoration activities.”³⁰ However in 2008, the Joint Legislative Sunset Committee recommended that the Council be abolished, stating that “current statutes were adequate to allow for soliciting input, and it was unclear why lake-by-lake enactments were necessary.”³¹

Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Program

Section 373.468, F.S., requires the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, the St. John’s River Water Management, and the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration council to:

- Evaluate different methodologies for removing the extensive tussocks and buildup of organic matter along the shoreline and of the aquatic vegetation in the lakes; and
- Conduct any additional studies as recommended by the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council.

The collaborative efforts of these entities to review in conducting these tasks and in reviewing restoration proposals are the chief responsibilities of the Harris Chain of Lakes restoration program.³²

Technical Advisory Group

The Council is advised by a group that consists of one representative from the St. Johns River Water Management District, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Transportation, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Lake County Water Authority, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the University of Florida.³³ The purpose of the Technical Advisory Group is to provide the Council with scientific information

²⁷ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Report to the Florida Legislature* (2018), available at https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/annualreports/2018/2018_HC_Annual_Report.pdf (last visited Oct. 15, 2019).

²⁸ Section 373.468(1), F.S.

²⁹ Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, *Sunset Memorandum; Water Management District Advisory Committee* (Sept. 11, 2007), available at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/07-S12.pdf> (last visited Oct. 23, 2019).

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ Joint Sunset Committee, *Report of the Joint Legislative Sunset Committee* (Mar. 2008), available at <http://www.leg.state.fl.us/sunset/Pages/Archives.html>, (last visited Oct. 17, 2019).

³² Section 373.468, F.S.

³³ Section 373.467(1)(b), F.S.

along with both technical and data and guidance in their review of various technologies and issues that come before it.³⁴ The representative seats for the Florida Department of Transportation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are currently vacant.³⁵

St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD)

The SJRWMD is an environmental regulatory agency of the state of Florida whose work is focused on ensuring a long-term supply of drinking water, and to protect and restore the health of water bodies in the district's 18 counties in northeast and east-central Florida.³⁶ They provide a representative to the Council's Technical Advisory Group,³⁷ and the chair of the governing board of the SJRWMD can request that the Council convene for a meeting.³⁸ The SJRWMD also provides the Council with staff support to carry out their duties³⁹ and is responsible for per diem and travel expenses for members of the Council that are not appointed from a state or federal agency.⁴⁰

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)

The FWC is tasked with managing fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of people.⁴¹ The FWC is statutorily required to have a representative on the Technical Advisory Group.⁴² FWC is tasked with initiating the Harris Chain of Lakes restoration program recommended by the Council with assistance from the SJRWMD, and in consultation with DEP and pertinent local governments.⁴³ The FWC is also authorized to conduct a demonstration restoration project on the Harris Chain of Lakes for the purpose of creating better habitat for fish and wildlife.⁴⁴

Lake County Water Authority

The Lake County Water Authority is a special taxing district created for the following:

- Controlling and Conserving the freshwater resources of Lake County;
- Fostering improvements to streams, lakes, and canals in the county;
- Improving the fish and aquatic wildlife of the country by improving the streams, lakes and canals in the county; and

³⁴ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *The council*, available at <https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/council.html> (last visited Oct. 11, 2019).

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ St Johns River Water Management District, *Who we are*, available at <https://www.sjrwmd.com/about/> (last visited Oct. 22, 2019).

³⁷ Section 373.467(1)(b), F.S.

³⁸ Section 373.467(3), F.S.

³⁹ Section 373.467(5), F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 373.467(6), F.S.

⁴¹ Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission, *Our Mission*, available at <https://myfwc.com/about/overview/> (last visited Oct. 22, 2019).

⁴² Section 373.467(1)(b), F.S.

⁴³ Section 373.468(2), F.S.

⁴⁴ Section 373.468(4), F.S.

- Protecting the freshwater resources of Lake County through assisting local governments in treating stormwater runoff.⁴⁵

In conjunction with the SJRWMD, the Lake County Water Authority regularly updates the Council on the water levels in the lakes.⁴⁶ The Lake County Water Authority is responsible for developing its own 5-year work plan and submitting annual reports to the Legislature, the SJRWMD, and the Lake County Board of Commissioners.⁴⁷ Along with placing a representative on the Technical Advisory Group, the Lake County Water Authority provides financial support to the Council.⁴⁸

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

FDOT is the state's transportation agency and plays an important role regarding the environmental impact of transportation infrastructure. FDOT is a statutorily designated member of the Technical Advisory Group, but no FDOT delegate has been assigned since 2015.⁴⁹

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

DEP is Florida's lead agency for environmental management and stewardship.⁵⁰ DEP is responsible for developing the TMDLs for the Harris Chain of Lakes⁵¹ (among other projects) and adopting the BMAPs. DEP regularly makes presentations at Council meetings and provides a member to the Technical Advisory Group.⁵²

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The Army Corps of Engineers is the federal agency charged with restoring degraded ecosystems, constructing sustainable facilities, regulating waterways, managing natural resources, and cleaning up contaminated sites from past military activities.⁵³ The Corps' seat on the Technical Advisory Group has been vacant since 2010.⁵⁴

⁴⁵ Ch. 2005-314, Laws of Fla.

⁴⁶ See, e.g., Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Report to the Florida Legislature* (2018), available at https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/annualreports/2018/2018_HC_Annual_Report.pdf (last visited Oct. 16, 2019).

⁴⁷ Ch. 2005-314, Laws of Fla.

⁴⁸ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Report to the Florida Legislature* (2018), available at https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/annualreports/2018/2018_HC_Annual_Report.pdf (last visited Oct. 16, 2019).

⁴⁹ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Report to the Florida Legislature* (2015), available at https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/annualreports/2015/2015_Annual_Report.pdf (last visited Oct. 23, 2019).

⁵⁰ Florida Department of Environmental Protection, *About DEP*, available at <https://floridadep.gov/about-dep> (last visited Oct. 24, 2019).

⁵¹ Florida Department of Environmental Protection, *Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus For Lake Harris and Little Lake Harris* (Sept. 19, 2003), available at https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/harris_little-harris-tp-tmdl_0.pdf (last visited Oct. 24, 2019).

⁵² Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Report to the Florida Legislature* (2017), available at https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/annualreports/2017/2017_HC_Annual_Report.pdf (last visited Oct. 24, 2019).

⁵³ Army Corps of Engineers, *Environmental Program*, available at <https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental.aspx> (last visited Oct. 24, 2019).

⁵⁴ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Report to the Florida Legislature* (2010), available at https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/annualreports/2010/2010_Annual_Report.pdf (last visited Oct. 24, 2019).

University of Florida

The University of Florida is home to the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS), whose primary mission is to “develop knowledge in agricultural, human and natural resources and to make that knowledge accessible to sustain and enhance the quality of human life”.⁵⁵ Along with providing a member to the Technical advisory Group, representatives from the University and IFAS have made multiple presentations to the Council in recent years on topics such as water depth, water quality, and aquatic plants in the lakes.⁵⁶

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill repeals s. 373.467, F.S., eliminating the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council.

The bill amends s. 373.468, F.S., eliminating the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council’s responsibilities in initiating the Harris Chain of Lakes restoration program and in reviewing other restoration proposals.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

⁵⁵ The University of Florida, *Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences*, available at <https://ifas.ufl.edu/about-us/> (last visited Oct. 24, 2019).

⁵⁶ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Report to the Florida Legislature* (2018), available at https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/annualreports/2018/2018_HC_Annual_Report.pdf (last visited Oct. 16, 2019).

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

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill would save costs associated with the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council. The Council's 2018 report showed that the Lake County Water Authority's 2017-2018 budget included \$9,850 for the Council's operations.⁵⁷ Additionally, there would be cost savings related to the support services provided by the Technical Advisory Group.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill repeals section 373.467 of the Florida Statutes.
This bill substantially amends section 373.468 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.

⁵⁷ Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council, *Report to the Florida Legislature* (2018), available at https://harrischainoflakescouncil.com/annualreports/2018/2018_HC_Annual_Report.pdf (last visited Oct. 16, 2019).

By Senator Baxley

12-00668-20

2020384__

1 A bill to be entitled
2 An act relating to the Harris Chain of Lakes;
3 repealing s. 373.467, F.S., relating to the Harris
4 Chain of Lakes Restoration Council; amending s.
5 373.468, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made
6 by the act; providing an effective date.

7
8 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

9
10 Section 1. Section 373.467, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

11 Section 2. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 373.468,
12 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

13 373.468 The Harris Chain of Lakes restoration program.—

14 (1) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the
15 St. Johns River Water Management District, in conjunction with
16 the Department of Environmental Protection and ~~and~~ pertinent local
17 governments, ~~and the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council,~~
18 shall review existing restoration proposals to determine which
19 ones are the most environmentally sound and economically
20 feasible methods of improving the fish and wildlife habitat and
21 natural systems of the Harris Chain of Lakes.

22 (2) To initiate the Harris Chain of Lakes restoration
23 program ~~recommended by the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration~~
24 ~~Council,~~ the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, with
25 assistance from the St. Johns River Water Management District
26 and in consultation and by agreement with the Department of
27 Environmental Protection and pertinent local governments, shall
28 develop tasks to be undertaken by those entities for the
29 enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat. These agencies shall

12-00668-20

2020384__

30 ~~(a)~~ evaluate different methodologies for removing the
31 extensive tussocks and buildup of organic matter along the
32 shoreline and of the aquatic vegetation in the lake.

33 ~~(b) Conduct any additional studies as recommended by the~~
34 ~~Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council.~~

35 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council

The Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council (Council) was created in 2003 (2003-287, LOF) and amended to increase membership in 2006 (2006-43, LOF) in response to regional concerns for the health of springs and water bodies in Citrus and Hernando counties. The legislation required the Council to form two separate task forces to develop plans for the restoration of the Tsala Apopka Chain of Lakes and the Weeki Wachee River and springs.

By law the Council is tasked with the following:

- Review audits and data specifically related to lake and river restoration techniques;
- Evaluate existing studies and whether additional studies are needed;
- Explore all possible sources of funding to conduct the restoration activities;
- Report to the Legislature, specifically the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate before November 25 of each year on the progress of the program and any recommendations for the next fiscal year.

The Southwest Florida Water Management District's (District) role in the Council is to provide administrative support. Additionally, the District, FWC, DEP, DOT, and the US Army Corps of Engineers are also responsible for providing coordination and representation on the technical committee.

The House Speaker and Senate President appoint members to the Council and membership is very prescriptive. One of the challenges the Council faces is being constituted with seven members representing Citrus County and seven members representing Hernando County. The Council is not presently constituted and cannot conduct official business. The Council has not been able to meet or produce the legislative-required report since 2015.

In 2014, the District formed the Springs Coast Steering, Management and Technical Committees to manage and place a priority on the five first-magnitude springs in the District: Rainbow, Crystal River/Kings Bay, Homosassa, Chassahowitzka, and Weeki Wachee. Each spring system in the Springs Coast region is a unique, complex system with a different set of challenges. Committee members represent local, regional and state governments, agriculture, environmental organizations, public supply, industrial water users, regional planning councils and academia.

Much of the work (and many of the members) of the Springs Committees coincide with the charge of the Council. The springs effort is tied with and is producing updated Surface Water Improvement Management (SWIM) Plans for each first-magnitude spring system and project recommendations for state funding. These plans provide tangible paths forward with funding options and partners to ensure our spring systems are protected far into the future.



Cara Martin
Government and Community Affairs Office Chief
Cara.martin@watermatters.org

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: SB 388

INTRODUCER: Senator Hooper

SUBJECT: Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council

DATE: November 12, 2019

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Schreiber	Rogers	EN	Favorable
2.			CA	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 388 eliminates the Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council and the Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Program.

II. Present Situation:

In 2003, in response to regional concerns for the health of Citrus and Hernando County springs and waterbodies, the Legislature created the Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council (Council).¹ The Council was created within the Withlacoochee and Coastal Rivers Basin Boards of the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD). In 2006, the Legislature expanded the Council and its duties.² Members of the Council must consist of 14 voting members: 7 appointed by the President of the Senate and 7 appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Council must consist of representatives as follows:

- Two waterfront property owners from both Citrus and Hernando counties, including a property owner from the east side and west side of each county.
- An attorney from each county.
- A member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce from each county.
- An environmental engineer from each county.
- An engineer from each county.
- A person from each county with training in biology or another scientific discipline.

¹ Chapter 2003-287, s. 1, Laws of Fla.; Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council, *2015 Report to the Legislature*, 1 (2015), available at <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/sites/default/files/medias/documents/2015%20Report%20to%20the%20Legislature.pdf> (last visited Nov. 6, 2019).

² Chapter 2006-43, Laws of Fla.

The members of the Council form two separate county task forces to review and make recommendations on specific waterways.³ The Hernando County Task Force develops plans and recommendations for the waterways in Hernando County, and the Citrus County Task Force develops plans and recommendations for the waterways in Citrus County. The Council or task forces meet at the call of their respective chairs, at the request of six members of the Council or task force, or at the request of the chair of the governing board of SWFWMD. SWFWMD must provide administrative support to the Council and coordinate Council activities along with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

There is a technical advisory group to the Council, to which each of the following agencies must appoint one representative: SWFWMD, DEP, FWC, Department of Transportation, Coastal Rivers Basin Board, Withlacoochee River Basin Board, the public works departments of each county, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.⁴

The 2003 legislation also created the Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Program.⁵ Under the program, FWC and SWFWMD, in conjunction with DEP, pertinent local governments, and the Council, must review existing restoration proposals to determine the most environmentally sound and economically feasible methods of improving the natural systems of the waterways in the two counties. FWC and other agencies must develop tasks for the enhancement of wildlife habitat. Subject to appropriation by the Legislature and other funding sources, the appropriate agencies must, through competitive bid, award contracts to implement program activities.

The legislation provides for the Council the following powers and duties:

- Review audits and all data specifically related to lake and river restoration techniques and sport fish population recovery strategies, including data and strategies for all of the following as they may apply to Citrus and Hernando County waterways:
 - Shoreline restoration.
 - Sand and other sediment control and removal.
 - Exotic species management.
 - Floating tussock management or removal.
 - Navigation.
 - Water quality.
 - Fish and wildlife habitat improvement.
- Evaluate whether additional studies are needed.
- Explore all possible sources of funding to conduct the restoration activities.
- Report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives before November 25 of each year on the progress of the restoration program and any recommendations for the next fiscal year.

³ Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council, *2015 Report to the Legislature*, 3-4, 18-19 (2015), available at <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/sites/default/files/medias/documents/2015%20Report%20to%20the%20Legislature.pdf> (last visited Nov. 6, 2019).

⁴ Chapter 2003-287, s. 1, Laws of Fla.

⁵ Chapter 2003-287, s. 2, Laws of Fla.

In 2008, the Legislature's Joint Legislative Sunset Committee recommended that the Council be abolished.⁶ In 2015, the Council submitted its most recent report to the Legislature.⁷

In 2014, SWFWMD formed the Springs Coast Steering, Management, and Technical Committees.⁸ These groups manage and prioritize the district's five first-magnitude spring groups, including developing management plans for spring systems and identifying issues and solutions. SWFWMD's Springs Coast Steering and Management Committees have been active in 2019, including holding public meetings, giving presentations, and developing project lists to submit as funding requests to DEP.⁹ According to SWFWMD, much of the work and many of the members of these committees coincide with the charge of the Council, which has not met since 2015.¹⁰

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

SB 388 repeals two chapters in the Laws of Florida:

- Chapter 2003-287, Laws of Fla., which establishes the Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council (Council) and the Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Program; and
- Chapter 2006-43, Laws of Fla., which increases by two the number of members on the Council, expands the duties of the Council's task forces to include all waterways in Citrus and Hernando counties, and requires the counties' respective public works departments to each appoint a representative to the technical advisory group.

The bill would eliminate the Council and the restoration program.

The bill states that the act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

⁶ The Florida Legislature, *Report of the Joint Legislative Sunset Committee*, 11 (Mar. 2008), available at <http://www.leg.state.fl.us/sunset/UserContent/docs/File/final.doc> (last visited Nov. 6, 2019).

⁷ Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council, *2015 Report to the Legislature* (2015), available at <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/sites/default/files/medias/documents/2015%20Report%20to%20the%20Legislature.pdf> (last visited Nov. 6, 2019).

⁸ SWFWMD, *Springs Coast Steering, Management and Technical Committees*, <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/projects/springs/springs-coast-steering-management-and-technical-committees> (last visited Nov. 6, 2019).

⁹ SWFWMD, *Springs Coast Public Meetings*, <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/projects/springs/springs-coast-public-meetings> (last visited Nov. 6, 2019).

¹⁰ Letter from Cara Martin, Government and Community Affairs Office Chief, SWFWMD, *Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council* (Sept. 2019)(on file with the Environment and Natural Resources Committee).

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Indeterminate.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Indeterminate.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill repeals the following chapters of the Laws of Florida: 2003-287, 2006-43.

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.

By Senator Hooper

16-00712-20

2020388__

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A bill to be entitled
An act relating to the Citrus/Hernando Waterways
Restoration Council; repealing chapters 2003-287 and
2006-43, Laws of Florida; abolishing the
Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council;
providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Chapter 2003-287, Laws of Florida, is repealed.
- Section 2. Chapter 2006-43, Laws of Florida, is repealed.
- Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.



Blue-Green Algae Task Force **RECOMMENDATIONS**

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES • November 13, 2019

Dr. Tom Frazer, Chief Science Officer, Florida Department of Environmental Protection

PROCESS



- **Advisory body, appointed by Governor Ron DeSantis, to aid the Department of Environmental Protection in fulfilling its mission to protect, conserve and manage the state's natural resources and enforce its environmental laws.**
- **The task force, through its discussion and deliberations, provides guidance and specific, science-based recommendations with the goal of expediting improvements and restoration of Florida's water bodies that have been adversely affected by blue-green algae blooms.**
- **Public meetings to date have focused on the issue of nutrient over-enrichment and blue-green algal blooms.**
- **The Task Force will continue to meet and discuss additional topics important to addressing blue-green algal blooms.**

BASIN MANAGEMENT ACTION PLANS



A more strategic approach to achieve restoration goals.

- Need for regional storage and treatment infrastructure in South Florida watersheds
- Consider land use changes, legacy nutrients and downstream impacts
- Targeted approach to project selection
- Evaluation of project effectiveness through monitoring



AGRICULTURE AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



Increased compliance, improved record keeping and data collection.

- **Increase BMP enrollment**
- **Improved records and additional data collection**
- **Accelerate updates to BMP manuals**

HUMAN WASTE - ONSITE SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS



Broader regulatory oversight to ensure that onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems are protective of both the environment and human health.

- **DEP to develop a more comprehensive regulatory program**
- **Post-permitting septic tank inspections**
- **Expanded protections for vulnerable areas in the state**
- **Septic to sewer conversions**

HUMAN WASTE - SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS



Minimize SSO events through infrastructure improvements

- Emergency back-up capabilities
- Proactive approach to infiltration and inflow issues

STORMWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS



Revise and update stormwater design criteria and implement an effective inspection and monitoring program.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND APPLICATIONS



Invest in a diverse portfolio of technologies to aid in the prevention, cleanup and mitigation of blue-green algae blooms.

- Cost-efficient, environmentally safe and scalable
- Focus on prevention
- Invest also in technologies that lead to improved detection, monitoring and forecasting of blooms

BLUE-GREEN ALGAE BLOOMS AND PUBLIC HEALTH



Transparent and consistent communication regarding algal blooms and public health.

- Regular and proactive sampling for algal toxins
- Science needed to understand the effects of acute and chronic exposure to toxins
- Improved interagency coordination and communication

SCIENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING, DATA NEEDS AND MONITORING PROGRAMS



Development of an expanded and more comprehensive statewide water quality monitoring strategy.

- Focus on informing restoration project selection, implementation and evaluation



Thank You



Biosolids in Florida

John J. Truitt

Deputy Secretary, Regulatory Programs

Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

November 13, 2019



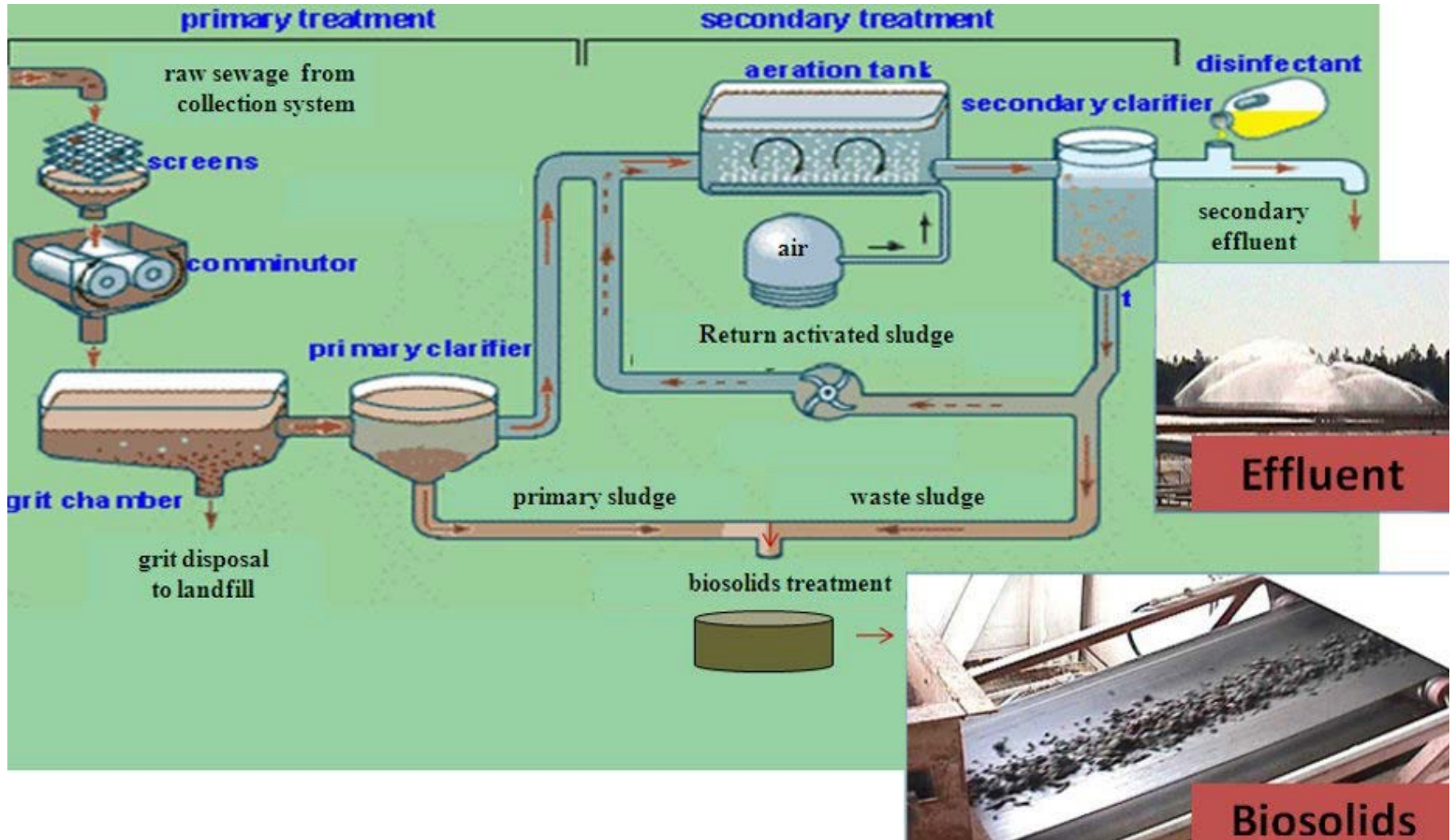
Overview

- **Biosolids Overview**
- **Biosolids/Septage Management in Florida**
- **Biosolids Technical Advisory Committee**
- **Ch. 62-640 Rule Development**
- **Next Steps**



Biosolids Overview

The treatment of domestic wastewater produces two principal end products: effluent and biosolids





Classes of Biosolids

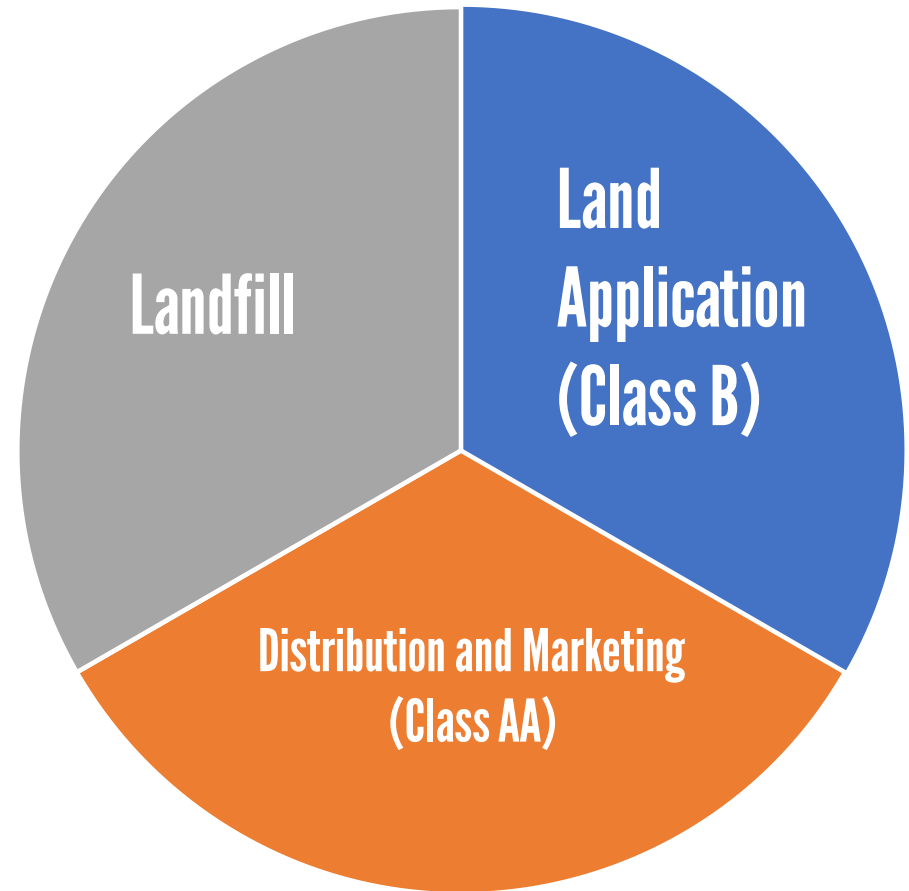
- **Two primary uses:**
 - **Land application**
 - **Typically Class B biosolids – lower quality for beneficial use**
 - **Distribution and marketing as fertilizer**
 - **Class AA biosolids – highest quality for beneficial use**





Biosolids and Management in Florida

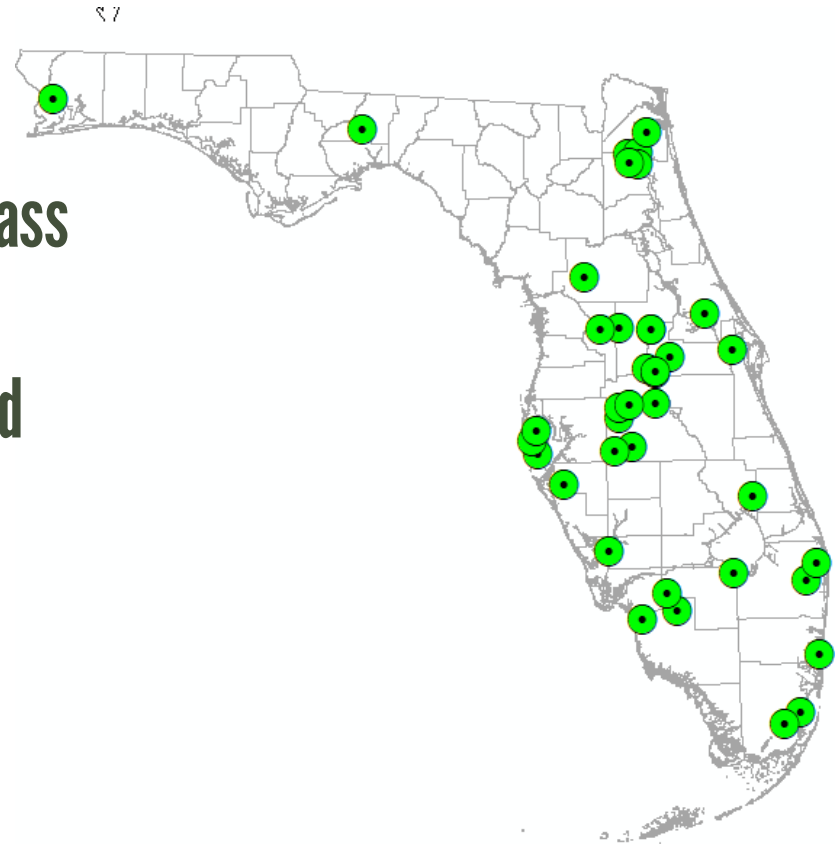
- **Estimated Total Production 340,000 dry tons/year**
- **Approximately two-thirds are beneficially used and one third is landfilled**





Class AA Biosolids - Distribution and Marketing

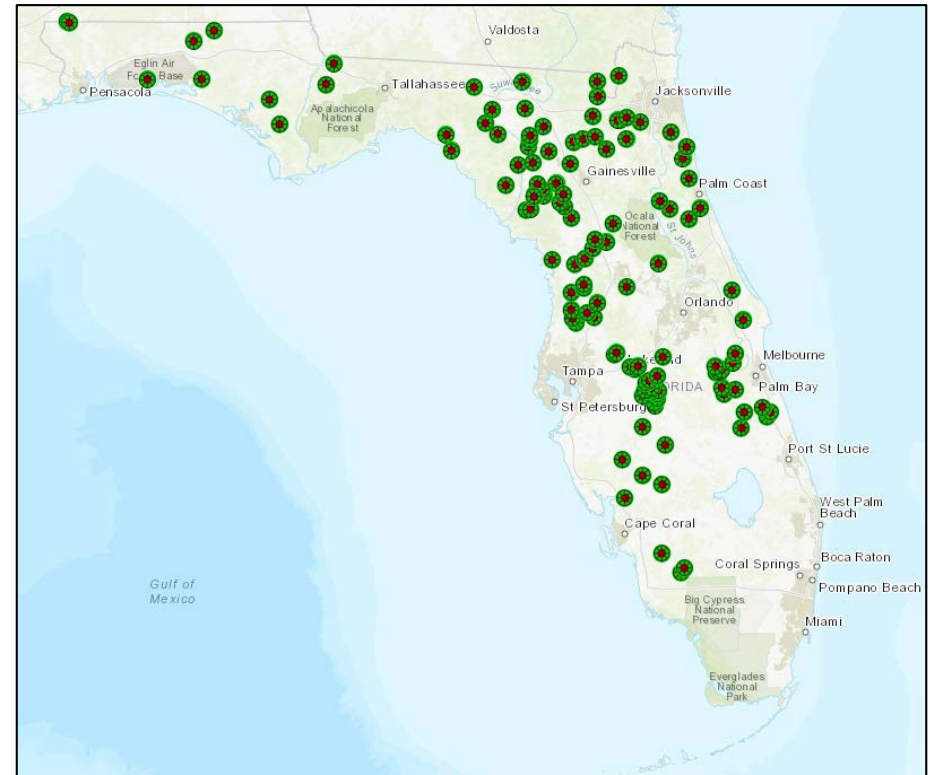
- Distributed and marketed as a fertilizer
- Approximately 39 Florida facilities produce Class AA
 - 192,879 dry tons distributed and marketed in Florida
 - 26,717 dry tons distributed and marketed outside of Florida





Class B Land Application

- **Approximately 140 permitted land application sites in Florida**
- **Haulers are the most common site permittees**
- **Utilities commonly contract with haulers/appliers instead of applying the biosolids themselves**





Current State Regulations (Ch. 62-640)

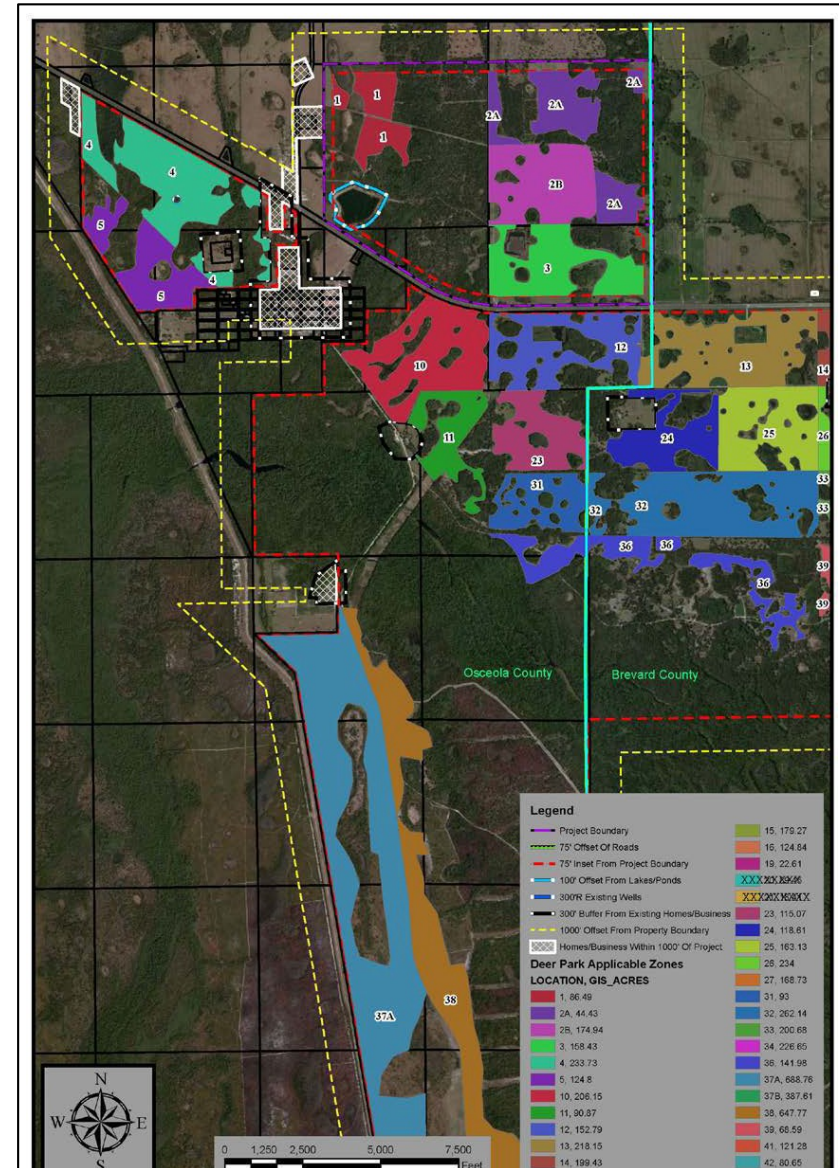
- Land application permits include:
 - Nutrient management plan
 - Setback provisions
 - Ground water depth provision
 - Signage Requirements
 - Storage requirements
 - Public access, grazing, harvesting restrictions
 - Runoff provisions
 - Record keeping/reporting requirements





Example Application Site

- Site in Osceola and Brevard Counties, shows the application zones, setbacks, etc
- This site has 30 application zones covering 5,736 acres
- The odd shapes of the application zones, or fields, primarily result from setback buffers (i.e., wetlands, surface waters, residences, etc.)





Biosolids Technical Advisory Committee

- **The Biosolids Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) convened in September 2018 to evaluate biosolids management and explore opportunities to better protect Florida's water resources**
- **The TAC members represented stakeholders from environmental and agricultural industry experts, large and small utilities, waste haulers, consultants and academics**
- **Each public meeting included an open public comment period, as well as discussion with experts among the TAC members, the audience and the Department**



TAC Recommendations

- **Permit biosolids in a manner that minimizes migration of nutrients, specifically phosphorus, to prevent impairment to waterbodies**
- **Establish the rate of phosphorus application based on site specifics, such as soil characteristics/phosphorus adsorption capacity, water table, hydrogeology, site use, distance to surface water**



TAC Recommendations

- **Increase DEP inspection rate of land application sites.**
- **Develop monitoring protocols to detect nutrient migration**
- **Develop and conduct biosolid and nutrient management research on nutrient run-off through surface and groundwater flow**
- **Promote innovative technology pilot projects for biosolids processing that could provide a wider range of beneficial end products**



Ch. 62-640, F.A.C. Revisions

- **Department published notice of rule development to amend Ch. 62-640, F.A.C. on March 22, 2019**
- **Rule revisions incorporate the recommendations of the TAC**



Primary Rule Revisions

- Existing facilities must be in compliance with new rule within three years of adoption date
- Specifies that land application must be done in accordance with applicable BMAPs
- Provides definitions for “capacity index”, “percent water extractable phosphorus”, “seasonal high water table”
- More stringent requirements must be provided in the Nutrient Management plan
- All biosolids applications are considered projects of heightened public concern
- Increased monitoring for surface and groundwater



Primary Rule Revisions

- **New Requirements for Nutrient Management Plans**
- **Require quarterly surface water monitoring when site is bordered or crossed with water of state and application zone is with 1000ft of waters of state**
- **Increase requirements for groundwater monitoring**
- **Allows DEP to install monitoring wells**
- **Require measures to be taken to prevent leaching of nutrients for the storage of biosolids**
- **Prohibit land application where the seasonal high water table is within 15cm of soil surface or within 15cm of the intended depth of biosolids placement.**
- **“Seasonal highwater table” means the elevation to which the ground and surface-water can be expected to rise due to a normal wet season**



Workshops

- Tallahassee (June 25)
- Orlando (June 26)
- West Palm Beach (June 27)

Attendance: approximately 15-20 ppl in person, 50-75 on webinar



Comments Received

- **447 Comments Received**
 - **10 from Industry Stakeholders**
 - **11 from Local Governments**
 - **16 from Environmental Stakeholders**
 - **Remaining comments received from individuals**



Summary of Comments

- **General opposition to biosolids land application**
- **Rule is not protective enough to prevent impacts to the environment**
- **3-year implementation plan is too long/too short**
- **Class AA biosolids should be regulated**
- **The restrictions imposed of placement area due to seasonal high water table limits**
- **Request for equal protections for all waterways, similar to Lake Okeechobee restrictions**
- **Significant economic impact**
- **Potential for unintended consequences**
- **Concern BMAPs may be violated by new rule**
- **Surface and groundwater monitoring is either too restrictive or not restrictive enough**



Next Steps

- **Notice of Proposed Rule and the Statement of Economic Regulatory Cost Published on October 29, 2019**
- **21-day challenge period ends November 19, 2019**
- **ERC Hearing**
- **Adoption**
- **Legislative Ratification**





PROTECT OUR WATERWAYS!! DEMAND THE HARRIS CHAIN OF LAKES RESTORATION COUNCIL NOT BE ELIMINATED BY FL. LEGISLATURE

<https://www.thepetitionsite.com/292/479/000/demand-the-harris-restoration-council-not-be-eliminated-by-fl.-legislature/>

Author: Lake Jem Clean Water Project

Recipient: ALL ENVIROMENTAL,FISHING,BIRDS,FISH,GOVERMENT,WATERWAYS.

Petition:

The Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council was officially created by action of the Florida Legislature during the 2001 legislative session (Ch. 2001-246). The Council consists of nine voting members representing a broad spectrum of individuals with diverse expertise and interests. Chapter 2001-246, Laws of Florida, charged the Harris Chain of Lakes Restoration Council with the responsibilities of reviewing audits and all data specifically related to lake restoration techniques and sport fish population recovery strategies, including data and strategies for shoreline restoration, sediment control and removal, exotic species management, floating tussock management or removal, navigation, water quality, and fish and wildlife. The council is the only local board to help the waterways. The huge hydrilla problem the Harris Chain was facing with Hydrilla, the council put in a request last year for 10 MILLION DOLLARS to help FWC fight the problem. THE PROBLEM IS ALMOST UNDER CONTROL AT THIS POINT. THIS IS ONLY 1 EXAMPLE OUT OF THOUSANDS. For whatever political reason Anthony Sabitini and Senator Baxley(WHO BY HE WAY I AM A SUPPORTER OF, BUT NOT ON THIS BILL) want to do away with this council who by the way have no budget, get paid nothing and can only suggest until the end of the year then the suggestions that were not adhered to are to be sent to the legislature. WHY? Ask yourself! What would be the reason to get rid of this council, that is to give approval to projects of LCWA and St Johns ? I would say 1 of the 2 or both dont want the Restoration Council looking over their shoulders anymore to protect the residents of LAKE COUNTY FROM mistakes the other two may make on a decision. Please sign this petition that you are AGAINST THIS MOVE AT THE LEGISLATURE TO ELIMINATE THIS COUNCIL.

	Name	From	Comments
1.	Linda Moss	Tavares, FL	This is the only board that stood behind a village of 250 people that their canals were filled with 9 foot of sediment and muck from Lake Apopka along with the county commissioners board. The LCWA board who helped fill them as well from their nurf plant would not acknowledge anything nor St Johns. And these are the identities pushing to get rid of the council? i dont know--do you?
2.	Terry Powell	Tavares, FL	We need clean navigatable canals.
3.	Pam Sokolowski	Tavares, FL	Blind mosquitoes (midges) are dependent on the sludge and pollution in the water and shorelines. They have become unbearable. Further, St Johns WM has too much control over the waterways.
4.	John Viskup	Tavares, FL	Our canal received tons of muck from the Apopka/Beauclaire canal. Please help us, soon it won't be navigable! Thank you.
5.	Lee Buck	Tavares, FL	Duh...
6.	Mason Harbeck	Tavares, FL	The Harris chain is a beautiful chain and is a host to many bass tournaments and recreational fishing. I don't want to see it to be unable to be fished or just enjoyed because it wasn't able to be kept up on.
7.	Tom Hetherman	Tavares, FL	Clean navigable waterways protect property values, protect the wildlife and help the community.
8.	Cynthia Bennett	Tavares, FL	We need the Counsel to remain in place. They are an impartial board made up of skilled and very knowledgable professionals. I have attended their meetings and have observed this first hand. We live on the A/B Canal and need their help desperately in lobbying for our Canal as well as the entire Harris Chain. We have owned this property for 4 years and have seen our Canal deteriorate terribly each year in muck, water quality and junk floating down from Apopka. It is a terrible shame, that St John's has not stepped up to correct the problem. The Harris Counsel needs to stay in place as a separate body!
9.	Sheila Durden	Leesburg, FL	We use the lakes all the time, keep them beautiful!!!
10.	Taylor Haendel	Lesburg, FL	Lake Apopka used to be bass fishing heaven around here, now it's not even safe to eat a fish from. We need to do better to take care of our community and environment.
11.	Anita Millward	Deer island, FL	I own property on lake Dora
12.	Jon Burdick	Leesburg, FL	To improve and maintain the highest quality fishing and boating possible for lake side property owners and for public use on the entier harris chain of lakes recreational waterways.

	Name	From	Comments
13.	Maryanne Graveline	Leesburg, FL	
14.	Jeff Laskowski	Leesburg, FL	shoreline restoration, sediment control and removal, exotic species management, floating tussock management or removal, navigation, water quality, and fish and wildlife
15.	Ed Lloyd	TAVARES, FL	WE NEED HELP TO KEEP OUR WATERWAYS CLEAN AND SAFE.
16.	Melissa Tobin	Tavares, FL	The attraction of these lakes is one of the biggest sources of income this area has they need to be maintained.
17.	Carrie Gleason	Sedalia, CO	
18.	Karli Har	Apopka, FL	
19.	Jesse Livingston	Eustis, FL	
20.	Amanda Mitchem	Eustis, FL	I live on lake yale and fish it daily. Aquatic plant management is desperately needed to maintain our ability to fish this lake.
21.	Richard Appling	Leesburg, FL	The lakes here are a huge part of our community and economic wellbeing
22.	ALICIA APPLING	LEESBURG, FL	
23.	Justin Magann	Tavares, FL	These waters are the beginning of a water system that flows to the ocean. There are enough pollutants already causing havok in our oceans.
24.	David D'Agostino	Tavares, FL	
25.	Virginia Frye	Tavares, FL	
26.	Lisa Marvin	Tavares, FL	Because I live on the Apopka/Beauclair canal
27.	Kim P	Tavares, FL	Keepinf floridas wsterways clean and healthy are very important for safety reasons and for keeping our lakes Healthy..for sport fishing also
28.	Michele Davis	Tavares, FL	
29.	Sharon Reynes	Tavares, FL	I shouldn't have to give a reason why keeping our lakes is important to me !!! We need to protect and conserve our environment ! Period!
30.	Zach Wright	Eustis, FL	
31.	Suzanne Martinez	Tavares, FL	
32.	Ramona Oslizlo	Leesburg, FL	Our Lakes are what makes our area popular for residents and visitors alike.
33.	Loren Howell	Clermont, FL	
34.	John McCulloch	Eustis, FL	Lake are important and need to be maintained and healthy for all of us
35.	Michael Rush	Tavares, FL	I live on the Harris Chain & spend time on the water boating with family. We value the environment & the cleanliness of our water.
36.	Edward Laucks	Eustis, FL	I live in the area and we need keep the lakes for recreation.

	Name	From	Comments
37.	Jacob Bourell	Fruitland park, FL	Without clean water non of us will survive
38.	Lori Penny	Webster, FL	
39.	Brian Bone	Leesburg, FL	
40.	Carl graveline	Leesburg, FL	Boating and wildlife
41.	Carl Fonville	ALTOONA, FL	Without good clean water, Florida will die.
42.	Charles Cartwright	TAVARES, FL	I fish and boat in thos chain. Ot needs to cleaned and kept clean
43.	Robert Wohlers	Leesburg, FL	I am a fisherman and do alot of water sports I think that if they don't keep up with the lakes we won't have any more fishing
44.	Paul Weicherz	Mt. Plymouth, FL	
45.	Alan Milliron	Mount dora, FL	I live, fish and boat on these lakes and care about the future of it
46.	John Knapp	Tavares, FL	Because I live on the lakes, love the lakes and am concerned about water quality and management of the lakes
47.	Monica Grace	Tavares, FL	I live on the lake and see how badly the water needs help. Poor water quality impacts beyond just the wildlife!
48.	Kathryn Gentile	Leesburg, FL	
49.	Mike Poczik	Orange City, FL	Water quality along with muck management and proper, sensible weed eradication of invasive species should be paramount to everyone. Tourist income will deminish greatly if Florida keeps turning a blind eye to all our water problems caused by decades of miss management.
50.	Chris Black	Apopka, FL	Love fishing
51.	Pamela Smith	Umatilla, FL	Because me and my husband fish the lakes
52.	Sonny McGaughey	Tavares, FL	I live near the lakes and love them
53.	Michael O'Berry	Eustis, FL	Water quality is everything!!! It supports our ecosystem.
54.	Debbie Sanborn	Leesburg, FL	
55.	J Tallman	Tavares, FL	HCLRC, a volunteer group of local & environmental experts charged with overseeing and advising best practices in maintaining the health of this major Florida waterway. This council is unquestionably a most valuable local resource for protection of the entire Harris Chain of Lakes and downstream rivers.
56.	Tracy Towle	Eustis, FL	
57.	Natalie Hagan	Yalaha, FL	
58.	Nadine James	APOPKA, FL	
59.	charles pergler	Tavares, FL	
60.	Sarah McAuliffe	Okahumpka, FL	I live and fish on this lake.
61.	Donald Jeansonne	Lecanto, FL	I fish this area and have since I was young it would be a shame to see them go to crap forevermore

	Name	From	Comments
62.	Jesica Underwood	Tavares, FL	
63.	Bruce Beal	Oviedo, FL	
64.	Teresa Newman	Leesburg, FL	I live on the chain of lakes.
65.	Andrew Sokolowski	Astatula, FL	There needs to be oversight of all agencies. We also need to protect our waterways for the next generations.
66.	Elizabeth Miller	Tavares, FL	I spend a lot of time fishing and boating and I live on the water.
67.	Jeffery MEEKS	EUSTIS, FL	I am an outdoors man and I like to keep our waterways as clean as possible. I also like to eat clean fish!!!
68.	Kelley Wells	Tavares, FL	
69.	Joe Parvu	Umatilla, FL	I fish those waters with my kids, I'd like to see them do the same with their kids. Keep our waterways clean for future generations.
70.	Donna Dorman	Tavares, FL	
71.	Vic DeVore	Tavares, FL	Because I live and boat on the chain, and want to see it stay healthy.
72.	Felicia Hagins	Leesburg, FL	Because I love to fish, and it would keep our fish and waterways healthy
73.	Melissa Davidson	Tavares, FL	The people that own property surrounding these waterways want to live by unpolluted water, want to see thriving fish and wildlife. We need someone to help represent our waterways that are not swayed by financial gain.
74.	Angela Smith	Tavares, FL	Waterway health is a complex issue. Left without representation, the waterways will become polluted, species and fishing endangered.
75.	Michael Presco	Sorrento, FL	Because we fish and boat these waterways! Keep them clean and healthy for future generations. We don't need another Lake Apopka or another development on these waters!!!
76.	Scott Bruinsma	Tavares, FL	I live on the chain and in Lake County
77.	Timothy Clarey	Sorrento, FL	
78.	Joyce Hecimovich	Tavares, FL	I live on the Harris Chain of Lakes
79.	Bree Nappi	New Port Richey, FL	
80.	ken lang	Toronto, ca	
81.	R. Barrett	sorrento, FL	water quality has been improving - the trend needs to continue
82.	greg johnson	Sorrento, FL	I boat the harris chain and they need help
83.	kim white	Mount Dora, FL	We can't make more water and without water we will die
84.	Marissa Russell	Mount plymouth, FL	
85.	Brad Hermesman	Tavares, FL	I live on a canal that connects to one of the chain of lakes. The canal has gone downhill with lake weeds and overgrown trees.

	Name	From	Comments
86.	Sal Luccisano	Casselberry, FL	Water is Florida's most precious resource.
87.	Michael McPherson	Sorrento, FL	I live in the area and love this chain of lakes for several reasons but the wildlife and it's habitat are among the most important.
88.	Judy Hare	Sorrento, FL	
89.	Russell Kuchmak	Leesburg, FL	Better for the environment
90.	Gerry Guenther	Mount Dora, FL	
91.	Judy Gillespie	Mount Dora, FL	
92.	Darlene Keiper	Leesburg, FL	We need support to preserve our county .
93.	Carlene Nichols	Tavares, FL	I live in Lake County.
94.	David Fritz	Clermont, FL	Clean waterways means excellent natural habitat for wildlife.
95.	Lonny Henson	Tavares, FL	We need clean water and to be able to naveagate our canals.
96.	Carrie Gleason	Sedalia, CO	
97.	Bill Rine	Mount Plymouth, FL	
98.	Linda Davis	Sorrento, FL	Because there taking all of nature's beauty away.
99.	Bonnie O'Donald	Sorrento, FL	we all need wated
100.	Julie Lacy	Madison, IN	
101.	Migdalia Molina	Sorrento, FL	
102.	Jean Weeks	Apopka, FL	
103.	Mary Magee	Astoria, IL	
104.	ed moes	fruitland park, FL	
105.	alan CLARK	Tavares, FL	
106.	Linda Tucker	Leesburg, FL	My family has lived and enjoyed Lake Harris chain of lakes for over 100 years before lake county was a county. Used to be able to see crystal clear through the legs to the white sandy bottom and drink the water out of the lakes when you would be fishing and eat the fish that grow in these lakes. We grew up swimming and fishing on these lakes with our family and friends personally for over 50 years. And I want it to continue to be enjoyed for my children grandchildren and great grandchildren
107.	Connie Selby	Havana, IL	Our granddaughter lives right ther where this canal is. The county, state, governor n others have a responsibility to its people and cleaning this up should be one.
108.	James Sieffert	Tavares, FL	So we can enjoy our water ways as they were designed to be . We pay higher taxes to be on water front property and should be able have our water ways protected and maintained
109.	Katie A	Tavares, FL	
110.	Kevin Hecox	Kissimmee, FL	Cause im an avid fisher

	Name	From	Comments
111.	Lynnea Dowell	ELBERTA, AL	It needs to be cleaned up and monitored to stay that way
112.	Lucas Largel	Tavares, FL	I live on the canal
113.	Claudia Baker	Apopka, FL	Clean water is important
114.	Sue Herrick	Canton, IL	Please protect our water ways and all water in general. All life depends on good, safe, decent water.
115.	Joseph Bracciale	Tavares, FL	The environment is a top priority for my family and we believe this group provides essential support to the effort of keeping our environment in the condition it should be.
116.	Debbie S	Tavares, FL	Living on a pristine the canal is important for us.
117.	Della Monroe	Crystal, MI	
118.	Jan Benson	Tavares, FL	Protect our waterways
119.	Danny Tucker	Casselberry, FL	
120.	Mona Smith	Tavares, FL	The waterways and canals are In danger of drying up like ours did in 2011
121.	Cherryl Press	Mitchell, NE	Because its destroying the beauty of our Country and making our Lakes not fit to be around for People or Water Fowl, fish etc... CLEAN IT UP!!
122.	Charles Warner	Rushville, IL	Clean water is always important
123.	Lauren Pumphrey	Tavares, FL	
124.	Curtis Pumphrey Jr	Tavares, FL	
125.	sheila griffin	w peoria, IL	water is life
126.	Alicia Beims	Tavares, FL	Save the water way
127.	Stephanie Peebles	Tavares, FL	
128.	Kevin Milhorn	Weisdale, FL	I fish the lakes and i have seen the quality of the wayer and fish improve. I would loke to see that continue.
129.	Norma Holmes	Knoxville, IL	
130.	Rhonda Carr	Leesburg, FL	
131.	Landa Skiles	Kihe, HI	
132.	Caren Nemeth	Middleburg, FL	
133.	Roland Bassett	Yuma, AZ	Clean waterways should be important to every one
134.	Robin McGillivray	Sorrento, FL	How could it not be important
135.	Marjorie B	astatula, FL	
136.	Douglas Harrington	Winter Garden, FL	All bodies of water if FL are important!
137.	Laura DiMuro	Bronx, NY	
138.	Jamie Stoddard	Astatula, FL	
139.	Josh Gowan	Jackson, MO	
140.	Nancy Kratchoff	Tavares, FL	All of our water and lakes are vital

	Name	From	Comments
141.	Zachary Long	Tavares, FL	
142.	Warren Brewer	Leesburg, FL	
143.	Lil McIntosh	Leesburg, FL	I live on the chain of lakes, we have manatees to live here, we have people swimming in these waters, there are more and more people moving to this area and we must Be able to help and manage these waterways, always
144.	Donna Lee	Tavares, FL	Need non-paid advocates to keep our waterways clean. Should not be a budget issue but a keep America Beautiful issue!
145.	Carrie Cox	Astatula, FL	We love the harris chain and use it alot , i live 2 blocks fom the lake ..keep it great!!
146.	Richard McEntee	Mount Dora, FL	Citizen iversight and advise can inly improve decision-making, progress and accountability
147.	Tracey Thompson	Tavares, FL	I live on the Dora Canal and saw a huge difference in water quality from the water cleaning project instituted by the Tavares administration shortly after i moved here 3.5 years ago. On weekends there are often boats within less than 100 yards of each other passing by in an unending stream in both directions...the canals definitely need extra help absorbing the manmade footprint. Hurricane Irma wrecked havoc again, the smell, vultures circling, the swarms of bugs and the filthy brown water were all reminders that manmade waterways need constant maintenance and upkeep. Please keep the Council in place to advocate for proactive maintenance rather than costly repair...a stitch irí time saves nine!
148.	Carla Hart	Pinellas Park, FL	
149.	Richard Keen	Tavares, FL	
150.	Patrick Giannini	Lady Lake, FL	
151.	Patricia Xavier	Deer Island, FL	We need to take care of our environment now!!!
152.	Larry D Smith sr	Sorrento, FL	
153.	Sandy Wynant	Sorrento, FL	
154.	George Rambo	Astatula, FL	
155.	Melissa Samar	Tavares, FL	I live along the Chain
156.	Bonnie George	Leesburg, FL	Long term effects of all Lakes if not protected and cleaned up.
157.	James Franklin	Tavares, FL	I live on it and want to drive my boat
158.	Tessa Peshek	Umatilla, FL	As a resident, our watershed is vital to our health. Keeping it clean is imperative for a clean water table and for the health and well being of the ecosystems within our chain of lakes. Please acknowledge and appreciate those who help to try and keep this balance. Thank you.

	Name	From	Comments
159.	Susan Herman	Leesburg, FL	Because all of our resources need to be saved for our future and our children's future!! We live and fish on this lake!! We need to protect our ecosystem and our planet!!
160.	Henry Frick	Tavares, FL	Caring for the canals, springs and lakes that are all interconnected is essential. This committee has done just that.
161.	Laurie Campbell	Tavares, FL	I live on a canal that keeps being filled by the sediments from the lake
162.	Phillip Tinsley	Leeburg, FL	Live on Lake Harris with a canal to the lake
163.	Denice Tinsley	Leesbug, FL	Keeping the lake clean for future use for the next generation
164.	Connie Raper	Durham, NC	

STOP! LAKE APOPKA POLLUTION DOWNSTREAM!

THE HARRIS CHAIN RESTORTION COUNCIL HAS BEEN WORKING FOR 2 YEARS TO TRY TO GET ST JOHNS TO DO SOMETHING TO STOP FLOW FROM LAKE APOPKA SEDIMENT DOWNSTREAM. SEVERAL MEETINGS AND CONVERSATIONS AND WHAT IF, TO COME UP WITH A RESOLUTION. WITH LCWA DIRECTOR ALLOWING ST JOHNS ANTICS AND CONTRIBUTING HIMSELF BY DUMPING A 9 ACRE SEDIMENT POND WITH POSSIBLE ORGANO CHLORIDES AND AVIAN BOTULISM INTO DOWNSTREAM RESIDENTIAL CANALS AND THE HARRIS CHAIN OF LAKES, AGAINST THE ADVICE OF THE CORE OF ENGINEERS.

My Husband and I have lived in Lake county since August of 1992. Retiring to a waterfront property, in Venetian Village Tavares FL, 6 homes from the Apopka Beauclaire canal.

Crappie fishing has always been a hobby of mine.

Even though the water was pea green it produced plenty of fish, turtles, otters as well as birds living in the reserve across from our home. In the winter time I fish 5 to 6 days or nights a week from our canal to LAKES CARLTON, BEAUCLAIRE AND DORA. I have always had the latest in depth finders, which show a powerful structure and bottom contour.

It was after the buyout of the muck farmers on Lake Apopka I started noticing our 9 foot, sand bottoms on the residential canals of venetian village, start to coat over with 1 ft. then 2 ft. then 3 ft. of sediment from Lake Apopka. I made several calls at that time to no avail. In 2004 we had 4 hurricanes.

(20 ACRE FEET OF MUCK WAS RELEASED FROM LAKE APOPKA AT ONE TIME AFTERWARDS) The muck filled the Tammi drive and Lois drive canal to the top (9ft). The Tammi DR canal muck traveled apx. 2000 feet up the canal plugging up both ends from anyone getting in or out. The same with the Lois Dr. The pollution that carried out in Lake Beauclaire and on over to Lake Dora was incredible.

Our community of apx 250 homes that had been mostly boating families were left aground. Lake County unknowingly lost millions of dollars.

The canals became dried up muck growing weeds. RAIN helped from time to time. The canals were never the same, the crappie dropped off, the turtles along with most of the otters disappeared, although the neighbors did say they spotted one the other day. Even the promise of a nurf plant to clean the water didn't make much of a difference except get rid of the pea green water, as we still had sediment sent downstream from time to time.

The fight lasted from 2004 until 2012 when Lake Beauclaire dredging began. St johns denying all along none came from Lake Apopka. MUCK---JUST 4 Feet of muck was taken out.

In 2017 hurricane IRMA hit. I cannot begin to describe the sediment, chunks of muck, floc from a disabled Nurf plant, and some of LAKE JEM FARMS as it was completely flooded from 2 breaches in their dams. The sediment, muck, floc continued to flow THROUGH THE LOCKS OF LAKE APOPKA into our RESIDENTIAL CANALS UNTIL WE ARE AGROUND AGAIN. THE DELUGE FROM HURRICANE IRMA DOWNSTREAM FOR US RESIDENTS WAS FOR 2 YEARS AS THE LOCK WAS OPEN AND WHATEVER CLEANUP WE GOT IT DOWNSTREAM.

ST JOHNS CONTINUES TO DENY RESPONSIBILTY, WE NEED THE LOCKS CLOSED PERMANTLY OR A NEW LOCK AND DAMM WITH WEIRS, UNTIL A SOLUTION IS FOUND. ALTHOUGH ST JOHNS HAS MADE SEVERAL CHANGES THEY WILL NOT PROTECT US DOWNSTREAM IF WE HAVE ANOTHER IRMA. EVEN WITHOUT THE STORMS, EVERY TIME THE LOCK DOORS ARE OPENED THEY RELEASE SEDIMENT. (THE HARRIS CHAIN OF LAKES HAS BECOME LAKE APOPKAS DUMPING GROUND)

AT PRESENT LAKE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HAVE PUT IN A REQUEST TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR MONEY TO DREDGE US OUT. PLEASE HELP STOP THE FLOW FROM LAKE APOPKA NOW!!!!

Linda Moss
Lake Jem Clean Water Project
28146 Tammi DR
Tavares FL 32778
352-551-8953
ljmoss@aol.com

Note: THESE CANALS WERE BUILT BY MR LANIER IN THE 70 S

Note: THE PLATT SHOWS THESE CANALS BEING SIGNED OVER AND ACCEPTED BY THE COUNTY
1972

Note: THESE CANALS REMAINED SANDBOTTOM UNTIL THE MUCK FARMERS WERE BOUGHT OUT

Note: LCWA dredges no private or public canals--no matter the responsibility.



Everglades Coalition

1000 Friends of Florida
Arthur R. Marshall Foundation
Audubon Florida
Audubon of Southwest Florida
Audubon of the Western Everglades
Audubon Society of the Everglades
Backcountry Fly Fishers of Naples
Calusa Waterkeeper
Cape Coral Friends of Wildlife
Center for Biological Diversity
Conservancy of Southwest Florida
Defenders of Wildlife
"Ding" Darling Wildlife Society
Earthjustice
Environment Florida
Everglades Foundation
Everglades Law Center
Everglades Trust
Florida Bay Forever
Florida Conservation Voters Education Fund
Florida Defenders of the Environment
Florida Keys Environmental Fund
Florida Native Plant Society
Florida Oceanographic Society
Friends of the Arthur R. Marshall
Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge
Friends of the Everglades
Hendry-Glades Audubon Society
International Dark-Sky Association.
FL Chapter
Izaak Walton League of America
Izaak Walton League Florida Division
Izaak Walton League Florida Keys Chapter
Izaak Walton League Mangrove Chapter
Lake Worth Waterkeeper
Last Stand
League of Women Voters of Florida
Martin County Conservation Alliance
Miami Pine Rocklands Coalition
Miami Waterkeeper
National Audubon Society
National Parks Conservation Association
National Wildlife Refuge Association
Natural Resources Defense Council
North Carolina Outward Bound School
Ocean Research & Conservation Association
Peace River Audubon Society
Reef Relief
Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation
Save It Now, Glades!
Sierra Club
Sierra Club Florida Chapter
Sierra Club Broward Group
Sierra Club Calusa Group
Sierra Club Central Florida Group
Sierra Club Loxahatchee Group
Sierra Club Miami Group
Snook and Gamefish Foundation
South Florida Audubon Society
Southern Alliance for Clean Energy
The Florida Wildlife Federation
The Institute for Regional Conservation
The National Wildlife Federation
The Urban Environment League of
Greater Miami
Theodore Roosevelt Conservation
Partnership
Tropical Audubon Society

August 15, 2019

Kristin Gousse
Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blairstone Rd., MS 2500
Tallahassee, FL 32399-6516

Sent via email.

RE: Biosolids Rulemaking, Chapter 62-640, F.A.C.

Dear Ms. Gousse,

The Everglades Coalition, comprised of 62 organizations committed to the health and protection of America's Everglades, write to express concern with one aspect of the current rulemaking process developed to address the management practices and potential nutrient pollution impacts related to the land disposal of biosolids. The proposed changes to 62-640, F.A.C. only apply to class A and B biosolids, not class AA biosolids, which comprise an increasingly large proportion of the biosolids generated by central sewer treatment operations. The current proposal leaves unchanged rule 62-640.850 F.A.C., which labels class AA biosolids as "fertilizer", without documentation or monitoring to ensure that they are being used as fertilizer¹, and exempts them from the rules for biosolids use and disposal including critical setback and monitoring requirements. We respectfully suggest this exemption needs to be eliminated in this rulemaking.

Biosolids are being used throughout Florida, but specifically in the Greater Everglades there is concern that the application of biosolids anywhere in its watershed is likely providing the limiting nutrient that is triggering Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs). Unfortunately, the monitoring exemption for class AA leaves us with a big data gap, keeping us from better understanding this problem. For example, class B biosolids are applied according to a phosphorus index taking phosphorus absorbing capacity of the soil into consideration. If class AA were subjected to the same standard, we would be able to isolate the problem and do better at source control. Several of these exemptions came into effect in 2010 (according to records acquired from the state rulemaking process of 2009-2010), and the Greater Everglades most impactful HAB problems have occurred since then. There is likely a connection, but we need the data to find the largest source contributor.

¹ It is *assumed* that Class AA biosolids are applied following Best Management Practices (BMPs) standards and appropriate agronomic rates but there is no verification of that. Considering Class AA biosolids have the same bulky characteristics that drives land application rates of Class B at much higher rates than BMPs allow, the assumption that Class AA biosolids are applied according to agronomic rates is unlikely to be accurate.

Committed to full protection and restoration of America's Everglades

450 N. Park Road # 301, Hollywood FL 33021 | www.evergladescoalition.org | info@evergladescoalition.org

While the proposed changes are improvements for class A and B biosolids, these changes must apply to all biosolid classes; class AA should no longer be exempt. The difference among the three classes *only* relates to amounts of pathogens and heavy metals in each. Although we fully recognize the importance of regulating pathogens and metals that can get into waterbodies, this rulemaking focuses on the importance of monitoring and understanding how and when nutrient pollution is entering Florida's waters, leading to the recent outbreaks of Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs). All biosolids, classes AA, A, and B, contain similar nutrient levels. For these rule changes to effectively address the recent outbreaks of HABs and monitor and reduce nutrient inputs at the source, the proposal must be expanded to remove the class AA biosolids exemption to require basic reporting in place for biosolids use and disposal.

It is important to note that because the proposed rule places further restrictions on class B, it will put more pressure on utilities to turn biosolids into class AA to gain the "fertilizer" loophole and lack of oversight to its application. Class AA biosolids, first exempted from most biosolids regulations in 2010, already comprise the largest stream of material at 45% of all biosolids generated today (versus only 30% for class B), and that proportion likely will increase if class AA biosolids continue to be exempted from these regulations. Inasmuch as class B needs additional regulation, class AA's much larger volume of material and nutrients makes clear that DEP must ensure that the use and disposal of these materials are also evaluated to ensure they do not contribute to the increased number and intensity of HABs.

Exemptions under 62-640.850, F.A.C. afforded Class AA biosolids should be removed and the following requirements should be added for Class AA biosolids:

- Cumulative application limits
- Set back requirements
- Nutrient management plan and biosolids storage plan
- Soil monitoring
- Groundwater monitoring
- Record keeping and biosolid application site log
- Biosolids application site and annual summary

The changes proposed above will allow the state to more accurately determine the sources of upstream nutrients and will foster a better understanding of how land disposal of biosolids contributes to nutrient loading statewide. If the state is serious about solving the problem identified in the rulemaking notice – "[t]o ensure the proper management and permitting criteria for the land application of biosolids" – then the state can no longer exempt class AA, as it is likely a major contributing factor in the occurrence of HABs.

The entire state is confronting a nutrient explosion, as HABs have grown in concentration, frequency and in spatial extent over the past decade across Florida. Ignoring the use and disposal of class AA biosolids is to ignore a likely significant source of nutrient pollution and potential cause of the increasing numbers of HABs. Our lack of understanding of the role biosolids, and class AA biosolids in particular, play in HABs stems largely from the current exemptions limiting critical data from being collected and analyzed. There is simply no reason for this to continue, and every reason to change the rules now.

Committed to full protection and restoration of America's Everglades

We respectfully request you amend this rulemaking process to include class AA biosolids or concurrently amend 62-640.850, F.A.C. to remove exemptions so that all classes of biosolids are treated equally and do not offer a loophole for disposing of this nutrient laden waste without proper regulation and monitoring requirements.

Sincerely,



Mark Perry
Co-Chair



Marisa Carrozzo
Co-Chair

Cc: Governor Ron DeSantis
Secretary Noah Valenstine
Blue-Green Algae Task Force
Red Tide Task Force

Committed to full protection and restoration of America's Everglades

450 N. Park Road # 301, Hollywood FL 33021 | www.evergladescoalition.org | info@evergladescoalition.org

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD



11/13/19
Meeting Date

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

0384
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic HARRIS RESTORATION COUNCIL

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name LINDA MOSS

Job Title _____

Address 28146 TAMMI DR
Street

Phone 352 551-8953

TAVARES, FL
City State Zip

Email LJMoss@AOL.COM

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing HARRIS RESTORATION COUNCIL

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

11-13-14

Meeting Date

SB 0384

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Harris Chair

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Keith Truenow

Job Title Chairman of Harris Chair

Address PO Box 154

Phone 352 267 3906

Street

Mt Dora FL 32756

City

State

Zip

Email _____

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing _____

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

11-13-19

Meeting Date

388

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Citrus/Hernando Waterways Rest. Council

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Cara Martin

Job Title Government + Community Affairs Office Chief

Address 2379 Broad St Brooksville, FL 34604

Phone 727-237-4917

City

State

Zip

Email caramartin@water
matters.org

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Southwest FL Water Management District

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

11/13
Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Blue Green Algae Task Force

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Dr. Tom Frazer

Job Title ~~Chief~~ Chief Science Officer

Address Street

Phone

City State Zip

Email

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing DEP

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)



Meeting Date _____

Bill Number (if applicable) _____

Topic Blue Trees

Amendment Barcode (if applicable) _____

Name Chris Doolin

Job Title Small County Coalition

Address 1118-B Thomasville

Phone 850-508-5492

Street

Tallahassee

Email cdoolin@netally

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Small County Coalition

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

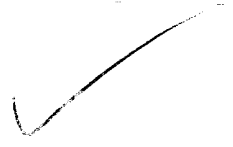
Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD



(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

11/13/19
Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Blue Green Algae Task Force Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Joshua O Linney

Job Title DIR Outreach

Address 522 Pine Ave ID
Street

Phone 941-357-6097

Anna Maria, FL 34216
City State Zip

Email Linney@VELFoundation

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing _____

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

11/13
Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Biosolid Presentation

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name John Truitt

Job Title Deputy Secretary

Address _____
Street

Phone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Dept. of Environmental Protection

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

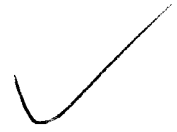
Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)



11/13/19
(Meeting Date)

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Biosolids

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name DAVID CULLEN

Job Title _____

Address 9830 ELM St
Street

Phone _____

Ocean City MD 21842
City State Zip

Email _____

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing SIERRA CLUB FLORIDA

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

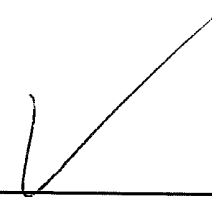
Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)


Bill Number (if applicable)

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Meeting Date

Topic Biosolids / BFA Tank Farm

Name LANN REYNOLDS

Job Title Policy Analyst

Address 3600 Hunter Street

Phone 786-543-1926

Street

City

West Palm Beach FL 33405

State

Zip

Email reynolds@consumersinconceptllc.org

Speaking: For Against Information

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing ISSAK Walker League of America

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL

RESOURCES

Location
325 Knott Building

Mailing Address
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100
(850) 487-5372

Senator Bill Montford, *Chair*
Senator Ben Albritton, *Vice Chair*

Professional Staff: Ellen Rogers, *Staff Director*


Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

November 13, 2019

Chairman Montford:

As we discussed prior to the meeting, I am requesting to be excused from the Environment and Natural Resources Committee on Wednesday, November 13, 2019. I am presenting a bill in another committee.

Sincerely,


Ben Albritton, Vice Chair
Senate District #26



CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: LL 37

Case No.:

Type:

Caption: Senate Environment and Natural Resources

Judge:

Started: 11/13/2019 4:02:16 PM

Ends: 11/13/2019 5:26:33 PM

Length: 01:24:18

4:02:15 PM Call to Order
4:02:16 PM Pledge of Alligence
4:02:44 PM Roll Call
4:02:55 PM Quorm present
4:03:19 PM Chair Montford moves to take up Tab 1
4:03:20 PM SB 150 by Senator Brandes
4:03:39 PM Senator Brandes explaining SB 150
4:04:05 PM Questions
4:04:09 PM Senator Mayfield asking question
4:04:48 PM Senator Mayfield Follow-up
4:04:48 PM Senator Brandes responding
4:05:23 PM Senator Montford
4:05:27 PM No Appearance forms
4:05:33 PM Senator Brandes waives close
4:05:42 PM Roll Call
4:05:46 PM SB 150 passes
4:06:00 PM SB 388 by Senator Hooper
4:06:19 PM Senator Hooper explaining SB 388
4:06:45 PM No questions
4:06:52 PM Cara Martin, SWFWM - waives in support
4:07:20 PM No Debate
4:07:25 PM Waive Close
4:07:28 PM Roll Call
4:07:31 PM SB 388 passes
4:07:47 PM DEP Presentation on the Blue Green Algae Task Force's Recommendations
4:08:33 PM Dr. Fraizer, Chief Science Officer
4:08:45 PM Dr. Fraizer presenting power point presentation
4:14:12 PM Senator Mayfield asking question on BMAPs
4:14:50 PM Dr Frazier responding
4:15:41 PM Dr. Frazier continuing with presentation
4:16:47 PM Senator Montford asking question on cost
4:16:58 PM Dr. Frazier responding
4:17:45 PM Senator Montford asking question on septic tank inspections
4:18:21 PM Dr. Frazer responding to Senator Montford
4:19:12 PM Senator Montford asking another question about cost and what is realistic
4:19:35 PM Dr.Frazer responding
4:19:44 PM Dr. Frazer continuing discussion on human waste
4:20:32 PM Storm water treatment systems section of powerpoint
4:21:19 PM Innovative Technologies on Applications portion of power point
4:21:57 PM Blue Green Algae Blooms on Public Health Portion of Powerpoint
4:22:32 PM Science based decision making data needs and monitoring program portion of powerpoint
4:23:46 PM Conclusion of powerpoint
4:24:03 PM Senator Wright asking question
4:24:30 PM Senator Wright with follow up
4:24:51 PM Senator Mayfield asking question
4:26:15 PM Dr. Frazer responding
4:27:09 PM Senator Montford taking public testimony
4:27:28 PM Joshua Linney
4:28:29 PM Chris Doolin, Small County Coalition
4:29:32 PM Senator Montford thanking Dr. Frazer
4:29:52 PM Presentation by the DEP on its proposed biosoids rule, John Truitt
4:30:28 PM Senator Berman making a comment

4:30:40 PM John Truitt, Deputy Secretary DEP
4:32:31 PM Senator Montford asking question
4:33:04 PM John Truitt responding
4:33:58 PM Senator Mayfield asking questions
4:34:10 PM John Truitt responding
4:34:14 PM Senator Montford asking question
4:34:21 PM John Truitt responding
4:34:48 PM Senator Montford asking question
4:34:57 PM John Truitt responding
4:35:10 PM Power point continuation
4:38:41 PM Senator Montford asking question
4:38:54 PM John Truitt responding
4:39:15 PM John Truitt continuing with power point
4:50:19 PM Questions
4:50:23 PM Senator Mayfield asking question
4:50:45 PM John Truitt responding to question about 3 year plan
4:51:50 PM Senator Mayfield asking question
4:52:45 PM John Truitt responding
4:53:36 PM Followup by Senator Mayfield
4:53:46 PM John Truitt responding
4:54:40 PM Senator Mayfield with another followup re: inspections
4:56:05 PM Followup question by Sen. Mayfield
4:56:32 PM John Truitt responding
4:57:06 PM Senator Mayfield asking question re: real time monitoring
4:57:59 PM John Truitt responding
4:59:09 PM senator Mayfield with followup about people applying cost
5:00:03 PM John Truitt responding
5:01:01 PM Senator Montford comment
5:01:16 PM Senator Montford with question
5:01:37 PM John Truitt responding
5:02:24 PM Senator Montford asking question
5:02:37 PM John Truitt responding
5:02:49 PM Senator Montford complimenting John Truitt on the process
5:03:33 PM John Truitt responding to Senator Montford's comments
5:03:53 PM Senator Montford asking about map of Florida and application sites
5:04:18 PM John Truitt responding
5:04:31 PM Senator Montford asking about sites in Central and South Florida
5:04:45 PM John Truitt responding
5:04:58 PM Senator Montford asking question about 15 years and where will we be in 15 years
5:05:21 PM John Truitt Responding
5:05:32 PM Senator Montford asking about cost
5:05:59 PM John Truitt responding to Senator Montford about the cost of the issue
5:06:46 PM Senator Montford with follow up about cost
5:07:00 PM John Truitt responding
5:08:00 PM Senator Mayfield with another question about 75% of land acquisition
5:08:22 PM John Truitt responding
5:08:36 PM Senator Mayfield complimenting John Truitt on presentation
5:09:15 PM John Truitt responding to Sen Mayfield about Bio Solids
5:10:37 PM Senator Mayfield comment about cost to environment
5:11:28 PM Senator Montford comments
5:11:41 PM Laura Reynolds, Issack Walton League of America
5:14:13 PM David Cullen, Siera Club of Florida
5:15:17 PM David Cullen asking question about what regulation is needed
5:15:38 PM David Cullen asking another question
5:15:39 PM David Cullen asking about nutrient protection in North and South Florida
5:16:39 PM Senator Montford with comments about DEP Presentation
5:16:55 PM Taaab 2 SB 384 by Senator Baxley- Harris Chain of Lakes
5:18:59 PM Senator Montford comment
5:19:14 PM Keith Truenow, Chairman of Harris Chain Council
5:20:59 PM Senator Mayfield with a question
5:21:34 PM Keith Truenow responding
5:22:33 PM Linda Moss, Harris Restoration Council

5:25:34 PM Senator Baxley recognized to close on SB 384
5:25:57 PM Roll Call
5:26:00 PM SB 384 passes
5:26:08 PM Senator Wright moves to adjourn