ĺ	CHAMBER ACTION <u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Alexander offered the following:
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13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 15, lines 24 and 25,
15	remove from the bill: all of said lines
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17	and insert in lieu thereof:
18	Section 4. Section 403.0882, Florida Statutes, is
19	amended to read:
20	(Substantial rewording of section. See
21	s. 403.0882, F.S., for present text.)
22	403.0882 Discharge of demineralization concentrate
24	(1) The Legislature finds and declares that it is in the public interest to conserve and protect water resources;
25	provide adequate water supplies and provide for natural
26	systems; and promote brackish water demineralization as an
27	alternative to ground and surface water withdrawals of
28	freshwater, by removing institutional barriers to
29	demineralization and through conducting research, including
30	demonstration projects, to advance water and water byproduct
31	treatment technology, sound waste byproduct disposal methods,
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and regional solutions to water resources issues. In order to promote the state objective of alternative water supply development, including the use of demineralization technologies, and encourage the conservation and protection of Florida's natural resources, the concentrate resulting from demineralization shall be classified as potable water byproduct regardless of flow quantity and shall be appropriately treated, and discharged or reused.

- (2) For the purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Demineralization concentrate" means the concentrated byproduct water, brine, or reject water produced by ion exchange or membrane separation technologies, such as reverse osmosis, membrane softening, ultra-filtration, membrane filtration, electrodialysis, and electrodialysis reversal, used for desalination, softening, or reducing total dissolved solids during water treatment for public water supply purposes.
- (b) "Small water utility business" means any facility that distributes potable water to two or more customers with a concentrate discharge of less than 50,000 gallons per day.
- (3) The department shall initiate rulemaking no later than October 1, 2000, to address facilities that discharge demineralization concentrate. The department shall convene a technical advisory committee to assist in the development of the rules, which shall include one representative each from the demineralization industry, local government, water and wastewater utilities, the engineering profession, business, and environmental organizations. The technical advisory committee shall also include one member representing the five water management districts and one representative from the

05/02/00 07:31 pm

Florida Marine Research Institute with expertise in sea

grasses. In convening the technical advisory committee, consideration shall be given to geographical balance. The rules shall address, at a minimum:

- (a) Permit application forms for concentrate disposal.
- (b) Specific options and requirements for demineralization concentrate disposal, including a standardized list of effluent and monitoring parameters, which may be adjusted or expanded by the department as necessary to protect water quality.
- (c) Specific requirements and accepted methods for evaluating mixing of effluent in receiving waters.
 - (d) Specific toxicity provisions.
- (4)(a) For facilities that discharge demineralization concentrate, the failure of whole effluent toxicity tests predominately due to the presence of constituents naturally occurring in the source water, limited to calcium, potassium, sodium, magnesium, chloride, bromide, and other constituents designated by the department, shall not be the basis for denial of a permit, denial of a permit renewal, revocation of a permit, or other enforcement action by the department, as long as the volume of water necessary to achieve water quality standards is available within a distance not in excess of two times the natural water depth at the point of discharge under all flow conditions.
- (b) In the event failure of whole effluent toxicity tests is due predominately to the presence of the naturally occurring constituents identified in paragraph (a), or designated by the department pursuant to paragraph (a), the department shall issue a permit for the demineralization concentrate discharge, if:
 - 1. The volume of water necessary to achieve water

quality standards is available within a distance not in excess of two times the natural water depth at the point of discharge under all flow conditions; and

2. All other permitting requirements are met.

A variance for toxicity under the circumstance described in

- this paragraph shall not be required.

 (c) Facilities that fail to meet the requirements of this subsection may be permitted in accordance with department
- rule, including all applicable moderating provisions such as variances, exemptions, and mixing zones.
 - (5) Blending of demineralization concentrate with reclaimed water shall be allowed in accordance with the department's reuse rules.
 - (6) This subsection applies only to small water utility businesses.
 - (a) The discharge of demineralization concentrate from small water utility businesses shall be presumed to be allowable and permittable in all waters in the state, if:
 - 1. The discharge meets the effluent limitations in s. 403.086(4), except that high-level disinfection shall not be required unless the presence of fecal coliforms in the source water will result in the discharge not meeting applicable water quality standards;
 - 2. The discharge of demineralization concentrate achieves a minimum of 4-to-1 dilution within a distance not in excess of two times the natural water depth at the point of discharge under all flow conditions; and
 - 3. The point of discharge is located at a reasonably accessible point that minimizes water quality impacts to the greatest extent possible.

1	(b) The presumption in paragraph (a) that the
2	discharge of demineralization concentrate from a small water
3	utility is allowable and permittable may be overcome only by a
4	demonstration that one or more of the following conditions is
5	present:
6	1. The discharge will be made directly into an
7	Outstanding Florida Water, except as provided in chapter
8	90-262, Laws of Florida.
9	2. The discharge will be made directly to Class I or
10	Class II waters.
11	3. The discharge will be made to a water body having a
12	total maximum daily load established by the department and the
13	discharge will cause or contribute to a violation of the
14	established load.
15	4. The discharge fails to meet the requirements of the
16	antidegradation policy contained in the department rules.
17	5. The discharge will be made to a sole-source
18	aquifer.
19	6. The discharge fails to meet applicable surface
20	water and groundwater quality standards.
21	7. The results of any toxicity test performed by the
22	applicant under paragraph (d) or by the department indicate
23	the discharge does not meet toxicity requirements at the
24	boundary of the mixing zone under subparagraph (a)2.
25	(c) If one or more of the conditions in paragraph (b)
26	has been demonstrated, the department may:
27	1. Require more stringent effluent limitations;
28	2. Require relocation of the discharge point or a
29	change in the method of discharge;
30	3. Limit the duration or volume of the discharge; or
31	4. Prohibit the discharge if there is no alternative

that meets the conditions of subparagraphs 1.-3. 1 For facilities owned by small water utility 2 businesses, the department shall not: 3 4 1. Require such businesses to perform toxicity testing 5 at other than the time of permit application, permit renewal, 6 or any requested permit modification, unless the initial 7 toxicity test or any subsequent toxicity test performed by the department does not meet toxicity requirements. 8 9 2. Require such businesses to obtain a 10 water-quality-based effluent limitation determination. 11 The department may adopt additional rules for the 12 regulation of demineralization and to implement the provisions 13 of this section and s. 403.061(11)(b). Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (11) of section 14 15 403.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 16 403.061 Department; powers and duties.--The department 17 shall have the power and the duty to control and prohibit pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and 18 rules adopted and promulgated by it and, for this purpose, to: 19 (11) Establish ambient air quality and water quality 20 21 standards for the state as a whole or for any part thereof, and also standards for the abatement of excessive and 22 unnecessary noise. The department is authorized to establish 23 24 reasonable zones of mixing for discharges into waters. 25 (b) No mixing zone for point source discharges shall be permitted in Outstanding Florida Waters except for: 26 27 Sources which have received permits from the department prior to April 1, 1982, or the date of designation, 28

to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act.; and

whichever is later. +

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Blowdown from new power plants certified pursuant

- Discharges of water necessary for water management 1 2 purposes which have been approved by the governing board of a 3 water management district and, if required by law, by the 4 secretary. 5 4. The discharge of demineralization concentrate which 6 has been determined permittable under s. 403.0882 and which 7 meets the specific provisions of s. 403.0882(4)(a) and (b), if the proposed discharge is clearly in the public interest. 8 Section 6. Section 403.065, Florida Statutes, is 9 10 created to read:
 - 403.065 Aquifer storage and recovery wells.--
 - (1) The Legislature finds and declares that it is in the public interest to conserve and protect water resources, provide adequate water supplies, provide for natural systems, and promote quality aquifer storage and recovery projects by removing inappropriate institutional barriers.
 - (2) Aquifer storage and recovery wells shall be classified and permitted according to department rules, consistent with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Such wells shall be constructed to prevent violation of state groundwater quality standards at the point of discharge, except as specifically provided in this section.
 - (3) Aquifer storage and recovery wells shall be allowed a zone of discharge for sodium and secondary drinking water standards, provided the requirements of paragraphs
 4)(b), (c), and (d) and subsection (6) are met.
 - (4) Aquifer storage and recovery wells used to inject water from a surface water or groundwater source shall be allowed a zone of discharge for total coliform bacteria when the applicant for the aquifer storage and recovery well permit demonstrates, through a risk-based analysis, the following:

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1	(a) The native groundwater within the proposed zone of
2	discharge contains no less than 1,500 milligrams per liter
3	total dissolved solids.
4	(b) The native groundwater within the proposed zone of
5	discharge is not currently being used as a public or private
6	drinking water supply, nor can any person other than the
7	permit applicant be reasonably expected to withdraw water from

the zone of discharge in the future for such use.

- (c) The presence of the stored water shall not cause any person other than the permit applicant to treat its source water in any way that would not have been required in the absence of the aquifer storage and recovery well.
- (d) The department has approved a monitoring plan that specifies the number and location of monitor wells, monitoring parameters, and frequency of monitoring.
- (e) Total coliform bacteria is the only primary drinking water standard other than sodium that will not be met prior to injection.
- (f) The permit applicant demonstrates that biological contaminants will experience die-off such that primary drinking water standards will be met at the edge of the zone of discharge and that those contaminants will not pose an adverse risk to human health.
- (g) The permit applicant documents the environmental benefits to be derived from the storage, recovery, and future use of the injected water.
- The use of the recovered water is consistent with its intended primary purpose.
- The storage of water shall not endanger drinking water sources, as defined in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 300h.

- (5) The department may allow a zone of discharge for sodium, total coliform bacteria, and secondary drinking water standards if the total dissolved solids concentration of the native groundwater within the proposed zone of discharge is less than 1,500 milligrams per liter and if the requirements of paragraphs (4)(b)-(i) are satisfied, and:
- (a) The applicant for the aquifer storage and recovery well permit demonstrates that no person, other than the permit applicant, may in the future withdraw water from the zone of discharge for use as a public or private drinking water supply because of legal restrictions imposed by a water management district, state agency, local government, or other governmental entity having jurisdiction over water supply or well construction.
- (b) The permit applicant provides written notice, including specific information about the proposed aquifer storage and recovery project, to each landowner whose property overlies the zone of discharge.
- (6) A zone of discharge for aquifer storage and recovery wells shall not intersect or include any part of a 500-foot radius surrounding any well that uses the injection zone to supply drinking water.
- (7) The department shall specify in the permit for the aquifer storage and recovery well the vertical and lateral limits of the approved zone of discharge. The zone of discharge limits shall be based on hydrogeological conditions, for which the permit applicant shall provide calculations or the results of modeling that include, but are not limited to, reasonable assumptions about the expected volume of water to be stored and recovered and reasonable assumptions regarding aquifer thickness and porosity. Compliance with the primary

drinking water standard for total coliform bacteria, sodium, and the secondary drinking water standards shall be required at the edge of the zone of discharge.

- (8) After the aquifer storage and recovery well is in operation, groundwater monitoring must demonstrate that biological die-off is occurring, no exceedances of the primary drinking water standards have occurred outside of the zone of discharge, and there is no adverse risk to human health from the injection activity. Failure of the applicant to make this demonstration shall result in revocation of the zone of discharge.
- (9) If drinking water supply wells are present in the injection zone within 2.5 miles of the edge of the zone of discharge, additional monitor wells may be required to detect the possible movement of injected fluids in the direction of the drinking water wells.
- (10) Monitor wells shall be sampled at least monthly for the parameters specified in the permit for the aquifer storage and recovery well. The department may modify the monitoring requirements if necessary to provide reasonable assurance that underground sources of drinking water are adequately protected.
- injection if the injection fluid exceeds any primary drinking water standard maximum contaminant level other than total coliform bacteria or sodium, or if the presence of any contaminant in the injection fluid may adversely affect the health of persons and the applicant cannot demonstrate with reasonable certainty that such contaminant will experience die-off within the proposed zone of discharge.
 - (12) The department shall make a reasonable effort to

issue or deny a permit within 90 days after determining the permit application to be complete. In accordance with s.

403.0876(2)(b), the failure of the department to issue or deny an underground injection control permit for an aquifer storage and recovery well within the 90-day time period shall not result in the automatic issuance or denial of the permit and shall not prevent the inclusion of specific permit conditions which are necessary to ensure compliance with applicable statutes and rules.

(13) The department may adopt rules for the regulation

(13) The department may adopt rules for the regulation of aquifer storage and recovery wells to implement the provisions of this section.

Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 287.042, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

287.042 Powers, duties, and functions.--The department shall have the following powers, duties, and functions:

(2)

(c) Any person who files an action protesting a decision or intended decision pertaining to contracts administered by the department, a water management district, or a state agency pursuant to s. 120.57(3)(b) shall post with the department, the water management district, or the state agency at the time of filing the formal written protest a bond payable to the department, water management district, or state agency in an amount equal to 1 percent of the department's, the water management district's, or the state agency's estimate of the total volume of the contract or \$5,000, whichever is less, which bond shall be conditioned upon the payment of all costs which may be adjudged against him or her in the administrative hearing in which the action is brought and in any subsequent appellate court proceeding. For protests

of decisions or intended decisions of the department 2 pertaining to agencies' requests for approval of exceptional 3 purchases, the bond shall be in an amount equal to 1 percent 4 of the requesting agency's estimate of the contract amount for 5 the exceptional purchase requested or \$5,000, whichever is less. In lieu of a bond, the department, water management 6 7 district, or state agency may, in either case, accept a 8 cashier's check or money order in the amount of the bond. If, after completion of the administrative hearing process and any 9 10 appellate court proceedings, the water management district or agency prevails, it shall recover all costs and charges which 11 12 shall be included in the final order or judgment, excluding 13 attorney's fees. This section shall not apply to protests filed by the Minority Business Advocacy and Assistance Office. 14 15 Upon payment of such costs and charges by the person protesting the award, the bond, cashier's check, or money 16 17 order shall be returned to him or her. If the person protesting the award prevails, he or she shall recover from 18 the agency or water management district all costs and charges 19 20 which shall be included in the final order of judgment, excluding attorney's fees. 21 22 Section 8. Subsection (9) of section 211.3103, Florida 23 Statutes, is repealed. 24 Section 9. Section 258.398, Florida Statutes, 1997, is 25 repealed. Section 10. Subsection (5) of section 373.323, Florida 26 27 Statutes, is amended, and subsection (10) is added to said section, to read: 28 373.323 Licensure of water well contractors; 29 30 application, qualifications, and examinations; equipment 31 identification. --

(5) The water management district shall issue a water
well contracting license to any applicant who receives a
passing grade on the examination, has paid the initial
application fee, takes and completes to the satisfaction of
the department a minimum of 12 hours of approved course work,
and has complied with the requirements of this section. A
passing grade on the examination shall be as established by
the department by rule. A license issued by any water
management district shall be valid in every water management
district in the state.
(10) Effective July 1, 2001, water well contractors
licensed under the provisions of this section shall be able to

(10) Effective July 1, 2001, water well contractors
licensed under the provisions of this section shall be able to
install, repair and modify pumps and tanks in accordance with
the Florida Building Code, Chapter 29, Section 612--Well Pumps
and Tanks Used for Private Potable Water Systems.

Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 373.324, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsections (3), (4), and (5) are renumbered as subsections (4), (5), and (6), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to said section, to read:

373.324 License renewal.--

- (2) The water management district shall renew a license upon receipt of the renewal application, proof of completion of 12 classroom hours of continuing education annually, and renewal fee.
- (3) The department shall prescribe by rule the method for renewal of licenses, which shall include continuing education requirements of not less than 12 classroom hours annually.

Section 12. Subsection (6) of section 373.406, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (9) is added to said section, to read:

373.406 Exemptions.--The following exemptions shall 1 2 apply: 3 (6) Any district or the department may exempt from 4 regulation under this part, either by rule or order, those 5 activities that the district or department determines will 6 have only minimal or insignificant individual or cumulative 7 adverse impacts on the water resources of the district. 8 district and the department are also authorized to determine, 9 on a case-by-case basis, whether a specific activity should be 10 exempt comes within this exemption. Requests to qualify for this exemption shall be submitted in writing to the district 11 12 or department, and such activities shall not be commenced 13 without a written determination from the district or 14 department confirming that the activity qualifies for the 15 exemption. 16 (9) Any rule adopted by any district or the department 17 prior to October 3, 1995, creating an exemption from all or a 18 part of the requirements of this part or the rules adopted to implement this part, including, but not limited to, rules 19 relating to the implementation of chapter 84-79, Laws of 20 21 Florida, is hereby ratified and affirmed. However, this subsection shall not be construed to limit the authority of 22 the water management districts or the department to adopt 23 24 rules creating exemptions to implement other provisions of 25 this part. 26 Section 13. Subsection (5) is added to section 27 403.088, Florida Statutes, to read: 28 403.088 Water pollution operation permits; 29 conditions. --30 (5) A person permitted under this section shall report

1	endanger public health or the environment. Notification shall
2	be provided orally to the department immediately after
3	notification of appropriate local health and emergency
4	management authorities. A written report detailing the
5	noncompliance circumstances and actions taken to resolve the
6	noncompliance also shall be provided to the department within
7	5 days after discovery unless the department waives the
8	report. The department may adopt rules to:
9	(a) Specify the circumstances of noncompliance that
10	warrant notification, including, but not limited to, bypasses,
11	upsets, violations of permitted discharge limits, and
12	unauthorized discharges to surface or ground waters.
13	(b) Specify the information to be included in oral and
14	written notifications of noncompliance.
15	(c) Specify the persons to be notified of
16	noncompliance and the manner of notification, with
17	consideration given to use of the statewide emergency response
18	system.
19	(d) Specify any followup actions necessary to ensure
20	resolution of the noncompliance and prevention of future
21	noncompliance.
22	(e) Otherwise carry out the purposes of this
23	subsection.
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25	Until such rules are implemented, the department shall notify
26	all affected permittees about the existing statewide toll-free
27	emergency management communications system and other
28	appropriate means of reporting the instances of noncompliance
29	identified in this subsection.
30	Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section
31	403.813, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.813 Permits issued at district centers; exceptions.--

- (2) No permit under this chapter, chapter 373, chapter 61-691, Laws of Florida, or chapter 25214 or chapter 25270, 1949, Laws of Florida, shall be required for activities associated with the following types of projects; however, nothing in this subsection relieves an applicant from any requirement to obtain permission to use or occupy lands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or any water management district in its governmental or proprietary capacity or from complying with applicable local pollution control programs authorized under this chapter or other requirements of county and municipal governments:
- (b) The installation and repair of mooring pilings and dolphins associated with private docking facilities or piers and the installation of private docks, piers and recreational docking facilities, or piers and recreational docking facilities of local governmental entities when the local governmental entity's activities will not take place in any manatee habitat, any of which docks:
- 1. Has 500 square feet or less of over-water surface area for a dock which is located in an area designated as Outstanding Florida Waters or 1,000 square feet or less of over-water surface area for a dock which is located in an area which is not designated as Outstanding Florida Waters;
- 2. Is constructed on or held in place by pilings or is a floating dock which is constructed so as not to involve filling or dredging other than that necessary to install the pilings;
- Shall not substantially impede the flow of water or create a navigational hazard;

05/02/00 07:31 pm

Is used for recreational, noncommercial activities 1 2 associated with the mooring or storage of boats and boat 3 paraphernalia; and 4 Is the sole dock constructed pursuant to this 5 exemption as measured along the shoreline for a distance of 65 feet, unless the parcel of land or individual lot as platted 6 7 is less than 65 feet in length along the shoreline, in which 8 case there may be one exempt dock allowed per parcel or lot. 9 10 Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the department from 11 taking appropriate enforcement action pursuant to this chapter 12 to abate or prohibit any activity otherwise exempt from 13 permitting pursuant to this paragraph if the department can 14 demonstrate that the exempted activity has caused water 15 pollution in violation of this chapter. With the exception of regulations governing dock structures in aquatic preserves or 16 17 associated with undeveloped barrier islands or condominiums, 18 neither the department nor the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall restrict the number of 19 vessels moored at private, single-family residential docks 20 exempted under the provisions of this paragraph. 21 Section 15. Subsections (2), (4), and (17) of section 22 403.852, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (18) is 23 24 added to said section, to read: 403.852 Definitions; ss. 403.850-403.864.--As used in 25 ss. 403.850-403.864: 26 27 "Public water system" means a community, nontransient noncommunity, or noncommunity system for the 28 29 provision to the public of piped water for human consumption

through pipes or other constructed conveyances if, provided

that such system has at least 15 service connections or

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28 29 regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. A public water system is either a community water system or a noncommunity water system. The term"public water system"includes:

- (a) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facility or facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system.
- (b) Any collection or pretreatment storage facility or facilities not under control of the operator of such system but used primarily in connection with such system.
- "Noncommunity water system" means a public water system that for provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, which serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year, but which is not a community water system; except that a water system for a wilderness educational camp is a noncommunity water system. A noncommunity water system is either a nontransient noncommunity water system or a transient noncommunity water system.
- (17) "Nontransient noncommunity water system" means a noncommunity public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year.
- (18) "Transient noncommunity water system" means a noncommunity water system that has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 persons daily at least 60 days out of the year but that does not regularly serve 25 or more of the same persons over 6 months per year.

30 Section 16. Subsections (1) and (6) of section

31 403.853, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

05/02/00

07:31 pm

- 403.853 Drinking water standards.--
- (1) The department shall adopt and enforce:
- (a)1. State primary drinking water regulations that shall be no less stringent at any given time than the complete interim or revised national primary drinking water regulations in effect at such time; and
- 2. State secondary drinking water regulations patterned after the national secondary drinking water regulations.
- (b) Primary and secondary drinking water regulations for nontransient noncommunity water systems and transient noncommunity water systems, which shall be no more stringent than the corresponding national primary or secondary drinking water regulations in effect at such time, except that nontransient, noncommunity systems shall monitor and comply with additional primary drinking water regulations as determined by the department.
- transient noncommunity water system serving businesses, other than restaurants or other public food service establishments, and using groundwater as a source of supply, the department, or a local county health department designated by the department, shall perform a sanitary survey of the facility. Upon receipt of satisfactory survey results according to department criteria, the department shall reduce the requirements of such owner or operator from monitoring and reporting on a quarterly basis to performing these functions on an annual basis. Any revised monitoring and reporting schedule approved by the department under this subsection shall apply until such time as a violation of applicable state or federal primary drinking water standards is determined by

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the system owner or operator, by the department, or by an agency designated by the department, after a random or routine sanitary survey. Certified operators are not required for transient noncommunity water systems of the type and size covered by this subsection. Any reports required of such system shall be limited to the minimum as required by federal law. When not contrary to the provisions of federal law, the department may, upon request and by rule, waive additional provisions of state drinking water regulations for such systems.

Section 17. Subsection (3) of section 403.8532, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.8532 Drinking water state revolving loan fund; use; rules.--

(3) The department is authorized to make loans to community water systems, nonprofit noncommunity water systems, and nonprofit transient and nontransient noncommunity water systems to assist them in planning, designing, and constructing public water systems, unless such public water systems are for-profit privately owned or investor-owned systems that regularly serve 1,500 service connections or more within a single certified or franchised area. However, a for-profit privately owned or investor-owned public water system that regularly serves 1,500 service connections or more within a single certified or franchised area may qualify for a loan only if the proposed project will result in the consolidation of two or more public water systems. The department is authorized to provide loan guarantees, to purchase loan insurance, and to refinance local debt through the issue of new loans for projects approved by the department. Public water systems are authorized to borrow

funds made available pursuant to this section and may pledge any revenues or other adequate security available to them to repay any funds borrowed. The department shall administer loans so that amounts credited to the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Trust Fund in any fiscal year are reserved for the following purposes:

- (a) At least 15 percent to qualifying small public water systems.
- (b) Up to 15 percent to qualifying financially disadvantaged communities.
- (c) However, if an insufficient number of the projects for which funds are reserved under this paragraph have been submitted to the department at the time the funding priority list authorized under this section is adopted, the reservation of these funds shall no longer apply. The department may award the unreserved funds as otherwise provided in this section.

Section 18. Subsections (4), (5), and (8) of section 403.854, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.854 Variances, exemptions, and waivers.--

- (4)(a) The department shall, except upon a showing of good cause, waive on a case-by-case basis any <u>disinfection</u> chlorination requirement applicable to <u>transient</u> noncommunity water systems <u>using groundwater as a source of supply</u> upon an affirmative showing by the supplier of water that no hazard to health will result. This showing shall be based upon the following:
 - 1. The completion of a satisfactory sanitary survey;
- 2. The history of the quality of water provided by the system and monthly <u>or quarterly</u> monitoring tests for
- bacteriological contamination;

05/02/00 07:31 pm

- 3. Evaluation of the well and the site on which it is located, including geology, depth of well, casing, grouting, and other relevant factors which have an impact on the quality of water supplied; and
- 4. The number of connections and size of the distribution system.
- (b) The department may as a condition of waiver require a monitoring program of sufficient frequency to assure that safe drinking water standards are being met.
- (5) The department shall, except upon a showing of good cause, waive on a case-by-case basis any requirement for a certified operator for a transient nontransient noncommunity or noncommunity water system using groundwater as a source of supply having a design flow of less than 10,000 gallons per day upon an affirmative showing by the supplier of water that the system can be properly maintained without a certified operator. The department shall consider:
- (a) The results of a sanitary survey if deemed necessary;
- (b) The operation and maintenance records for the year preceding an application for waiver;
- (c) The adequacy of monitoring procedures for maximum contaminant levels included in primary drinking water regulations;
- (d) The feasibility of the supplier of water becoming a certified operator; and
- (e) Any threat to public health that could result from nonattendance of the system by a certified operator.
- (8) Neither the department nor any of its employees shall be held liable for money damages for any injury, sickness, or death sustained by any person as a result of

drinking water from any $\underline{\text{transient}}$ noncommunity water system granted a waiver under subsection (4) or subsection (5).

Section 19. Section 403.865, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.865 Water and wastewater facility personnel; legislative purpose.—The Legislature finds that the threat to the public health and the environment from the operation of water and wastewater treatment plants and water distribution systems mandates that qualified personnel operate these facilities. It is the legislative intent that any person who performs the duties of an operator and who falls below minimum competency or who otherwise presents a danger to the public be prohibited from operating a plant or system in this state.

Section 20. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 403.866, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.866 Definitions; ss. 403.865-403.876.--As used in ss. 403.865-403.876, the term:

- (3) "Operator" means any person, including the owner, who is in onsite charge of the actual operation, supervision, and maintenance of a water treatment plant, water distribution system, or domestic wastewater treatment plant and includes the person in onsite charge of a shift or period of operation during any part of the day.
- (5) "Water distribution system" means those components of a public water system used in conveying water for human consumption from the water <u>treatment</u> plant to the consumer's property, including <u>pipes</u>, <u>tanks</u>, <u>pumps</u> <u>pipelines</u>, <u>conduits</u>, <u>pumping stations</u>, and <u>all</u> other <u>constructed conveyances</u> <u>structures</u>, <u>devices</u>, <u>appurtenances</u>, and <u>facilities used</u> <u>specifically for such purpose</u>.

Section 21. Section 403.867, Florida Statutes, is

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amended to read:

403.867 License required.--A person may not perform the duties of an operator of a water treatment plant, water distribution system, or a domestic wastewater treatment plant unless he or she holds a current operator's license issued by the department.

Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 403.872, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.872 Requirements for licensure. --

(1) Any person desiring to be licensed as a water treatment plant operator, a water distributions system operator, or a domestic wastewater treatment plant operator must apply to the department to take the licensure examination.

Section 23. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (f) of subsection (1) of section 403.875, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 403.875 Prohibitions; penalties.--

- (1) A person may not:
- (a) Perform the duties of an operator of a water treatment plant, water distribution system, or domestic wastewater treatment plant unless he or she is licensed under ss. 403.865-403.876.
- (b) Use the name or title "water treatment plant operator," "water distribution system operator," or "domestic wastewater treatment plant operator" or any other words, letters, abbreviations, or insignia indicating or implying that he or she is an operator, or otherwise holds himself or herself out as an operator, unless the person is the holder of a valid license issued under ss. 403.865-403.876.
- (f) Employ unlicensed persons to perform the duties of an operator of a water treatment or domestic wastewater

treatment plant or a water distribution system. 1 2 Section 24. Subsection (1) of section 403.88, Florida 3 Statutes, is amended to read: 4 403.88 Classification of water and wastewater 5 treatment facilities and facility operators .--(1) The department shall classify water treatment 6 7 plants, and wastewater treatment plants, and water 8 distribution systems by size, complexity, and level of 9 treatment necessary to render the wastewater or source water 10 suitable for its intended purpose in compliance with this 11 chapter and department rules. 12 Section 25. The Department of Environmental Protection 13 in cooperation with the Santa Rosa Shores Homeowners 14 Association shall develop a proposal for dredging of a single 15 access channel connected to the existing channels and canals within Santa Rosa Shores, Santa Rosa County, and extending to 16 17 navigable depths in Santa Rosa Sound. The proposal shall 18 include a plan of mitigation for offsetting adverse impacts of the dredging, a plan for disposing of dredged materials, a 19 plan for protecting water quality and sea grass habitat during 20 dredging, a plan for long-term maintenance of the channel, and 21 a plan for inspection and study of the project, with annual 22 progress reports to be prepared by the Santa Rosa Shores 23 Homeowners Association for submittal to the Department of 24 Environmental Protection. The Santa Rosa Shores Homeowners 25 Association shall be responsible for the payment of costs 26 27 involved with the project and for submitting all required applications required to authorize the project. Santa Rosa 28 29 Shores Homeowners Association and the Department of 30 Environmental Protection may contract with the University of West Florida to provide the necessary monitoring services and 31

Amendment No. $\underline{8}$ (for drafter's use only)

1	reports. The Department of Environmental Protection shall
2	assist in expediting the processing of the required state
3	dredge and fill permit, and any associated authorizations
4	required from the Board of Trustees of the Internal
5	Improvement Trust Fund and the United States Army Corps of
6	Engineers. The Department of Environmental Protection shall
7	assist the Santa Rosa Shores Homeowners Association in
8	developing project criteria, including, but not limited to:
9	the length, width, and depth of the access channel; where and
10	how material is to be excavated and disposed; the method for
11	protecting water quality and sea grass habitat; long-term
12	maintenance of the channel as needed; mitigation design; and
13	design of the monitoring and reporting program.
14	Section 26. Except as otherwise provided herein, this
15	act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
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18	========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========
19	And the title is amended as follows:
20	On page 1, line 2, thru page 2, line 2,
21	remove from the title of the bill: all of said lines
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23	and insert in lieu thereof:
24	An act relating to environmental regulation;
25	amending s. 373.4135, F.S.; requiring
26	establishment and operation of mitigation
27	projects under a memorandum of agreement, under
28	certain conditions; providing requirements and
29	exclusions; authorizing certain mitigation
30	options for private single-family lots or
31	homeowners; providing for notice; amending s.

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373.4136, F.S.; revising provisions relating to size and characteristics of the mitigation service area; providing for use of regional watersheds to guide establishment of mitigation service areas; requiring satisfaction of cumulative impact considerations; amending s. 373.414, F.S.; revising reporting requirements relating to money donated as wetlands mitigation; specifying conditions under which proposed mitigation shall satisfy cumulative impact considerations for a regulated activity; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection and certain water management districts to adopt a single uniform wetland mitigation assessment method, by rule, by a specified date; directing local government use of the assessment method; providing conditions and procedures for use of the assessment method; deleting obsolete language; directing study by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability on mitigation cumulative impact considerations; amending s. 403.0882, F.S.; reorganizing and clarifying the section; providing findings and declaration; providing definitions; directing the Department of Environmental Protection to initiate rulemaking, by a specified date, to address facilities that discharge demineralization concentrate; creating a technical advisory committee to assist in rule development; providing permitting requirements relating to

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failure of toxicity tests due to naturally occurring constituents; providing requirements for discharge of demineralization concentrate from small water utility businesses; providing additional rulemaking authority; amending s. 403.061, F.S.; providing an exemption allowing demineralization concentrate mixing zones in Outstanding Florida Waters if specific requirements are met; creating s. 403.065, F.S.; providing findings and declarations; providing for classification and permitting of aquifer storage and recovery wells; providing a zone of discharge for aguifer storage and recovery wells meeting specific criteria; providing monitoring requirements for aguifer storage and recovery wells; requiring an aquifer exemption for aquifer storage and recovery wells not exceeding primary drinking water standards other than total coliform bacteria or sodium; requiring the department to make a reasonable effort to issue or deny permits within 90 days; providing the department with rulemaking authority to implement this section; amending s. 287.042, F.S.; adding the water management districts to the agencies that can require bid protesters to file a bond; amending s. 373.323, F.S.; providing additional licensure requirements for water well contractors; amending s. 373.324, F.S.; providing a continuing education requirement for license renewal; providing for

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rules; amending s. 373.406, F.S.; authorizing a water management district or the Department of Environmental Protection to provide exemptions from part IV of ch. 373, F.S., relating to management and storage of surface waters, by rule; ratifying and affirming certain previously adopted rules; amending s. 403.088, F.S.; creating a process by which water pollution operation permittees must notify the Department of Environmental Protection of any noncompliance action that may endanger public health or the environment; providing rulemaking authority; directing the department to notify permittees of the existing emergency management communications process; amending s. 403.813, F.S.; prohibiting the department and the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund from limiting the number of vessels that can use single-family residential docks; providing exceptions; amending s. 403.852, F.S.; revising definitions relating to the "Florida Safe Drinking Water Act"; providing for transient noncommunity water systems; amending ss. 403.853, 403.8532, and 803.854, F.S.; revising provisions relating to drinking water regulation, community water system loan funding, and waiver of disinfection and certified operator requirements for certain noncommunity water systems; amending ss. 403.865, 403.866, 403.867, 403.872, 403.875, and 403.88, F.S.; expanding provisions relating

Amendment No. $\underline{8}$ (for drafter's use only)

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1	to water and wastewater facilities personnel to
2	include "water distribution systems," as
3	required by federal law; providing for a
4	navigational access channel in Santa Rosa
5	County; requiring certain mitigation, disposal,
6	water protection, and inspection plans;
7	requiring reports; providing responsibility for
8	costs; providing for an expedited process for
9	state dredge and fill permits; providing for
10	project criteria; providing an effective date.
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