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Proposed Committee Substitute by the Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to Environmental Protection; creating part VII of ch. 373, F.S., relating to water supply policy, planning, production, and funding; amending s. 11.45, F.S.; amending s. 120.52, F.S.; amending s. 163.3167, F.S.; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; amending s. 163.3191, F.S.; amending s. 189.404, F.S.; amending s. 189.4155, F.S.; amending s. 189.4156, F.S.; amending s. 215.47, F.S.; amending s. 215.619, F.S.; amending s. 259.105, F.S.; amending s. 298.66, amending s. 367.021, F.S.; amending s. 369.317, F.S.; amending s. 373.019, F.S.; amending s. 373.036, F.S.; amending s. 373.0363, F.S.; amending s. 373.0421, F.S.; amending s. 373.0695, F.S. amending s. 373.079, F.S.; amending s. 373.083, F.S.; amending s. 373.118, amending s. 373.129, F.S. amending s. 373.223, amending s. 373.2234, F.S.; amending s. 373.229, F.S. amending s. 373.236, F.S. amending s. 373.4131, F.S. amending s. 373.536, F.S.; amending s. 373.59, F.S.; amending s. 378.212, F.S.; amending s. 378.404, F.S.; amending s. 380.0552, F.S.; amending s. 381.0065, F.S.; amending s. 381.00655, F.S.; amending s. 381.0066, F.S.; amending s. 403.031, F.S.; amending s. 403.061, F.S.; amending s. 403.086, amending s. 403.0891, F.S.; amending s. 403.1835, F.S.; amending s. 403.1837, F.S.; amending s. 403.707, F.S.; amending s. 403.8532, F.S.; amending s. 403.8533, F.S.; amending s. 403.890, F.S.; amending s. 403.891, F.S.; amending s. 553.77, F.S.; amending s. 682.02, F.S.; amending 212.054, F.S.; repealing s. 373.0361, F.S.; repealing s 373.0391, F.S.; repealing s.

373.0831, F.S.; repealing s. 373.196, F.S.; repealing s.



373.1961, F.S.; repealing s. 373.1962, F.S.; repealing s. 373.1963; repealing ss. 4,5,6, of ch. 99-395, L.O.F.; creating s. 373.631, F.S.; creating s. 403.0675, F.S.; providing an effect date.

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

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Section 1. Part VII of ch. 373, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 373.701, 373.703, 373.705, 373.707, 373.709, 373.711, 373.713, 373.715 is created to read:

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### PART VII

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WATER SUPPLY POLICY, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, AND FUNDING 373.701 Declaration of policy.-It is declared to be the policy of the Legislature:

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(1) To promote the availability of sufficient water for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and natural systems.

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(2) (a) Because water constitutes a public resource benefiting the entire state, it is the policy of the Legislature that the waters in the state be managed on a state and regional basis. Consistent with this directive, the Legislature recognizes the need to allocate water throughout the state so as to meet all reasonable-beneficial uses. However, the Legislature acknowledges that such allocations have in the past adversely affected the water resources of certain areas in this state. To protect such water resources and to meet the current and future needs of those areas with abundant water, the Legislature



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directs the department and the water management districts to encourage the use of water from sources nearest the area of use or application whenever practicable. Such sources shall include all naturally occurring water sources and all alternative water sources, including, but not limited to, desalination, conservation, reuse of nonpotable reclaimed water and stormwater, and aquifer storage and recovery. Reuse of potable reclaimed water and stormwater shall not be subject to the evaluation described in s. 373.223(3)(a)-(g). However, this directive to encourage the use of water, whenever practicable, from sources nearest the area of use or application shall not apply to the transport and direct and indirect use of water within the area encompassed by the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project, nor shall it apply anywhere in the state to the transport and use of water supplied exclusively for bottled water as defined in s. 500.03(1)(d), nor shall it apply to the transport and use of reclaimed water for electrical power production by an electric utility as defined in s. 366.02(2).

- (b) In establishing the policy outlined in paragraph (a), the Legislature realizes that under certain circumstances the need to transport water from distant sources may be necessary for environmental, technical, or economic reasons.
- (3) Cooperative efforts between municipalities, counties, water management districts, and the department are mandatory in order to meet the water needs of rapidly urbanizing areas in a manner that will supply adequate and dependable supplies of water where needed without resulting in adverse effects upon the areas from which such water is withdrawn. Such efforts should use all practical means of obtaining water, including, but not



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113 114 limited to, withdrawals of surface water and groundwater, reuse, and desalination and will necessitate not only cooperation but also well-coordinated activities. Municipalities, counties, and special districts are encouraged to create regional water supply authorities as authorized in s. 373.713 or multijurisdictional water supply entities.

- 373.703 Water production; powers and duties.—In the performance of, and in conjunction with, its other powers and duties, the governing board of a water management district existing pursuant to this chapter:
- (1) Shall engage in planning to assist counties, municipalities, special districts, publicly owned and privately owned water utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, or regional water supply authorities in meeting water supply needs in such manner as will give priority to encouraging conservation and reducing adverse environmental effects of improper or excessive withdrawals of water from concentrated areas. As used in this section and s. 373.707, regional water supply authorities are regional water authorities created under s. 373.713 or other laws of this state.
- (2) Shall assist counties, municipalities, special districts, publicly owned or privately owned water utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, or regional water supply authorities in meeting water supply needs in such manner as will give priority to encouraging conservation and reducing adverse environmental effects of improper or excessive withdrawals of water from concentrated areas.
- (3) May establish, design, construct, operate, and maintain water production and transmission facilities for the purpose of



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- supplying water to counties, municipalities, special districts, publicly owned and privately owned water utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, or regional water supply authorities. The permit required by part II of this chapter for a water management district engaged in water production and transmission shall be granted, denied, or granted with conditions by the department.
  - (4) Shall not engage in local water supply distribution.
- (5) Shall not deprive, directly or indirectly, any county wherein water is withdrawn of the prior right to the reasonable and beneficial use of water which is required to supply adequately the reasonable and beneficial needs of the county or any of the inhabitants or property owners therein.
- (6) May provide water and financial assistance to regional water supply authorities, but may not provide water to counties and municipalities which are located within the area of such authority without the specific approval of the authority or, in the event of the authority's disapproval, the approval of the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission. The district may supply water at rates and upon terms mutually agreed to by the parties or, if they do not agree, as set by the governing board and specifically approved by the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission.
- (7) May acquire title to such interest as is necessary in real property, by purchase, gift, devise, lease, eminent domain, or otherwise, for water production and transmission consistent with this section and s. 373.707. However, the district shall not use any of the eminent domain powers herein granted to



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acquire water and water rights already devoted to reasonable and beneficial use or any water production or transmission facilities owned by any county, municipality, or regional water supply authority. The district may exercise eminent domain powers outside of its district boundaries for the acquisition of pumpage facilities, storage areas, transmission facilities, and the normal appurtenances thereto, provided that at least 45 days prior to the exercise of eminent domain, the district notifies the district where the property is located after public notice and the district where the property is located does not object within 45 days after notification of such exercise of eminent domain authority.

(8) In addition to the power to issue revenue bonds pursuant to s. 373.584, may issue revenue bonds for the purposes of paying the costs and expenses incurred in carrying out the purposes of this chapter or refunding obligations of the district issued pursuant to this section. Such revenue bonds shall be secured by, and be payable from, revenues derived from the operation, lease, or use of its water production and transmission facilities and other water-related facilities and from the sale of water or services relating thereto. Such revenue bonds may not be secured by, or be payable from, moneys derived by the district from the Water Management Lands Trust Fund or from ad valorem taxes received by the district. All provisions of s. 373.584 relating to the issuance of revenue bonds which are not inconsistent with this section shall apply to the issuance of revenue bonds pursuant to this section. The district may also issue bond anticipation notes in accordance with the provisions of s. 373.584.



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- (9) May join with one or more other water management districts, counties, municipalities, special districts, publicly owned or privately owned water utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, or regional water supply authorities for the purpose of carrying out any of its powers, and may contract with such other entities to finance acquisitions, construction, operation, and maintenance. The contract may provide for contributions to be made by each party thereto, for the division and apportionment of the expenses of acquisitions, construction, operation, and maintenance, and for the division and apportionment of the benefits, services, and products therefrom. The contracts may contain other covenants and agreements necessary and appropriate to accomplish their purposes.
- 373.705 Water resource development; water supply development.-
  - (1) The Legislature finds that:
- (a) The proper role of the water management districts in water supply is primarily planning and water resource development, but this does not preclude them from providing assistance with water supply development.
- (b) The proper role of local government, regional water supply authorities, and government-owned and privately owned water utilities in water supply is primarily water supply development, but this does not preclude them from providing assistance with water resource development.
- (c) Water resource development and water supply development must receive priority attention, where needed, to increase the availability of sufficient water for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and natural systems.



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- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature that:
- (a) Sufficient water be available for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and the natural systems, and that the adverse effects of competition for water supplies be avoided.
- (b) Water management districts take the lead in identifying and implementing water resource development projects, and be responsible for securing necessary funding for regionally significant water resource development projects.
- (c) Local governments, regional water supply authorities, and government-owned and privately owned water utilities take the lead in securing funds for and implementing water supply development projects. Generally, direct beneficiaries of water supply development projects should pay the costs of the projects from which they benefit, and water supply development projects should continue to be paid for through local funding sources.
- (d) Water supply development be conducted in coordination with water management district regional water supply planning and water resource development.
- (3) The water management districts shall fund and implement water resource development as defined in s. 373.019. The water management districts are encouraged to implement water resource development as expeditiously as possible in areas subject to regional water supply plans. Each governing board shall include in its annual budget the amount needed for the fiscal year to implement water resource development projects, as prioritized in its regional water supply plans.
- (4) (a) Water supply development projects which are consistent with the relevant regional water supply plans and



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which meet one or more of the following criteria shall receive priority consideration for state or water management district funding assistance:

- 1. The project supports establishment of a dependable, sustainable supply of water which is not otherwise financially feasible;
- 2. The project provides substantial environmental benefits by preventing or limiting adverse water resource impacts, but requires funding assistance to be economically competitive with other options; or
- 3. The project significantly implements reuse, storage, recharge, or conservation of water in a manner that contributes to the sustainability of regional water sources.
- (b) Water supply development projects that meet the criteria in paragraph (a) and that meet one or more of the following additional criteria shall be given first consideration for state or water management district funding assistance:
- 1. The project brings about replacement of existing sources in order to help implement a minimum flow or level; or
- 2. The project implements reuse that assists in the elimination of domestic wastewater ocean outfalls as provided in s. 403.086(9).
  - 373.707 Alternative water supply development.-
- (1) The purpose of this section is to encourage cooperation in the development of water supplies and to provide for alternative water supply development.
- (a) Demands on natural supplies of fresh water to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population and the needs of the environment, agriculture, industry, and mining will continue to



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- (b) There is a need for the development of alternative water supplies for Florida to sustain its economic growth, economic viability, and natural resources.
- (c) Cooperative efforts between municipalities, counties, special districts, water management districts, and the Department of Environmental Protection are mandatory in order to meet the water needs of rapidly urbanizing areas in a manner that will supply adequate and dependable supplies of water where needed without resulting in adverse effects upon the areas from which such water is withdrawn. Such efforts should use all practical means of obtaining water, including, but not limited to, withdrawals of surface water and groundwater, reuse, and desalinization, and will necessitate not only cooperation but also well-coordinated activities. Municipalities, counties, and special districts are encouraged to create regional water supply authorities as authorized in s. 373.713 or multijurisdictional water supply entities.
- (d) Alternative water supply development must receive priority funding attention to increase the available supplies of water to meet all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and to benefit the natural systems.
- (e) Cooperation between counties, municipalities, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, special districts, and publicly owned and privately owned water utilities in the development of countywide and multicountywide alternative water supply projects will allow for necessary economies of scale and efficiencies to be achieved in order to accelerate the development of new, dependable, and



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sustainable alternative water supplies.

- (f) It is in the public interest that county, municipal, industrial, agricultural, and other public and private water users, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the water management districts cooperate and work together in the development of alternative water supplies to avoid the adverse effects of competition for limited supplies of water. Public moneys or services provided to private entities for alternative water supply development may constitute public purposes that also are in the public interest.
- (2) (a) Sufficient water must be available for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and the natural systems, and the adverse effects of competition for water supplies must be avoided.
- (b) Water supply development and alternative water supply development must be conducted in coordination with water management district regional water supply planning.
- (c) Funding for the development of alternative water supplies shall be a shared responsibility of water suppliers and users, the State of Florida, and the water management districts, with water suppliers and users having the primary responsibility and the State of Florida and the water management districts being responsible for providing funding assistance.
- (3) The primary roles of the water management districts in water resource development as it relates to supporting alternative water supply development are:
- (a) The formulation and implementation of regional water resource management strategies that support alternative water supply development;



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- (b) The collection and evaluation of surface water and groundwater data to be used for a planning level assessment of the feasibility of alternative water supply development projects;
- (c) The construction, operation, and maintenance of major public works facilities for flood control, surface and underground water storage, and groundwater recharge augmentation to support alternative water supply development;
- (d) Planning for alternative water supply development as provided in regional water supply plans in coordination with local governments, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, special districts, and publicly owned and privately owned water utilities and selfsuppliers;
- (e) The formulation and implementation of structural and nonstructural programs to protect and manage water resources in support of alternative water supply projects; and
- (f) The provision of technical and financial assistance to local governments and publicly owned and privately owned water utilities for alternative water supply projects.
- (4) The primary roles of local government, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, special districts, and publicly owned and privately owned water utilities in alternative water supply development shall be:
- (a) The planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of alternative water supply development projects;
- (b) The formulation and implementation of alternative water supply development strategies and programs;
  - (c) The planning, design, construction, operation, and



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maintenance of facilities to collect, divert, produce, treat, transmit, and distribute water for sale, resale, or end use; and

- (d) The coordination of alternative water supply development activities with the appropriate water management district having jurisdiction over the activity.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the various special districts, municipalities, and counties from continuing to operate existing water production and transmission facilities or to enter into cooperative agreements with other special districts, municipalities, and counties for the purpose of meeting their respective needs for dependable and adequate supplies of water; however, the obtaining of water through such operations shall not be done in a manner that results in adverse effects upon the areas from which such water is withdrawn.
- (6)(a) The statewide funds provided pursuant to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program serve to supplement existing water management district or basin board funding for alternative water supply development assistance and should not result in a reduction of such funding. Therefore, the water management districts shall include in the annual tentative and adopted budget submittals required under this chapter the amount of funds allocated for water resource development that supports alternative water supply development and the funds allocated for alternative water supply projects selected for inclusion in the Water Protection and Sustainability Program. It shall be the goal of each water management district and basin boards that the combined funds allocated annually for these purposes be, at a minimum, the equivalent of 100 percent of the state funding provided to the water management district for alternative water



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supply development. If this goal is not achieved, the water management district shall provide in the budget submittal an explanation of the reasons or constraints that prevent this goal from being met, an explanation of how the goal will be met in future years, and affirmation of match is required during the budget review process as established under s. 373.536(5). The Suwannee River Water Management District and the Northwest Florida Water Management District shall not be required to meet the match requirements of this paragraph; however, they shall try to achieve the match requirement to the greatest extent practicable.

- (b) State funds from the Water Protection and Sustainability Program created in s. 403.890 shall be made available for financial assistance for the project construction costs of alternative water supply development projects selected by a water management district governing board for inclusion in the program.
- (7) The water management district shall implement its responsibilities as expeditiously as possible in areas subject to regional water supply plans. Each district's governing board shall include in its annual budget the amount needed for the fiscal year to assist in implementing alternative water supply development projects.
- (8) (a) The water management districts and the state shall share a percentage of revenues with water providers and users, including local governments, water, wastewater, and reuse utilities, municipal, special district, industrial, and agricultural water users, and other public and private water users, to be used to supplement other funding sources in the



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development of alternative water supplies.

- (b) Beginning in fiscal year 2005-2006, the state shall annually provide a portion of those revenues deposited into the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund for the purpose of providing funding assistance for the development of alternative water supplies pursuant to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program. At the beginning of each fiscal year, beginning with fiscal year 2005-2006, such revenues shall be distributed by the department into the alternative water supply trust fund accounts created by each district for the purpose of alternative water supply development under the following funding formula:
- 1. Thirty percent to the South Florida Water Management District;
- 2. Twenty-five percent to the Southwest Florida Water Management District;
- 3. Twenty-five percent to the St. Johns River Water Management District;
- 4. Ten percent to the Suwannee River Water Management District; and
- 5. Ten percent to the Northwest Florida Water Management District.
- (c) The financial assistance for alternative water supply projects allocated in each district's budget as required in subsection (6) shall be combined with the state funds and used to assist in funding the project construction costs of alternative water supply projects selected by the governing board. If the district has not completed any regional water supply plan, or the regional water supply plan does not identify



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the need for any alternative water supply projects, funds deposited in that district's trust fund may be used for water resource development projects, including, but not limited to, springs protection.

- (d) All projects submitted to the governing board for consideration shall reflect the total capital cost for implementation. The costs shall be segregated pursuant to the categories described in the definition of capital costs.
- (e) Applicants for projects that may receive funding assistance pursuant to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program shall, at a minimum, be required to pay 60 percent of the project's construction costs. The water management districts may, at their discretion, totally or partially waive this requirement for projects sponsored by financially disadvantaged small local governments as defined in former s. 403.885(5). The water management districts or basin boards may, at their discretion, use ad valorem or federal revenues to assist a project applicant in meeting the requirements of this paragraph.
- (f) The governing boards shall determine those projects that will be selected for financial assistance. The governing boards may establish factors to determine project funding; however, significant weight shall be given to the following factors:
- 1. Whether the project provides substantial environmental benefits by preventing or limiting adverse water resource impacts.
- 2. Whether the project reduces competition for water supplies.
  - 3. Whether the project brings about replacement of



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- traditional sources in order to help implement a minimum flow or level or a reservation.
- 4. Whether the project will be implemented by a consumptive use permittee that has achieved the targets contained in a goalbased water conservation program approved pursuant to s. 373.227.
- 5. The quantity of water supplied by the project as compared to its cost.
- 6. Projects in which the construction and delivery to end users of reuse water is a major component.
- 7. Whether the project will be implemented by a multijurisdictional water supply entity or regional water supply authority.
- 8. Whether the project implements reuse that assists in the elimination of domestic wastewater ocean outfalls as provided in s. 403.086(9).
- 9. Whether the county or municipality, or the multiple counties or municipalities, in which the project is located has implemented a high-water recharge tax protection program as provided in s. 193.625.
- (g) Additional factors to be considered in determining project funding shall include:
- 1. Whether the project is part of a plan to implement two or more alternative water supply projects, all of which will be operated to produce water at a uniform rate for the participants in a multijurisdictional water supply entity or regional water supply authority.
- 2. The percentage of project costs to be funded by the water supplier or water user.



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- 3. Whether the project proposal includes sufficient preliminary planning and engineering to demonstrate that the project can reasonably be implemented within the timeframes provided in the regional water supply plan.
- 4. Whether the project is a subsequent phase of an alternative water supply project that is underway.
- 5. Whether and in what percentage a local government or local government utility is transferring water supply system revenues to the local government general fund in excess of reimbursements for services received from the general fund, including direct and indirect costs and legitimate payments in lieu of taxes.
- (h) After conducting one or more meetings to solicit public input on eligible projects, including input from those entities identified pursuant to s. 373.709(2)(a)3.d. for implementation of alternative water supply projects, the governing board of each water management district shall select projects for funding assistance based upon the criteria set forth in paragraphs (f) and (q). The governing board may select a project identified or listed as an alternative water supply development project in the regional water supply plan, or allocate up to 20 percent of the funding for alternative water supply projects that are not identified or listed in the regional water supply plan but are consistent with the goals of the plan.
- (i) Without diminishing amounts available through other means described in this paragraph, the governing boards are encouraged to consider establishing revolving loan funds to expand the total funds available to accomplish the objectives of this section. A revolving loan fund created under this paragraph



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must be a nonlapsing fund from which the water management district may make loans with interest rates below prevailing market rates to public or private entities for the purposes described in this section. The governing board may adopt resolutions to establish revolving loan funds which must specify the details of the administration of the fund, the procedures for applying for loans from the fund, the criteria for awarding loans from the fund, the initial capitalization of the fund, and the goals for future capitalization of the fund in subsequent budget years. Revolving loan funds created under this paragraph must be used to expand the total sums and sources of cooperative funding available for the development of alternative water supplies. The Legislature does not intend for the creation of revolving loan funds to supplant or otherwise reduce existing sources or amounts of funds currently available through other means.

- (j) For each utility that receives financial assistance from the state or a water management district for an alternative water supply project, the water management district shall require the appropriate rate-setting authority to develop rate structures for water customers in the service area of the funded utility that will:
  - 1. Promote the conservation of water; and
- 2. Promote the use of water from alternative water supplies.
- (k) The governing boards shall establish a process for the disbursal of revenues pursuant to this subsection.
- (1) All revenues made available pursuant to this subsection must be encumbered annually by the governing board when it



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approves projects sufficient to expend the available revenues.

- (m) This subsection is not subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120.
- (n) By March 1 of each year, as part of the consolidated annual report required by s. 373.036(7), each water management district shall submit a report on the disbursal of all budgeted amounts pursuant to this section. Such report shall describe all alternative water supply projects funded as well as the quantity of new water to be created as a result of such projects and shall account separately for any other moneys provided through grants, matching grants, revolving loans, and the use of district lands or facilities to implement regional water supply plans.
- (o) The Florida Public Service Commission shall allow entities under its jurisdiction constructing or participating in constructing facilities that provide alternative water supplies to recover their full, prudently incurred cost of constructing such facilities through their rate structure. If construction of a facility or participation in construction is pursuant to or in furtherance of a regional water supply plan, the cost shall be deemed to be prudently incurred. Every component of an alternative water supply facility constructed by an investorowned utility shall be recovered in current rates. Any state or water management district cost-share is not subject to the recovery provisions allowed in this paragraph.
- (9) Funding assistance provided by the water management districts for a water reuse system may include the following conditions for that project if a water management district determines that such conditions will encourage water use



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- (a) Metering of reclaimed water use for residential irrigation, agricultural irrigation, industrial uses, except for electric utilities as defined in s. 366.02(2), landscape irrigation, golf course irrigation, irrigation of other public access areas, commercial and institutional uses such as toilet flushing, and transfers to other reclaimed water utilities;
- (b) Implementation of reclaimed water rate structures based on actual use of reclaimed water for the reuse activities listed in paragraph (a);
- (c) Implementation of education programs to inform the public about water issues, water conservation, and the importance and proper use of reclaimed water; or
  - (d) Development of location data for key reuse facilities.
- (10) For the purposes of seeking funding pursuant to s. 315.47(k), the water management districts shall select only those projects identified under this section that will provide a regional benefit or will be implemented by a multijurisdictional authority. Projects selected by the water management districts are to be submitted to the department who shall be responsible for submission to the State Board of Administration.
  - 373.709 Regional water supply planning.-
- (1) The governing board of each water management district shall conduct water supply planning for any water supply planning region within the district identified in the appropriate district water supply plan under s. 373.036, where it determines that existing sources of water are not adequate to supply water for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial



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uses and to sustain the water resources and related natural systems for the planning period. The planning must be conducted in an open public process, in coordination and cooperation with local governments, regional water supply authorities, government-owned and privately owned water utilities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, self-suppliers, and other affected and interested parties. The districts shall actively engage in public education and outreach to all affected local entities and their officials, as well as members of the public, in the planning process and in seeking input. During preparation, but prior to completion of the regional water supply plan, the district must conduct at least one public workshop to discuss the technical data and modeling tools anticipated to be used to support the regional water supply plan. The district shall also hold several public meetings to communicate the status, overall conceptual intent, and impacts of the plan on existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and related natural systems. During the planning process, a local government may choose to prepare its own water supply assessment to determine if existing water sources are adequate to meet existing and projected reasonable-beneficial needs of the local government while sustaining water resources and related natural systems. The local government shall submit such assessment, including the data and methodology used, to the district. The district shall consider the local government's assessment during the formation of the plan. A determination by the governing board that initiation of a regional water supply plan for a specific planning region is not needed pursuant to this section shall be subject to s. 120.569. The governing board



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shall reevaluate such a determination at least once every 5 years and shall initiate a regional water supply plan, if needed, pursuant to this subsection.

- (2) Each regional water supply plan shall be based on at least a 20-year planning period and shall include, but need not be limited to:
- (a) A water supply development component for each water supply planning region identified by the district which includes:
- 1. A quantification of the water supply needs for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses within the planning horizon. The level-of-certainty planning goal associated with identifying the water supply needs of existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses shall be based upon meeting those needs for a 1-in-10-year drought event. Population projections used for determining public water supply needs must be based upon the best available data. In determining the best available data, the district shall consider the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) medium population projections and any population projection data and analysis submitted by a local government pursuant to the public workshop described in subsection (1) if the data and analysis support the local government's comprehensive plan. Any adjustment of or deviation from the BEBR projections must be fully described, and the original BEBR data must be presented along with the adjusted data.
- 2. A list of water supply development project options, including traditional and alternative water supply project options, from which local government, government-owned and



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privately owned utilities, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, self-suppliers, and others may choose for water supply development. In addition to projects listed by the district, such users may propose specific projects for inclusion in the list of alternative water supply projects. If such users propose a project to be listed as an alternative water supply project, the district shall determine whether it meets the goals of the plan, and, if so, it shall be included in the list. The total capacity of the projects included in the plan shall exceed the needs identified in subparagraph 1. and shall take into account water conservation and other demand management measures, as well as water resources constraints, including adopted minimum flows and levels and water reservations. Where the district determines it is appropriate, the plan should specifically identify the need for multijurisdictional approaches to project options that, based on planning level analysis, are appropriate to supply the intended uses and that, based on such analysis, appear to be permittable and financially and technically feasible. The list of water supply development options must contain provisions that recognize that alternative water supply options for agricultural self-suppliers are limited.

- 3. For each project option identified in subparagraph 2., the following shall be provided:
- a. An estimate of the amount of water to become available through the project.
- b. The timeframe in which the project option should be implemented and the estimated planning-level costs for capital investment and operating and maintaining the project.



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- c. An analysis of funding needs and sources of possible funding options. For alternative water supply projects the water management districts shall provide funding assistance in accordance with s. 373.707(8).
- d. Identification of the entity that should implement each project option and the current status of project implementation.
  - (b) A water resource development component that includes:
- 1. A listing of those water resource development projects that support water supply development.
  - 2. For each water resource development project listed:
- a. An estimate of the amount of water to become available through the project.
- b. The timeframe in which the project option should be implemented and the estimated planning-level costs for capital investment and for operating and maintaining the project.
- c. An analysis of funding needs and sources of possible funding options.
- d. Identification of the entity that should implement each project option and the current status of project implementation.
- (c) The recovery and prevention strategy described in s. 373.0421(2).
- (d) A funding strategy for water resource development projects, which shall be reasonable and sufficient to pay the cost of constructing or implementing all of the listed projects.
- (e) Consideration of how the project options addressed in paragraph (a) serve the public interest or save costs overall by preventing the loss of natural resources or avoiding greater future expenditures for water resource development or water supply development. However, unless adopted by rule, these



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724 considerations do not constitute final agency action.

- (f) The technical data and information applicable to each planning region which are necessary to support the regional water supply plan.
- (g) The minimum flows and levels established for water resources within each planning region.
- (h) Reservations of water adopted by rule pursuant to s. 373.223(4) within each planning region.
- (i) Identification of surface waters or aquifers for which minimum flows and levels are scheduled to be adopted.
- (j) An analysis, developed in cooperation with the department, of areas or instances in which the variance provisions of s. 378.212(1)(g) or s. 378.404(9) may be used to create water supply development or water resource development projects.
- (3) The water supply development component of a regional water supply plan which deals with or affects public utilities and public water supply for those areas served by a regional water supply authority and its member governments within the boundary of the Southwest Florida Water Management District shall be developed jointly by the authority and the district. In areas not served by regional water supply authorities, or other multijurisdictional water supply entities, and where opportunities exist to meet water supply needs more efficiently through multijurisdictional projects identified pursuant to paragraph (2)(a), water management districts are directed to assist in developing multijurisdictional approaches to water supply project development jointly with affected water utilities, special districts, and local governments.



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- (4) The South Florida Water Management District shall include in its regional water supply plan water resource and water supply development projects that promote the elimination of wastewater ocean outfalls as provided in s. 403.086(9).
- (5) Governing board approval of a regional water supply plan shall not be subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120. However, any portion of an approved regional water supply plan which affects the substantial interests of a party shall be subject to s. 120.569.
- (6) Annually and in conjunction with the reporting requirements of s. 373.536(6)(a)4., the department shall submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report on the status of regional water supply planning in each district. The report shall include:
- (a) A compilation of the estimated costs of and potential sources of funding for water resource development and water supply development projects as identified in the water management district regional water supply plans.
- (b) The percentage and amount, by district, of district ad valorem tax revenues or other district funds made available to develop alternative water supplies.
- (c) A description of each district's progress toward achieving its water resource development objectives, including the district's implementation of its 5-year water resource development work program.
- (d) An assessment of the specific progress being made to implement each alternative water supply project option chosen by the entities and identified for implementation in the plan.
  - (e) An overall assessment of the progress being made to



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develop water supply in each district, including, but not limited to, an explanation of how each project, either alternative or traditional, will produce, contribute to, or account for additional water being made available for consumptive uses, an estimate of the quantity of water to be produced by each project, and an assessment of the contribution of the district's regional water supply plan in providing sufficient water to meet the needs of existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses for a 1-in-10 year drought event, as well as the needs of the natural systems.

- (7) Nothing contained in the water supply development component of a regional water supply plan shall be construed to require local governments, government-owned or privately owned water utilities, special districts, self-suppliers, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, or other water suppliers to select a water supply development project identified in the component merely because it is identified in the plan. Except as provided in s. 373.223(3) and (5), the plan may not be used in the review of permits under part II of this chapter unless the plan or an applicable portion thereof has been adopted by rule. However, this subsection does not prohibit a water management district from employing the data or other information used to establish the plan in reviewing permits under part II, nor does it limit the authority of the department or governing board under part II.
- (8) Where the water supply component of a water supply planning region shows the need for one or more alternative water supply projects, the district shall notify the affected local



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governments and make every reasonable effort to educate and involve local public officials in working toward solutions in conjunction with the districts and, where appropriate, other local and regional water supply entities.

- (a) Within 6 months following approval or amendment of its regional water supply plan, each water management district shall notify by certified mail each entity identified in subsubparagraph (2)(a)3.d. of that portion of the plan relevant to the entity. Upon request of such an entity, the water management district shall appear before and present its findings and recommendations to the entity.
- (b) Within 1 year after the notification by a water management district pursuant to paragraph (a), each entity identified in sub-subparagraph (2)(a)3.d. shall provide to the water management district written notification of the following: the alternative water supply projects or options identified in paragraph (2)(a) which it has developed or intends to develop, if any; an estimate of the quantity of water to be produced by each project; and the status of project implementation, including development of the financial plan, facilities master planning, permitting, and efforts in coordinating multijurisdictional projects, if applicable. The information provided in the notification shall be updated annually, and a progress report shall be provided by November 15 of each year to the water management district. If an entity does not intend to develop one or more of the alternative water supply project options identified in the regional water supply plan, the entity shall propose, within 1 year after notification by a water management district pursuant to paragraph (a), another



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alternative water supply project option sufficient to address the needs identified in paragraph (2)(a) within the entity's jurisdiction and shall provide an estimate of the quantity of water to be produced by the project and the status of project implementation as described in this paragraph. The entity may request that the water management district consider the other project for inclusion in the regional water supply plan.

- (9) For any regional water supply plan that is scheduled to be updated before December 31, 2005, the deadline for such update shall be extended by 1 year.
  - 373.711 Technical assistance to local governments.-
- (1) The water management districts shall assist local governments in the development and future revision of local government comprehensive plan elements or public facilities report as required by s. 189.415, related to water resource issues.
- (2) By July 1, 1991, each water management district shall prepare and provide information and data to assist local governments in the preparation and implementation of their local government comprehensive plans or public facilities report as required by s. 189.415, whichever is applicable. Such information and data shall include, but not be limited to:
- (a) All information and data required in a public facilities report pursuant to s. 189.415.
- (b) A description of regulations, programs, and schedules implemented by the district.
- (c) Identification of regulations, programs, and schedules undertaken or proposed by the district to further the State Comprehensive Plan.



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- (d) A description of surface water basins, including regulatory jurisdictions, flood-prone areas, existing and projected water quality in water management district operated facilities, as well as surface water runoff characteristics and topography regarding flood plains, wetlands, and recharge areas.
- (e) A description of groundwater characteristics, including existing and planned wellfield sites, existing and anticipated cones of influence, highly productive groundwater areas, aquifer recharge areas, deep well injection zones, contaminated areas, an assessment of regional water resource needs and sources for the next 20 years, and water quality.
- (f) The identification of existing and potential water management district land acquisitions.
- (q) Information reflecting the minimum flows for surface watercourses to avoid harm to water resources or the ecosystem and information reflecting the minimum water levels for aquifers to avoid harm to water resources or the ecosystem.
  - 373.713 Regional water supply authorities.
- (1) By interlocal agreement between counties, municipalities, or special districts, as applicable, pursuant to the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969, s. 163.01, and upon the approval of the Secretary of Environmental Protection to ensure that such agreement will be in the public interest and complies with the intent and purposes of this act, regional water supply authorities may be created for the purpose of developing, recovering, storing, and supplying water for county or municipal purposes in such a manner as will give priority to reducing adverse environmental effects of excessive or improper withdrawals of water from concentrated areas. In approving said



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agreement the Secretary of Environmental Protection shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Whether the geographic territory of the proposed authority is of sufficient size and character to reduce the environmental effects of improper or excessive withdrawals of water from concentrated areas.
- (b) The maximization of economic development of the water resources within the territory of the proposed authority.
- (c) The availability of a dependable and adequate water supply.
- (d) The ability of any proposed authority to design, construct, operate, and maintain water supply facilities in the locations, and at the times necessary, to ensure that an adequate water supply will be available to all citizens within the authority.
- (e) The effect or impact of any proposed authority on any municipality, county, or existing authority or authorities.
- (f) The existing needs of the water users within the area of the authority.
- (2) In addition to other powers and duties agreed upon, and notwithstanding the provisions of s. 163.01, such authority may:
- (a) Upon approval of the electors residing in each county or municipality within the territory to be included in any authority, levy ad valorem taxes, not to exceed 0.5 mill, pursuant to s. 9(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution. No tax authorized by this paragraph shall be levied in any county or municipality without an affirmative vote of the electors residing in such county or municipality.
  - (b) Acquire water and water rights; develop, store, and



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transport water; provide, sell, and deliver water for county or municipal uses and purposes; and provide for the furnishing of such water and water service upon terms and conditions and at rates which will apportion to parties and nonparties an equitable share of the capital cost and operating expense of the authority's work to the purchaser.

- (c) Collect, treat, and recover wastewater.
- (d) Not engage in local distribution.
- (e) Exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner provided by law for the condemnation of private property for public use to acquire title to such interest in real property as is necessary to the exercise of the powers herein granted, except water and water rights already devoted to reasonable and beneficial use or any water production or transmission facilities owned by any county or municipality.
- (f) Issue revenue bonds in the manner prescribed by the Revenue Bond Act of 1953, as amended, part I, chapter 159, to be payable solely from funds derived from the sale of water by the authority to any county or municipality. Such bonds may be additionally secured by the full faith and credit of any county or municipality, as provided by s. 159.16 or by a pledge of excise taxes, as provided by s. 159.19. For the purpose of issuing revenue bonds, an authority shall be considered a "unit" as defined in s. 159.02(2) and as that term is used in the Revenue Bond Act of 1953, as amended. Such bonds may be issued to finance the cost of acquiring properties and facilities for the production and transmission of water by the authority to any county or municipality, which cost shall include the acquisition of real property and easements therein for such purposes. Such



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bonds may be in the form of refunding bonds to take up any outstanding bonds of the authority or of any county or municipality where such outstanding bonds are secured by properties and facilities for production and transmission of water, which properties and facilities are being acquired by the authority. Refunding bonds may be issued to take up and refund all outstanding bonds of said authority that are subject to call and termination, and all bonds of said authority that are not subject to call or redemption, when the surrender of said bonds can be procured from the holder thereof at prices satisfactory to the authority. Such refunding bonds may be issued at any time when, in the judgment of the authority, it will be to the best interest of the authority financially or economically by securing a lower rate of interest on said bonds or by extending the time of maturity of said bonds or, for any other reason, in the judgment of the authority, advantageous to said authority.

- (g) Sue and be sued in its own name.
- (h) Borrow money and incur indebtedness and issue bonds or other evidence of such indebtedness.
- (i) Join with one or more other public corporations for the purpose of carrying out any of its powers and for that purpose to contract with such other public corporation or corporations for the purpose of financing such acquisitions, construction, and operations. Such contracts may provide for contributions to be made by each party thereto, for the division and apportionment of the expenses of such acquisitions and operations, and for the division and apportionment of the benefits, services, and products therefrom. Such contract may contain such other and further covenants and agreements as may



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be necessary and convenient to accomplish the purposes hereof.

(3) A regional water supply authority is authorized to develop, construct, operate, maintain, or contract for alternative sources of potable water, including desalinated water, and pipelines to interconnect authority sources and facilities, either by itself or jointly with a water management district; however, such alternative potable water sources, facilities, and pipelines may also be privately developed, constructed, owned, operated, and maintained, in which event an authority and a water management district are authorized to pledge and contribute their funds to reduce the wholesale cost of water from such alternative sources of potable water supplied by an authority to its member governments.

(4) When it is found to be in the public interest, for the public convenience and welfare, for a public benefit, and necessary for carrying out the purpose of any regional water supply authority, any state agency, county, water control district existing pursuant to chapter 298, water management district existing pursuant to this chapter, municipality, governmental agency, or public corporation in this state holding title to any interest in land is hereby authorized, in its discretion, to convey the title to or dedicate land, title to which is in such entity, including tax-reverted land, or to grant use-rights therein, to any regional water supply authority created pursuant to this section. Land granted or conveyed to such authority shall be for the public purposes of such authority and may be made subject to the condition that in the event said land is not so used, or if used and subsequently its use for said purpose is abandoned, the interest granted shall



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1041 1042 cease as to such authority and shall automatically revert to the granting entity.

- (5) Each county, special district, or municipality that is a party to an agreement pursuant to subsection (1) shall have a preferential right to purchase water from the regional water supply authority for use by such county, special district, or municipality.
- (6) In carrying out the provisions of this section, any county wherein water is withdrawn by the authority shall not be deprived, directly or indirectly, of the prior right to the reasonable and beneficial use of water which is required adequately to supply the reasonable and beneficial needs of the county or any of the inhabitants or property owners therein.
- (7) Upon a resolution adopted by the governing body of any county or municipality, the authority may, subject to a majority vote of its voting members, include such county or municipality in its regional water supply authority upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.
- (8) The authority shall design, construct, operate, and maintain facilities in the locations and at the times necessary to ensure that an adequate water supply will be available to all citizens within the authority.
- (9) Where a water supply authority exists pursuant to this section or s. 373.715 under a voluntary interlocal agreement that is consistent with requirements in s. 373.715(1)(b) and receives or maintains consumptive use permits under this voluntary agreement consistent with the water supply plan, if any, adopted by the governing board, such authority shall be exempt from consideration by the governing board or department



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of the factors specified in s. 373.223(3)(a)-(g) and the submissions required by s. 373.229(3). Such exemptions shall apply only to water sources within the jurisdictional areas of such voluntary water supply interlocal agreements.

373.715 Assistance to West Coast Regional Water Supply Authority.-

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to authorize the implementation of changes in governance recommended by the West Coast Regional Water Supply Authority in its reports to the Legislature dated February 1, 1997, and January 5, 1998. The authority and its member governments may reconstitute the authority's governance and rename the authority under a voluntary interlocal agreement with a term of not less than 20 years. The interlocal agreement must comply with this subsection as follows:
- (a) The authority and its member governments agree that cooperative efforts are mandatory to meet their water needs in a manner that will provide adequate and dependable supplies of water where needed without resulting in adverse environmental effects upon the areas from which the water is withdrawn or otherwise produced.
- (b) In accordance with s. 4, Art. VIII of the State Constitution and notwithstanding s. 163.01, the interlocal agreement may include the following terms, which are considered approved by the parties without a vote of their electors, upon execution of the interlocal agreement by all member governments and upon satisfaction of all conditions precedent in the interlocal agreement:
  - 1. All member governments shall relinquish to the authority



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their individual rights to develop potable water supply sources, except as otherwise provided in the interlocal agreement;

- 2. The authority shall be the sole and exclusive wholesale potable water supplier for all member governments; and
- 3. The authority shall have the absolute and unequivocal obligation to meet the wholesale needs of the member governments for potable water.
- 4. A member government may not restrict or prohibit the use of land within a member's jurisdictional boundaries by the authority for water supply purposes through use of zoning, land use, comprehensive planning, or other form of regulation.
- 5. A member government may not impose any tax, fee, or charge upon the authority in conjunction with the production or supply of water not otherwise provided for in the interlocal agreement.
- 6. The authority may use the powers provided in part II of chapter 159 for financing and refinancing water treatment, production, or transmission facilities, including, but not limited to, desalinization facilities. All such water treatment, production, or transmission facilities are considered a "manufacturing plant" for purposes of s. 159.27(5) and serve a paramount public purpose by providing water to citizens of the state.
- 7. A member government and any governmental or quasijudicial board or commission established by local ordinance or general or special law where the governing membership of such board or commission is shared, in whole or in part, or appointed by a member government agreeing to be bound by the interlocal agreement shall be limited to the procedures set forth therein



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regarding actions that directly or indirectly restrict or prohibit the use of lands or other activities related to the production or supply of water.

- (c) The authority shall acquire full or lesser interests in all regionally significant member government wholesale water supply facilities and tangible assets and each member government shall convey such interests in the facilities and assets to the authority, at an agreed value.
- (d) The authority shall charge a uniform per gallon wholesale rate to member governments for the wholesale supply of potable water. All capital, operation, maintenance, and administrative costs for existing facilities and acquired facilities, authority master water plan facilities, and other future projects must be allocated to member governments based on water usage at the uniform per gallon wholesale rate.
- (e) The interlocal agreement may include procedures for resolving the parties' differences regarding water management district proposed agency action in the water use permitting process within the authority. Such procedures should minimize the potential for litigation and include alternative dispute resolution. Any governmental or quasi-judicial board or commission established by local ordinance or general or special law where the governing members of such board or commission is shared, in whole or in part, or appointed by a member government, may agree to be bound by the dispute resolution procedures set forth in the interlocal agreement.
- (f) Upon execution of the voluntary interlocal agreement provided for herein, the authority shall jointly develop with the Southwest Florida Water Management District alternative



1130 sources of potable water and transmission pipelines to interconnect regionally significant water supply sources and 1131 1132 facilities of the authority in amounts sufficient to meet the 1133 needs of all member governments for a period of at least 20 1134 years and for natural systems. Nothing herein, however, shall 1135 preclude the authority and its member governments from 1136 developing traditional water sources pursuant to the voluntary 1137 interlocal agreement. Development and construction costs for 1138 alternative source facilities, which may include a desalination 1139 facility and significant regional interconnects, must be borne 1140 as mutually agreed to by both the authority and the Southwest 1141 Florida Water Management District. Nothing herein shall preclude authority or district cost sharing with private entities for the 1142 1143 construction or ownership of alternative source facilities. By 1144 December 31, 1997, the authority and the Southwest Florida Water Management District shall enter into a mutually acceptable 1145 agreement detailing the development and implementation of 1146 directives contained in this paragraph. Nothing in this section 1147 1148 shall be construed to modify the rights or responsibilities of 1149 the authority or its member governments, except as otherwise 1150 provided herein, or of the Southwest Florida Water Management 1151 District or the department pursuant to this chapter or chapter 1152 403 and as otherwise set forth by statutes.

- (g) Unless otherwise provided in the interlocal agreement, the authority shall be governed by a board of commissioners consisting of nine voting members, all of whom must be elected officers, as follows:
- 1. Three members from Hillsborough County who must be selected by the county commission; provided, however, that one

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member shall be selected by the Mayor of Tampa in the event that the City of Tampa elects to be a member of the authority;

- 2. Three members from Pasco County, two of whom must be selected by the county commission and one of whom must be selected by the City Council of New Port Richey;
- 3. Three members from Pinellas County, two of whom must be selected by the county commission and one of whom must be selected by the City Council of St. Petersburg.

Except as otherwise provided in this section or in the voluntary interlocal agreement between the member governments, a majority vote shall bind the authority and its member governments in all matters relating to the funding of wholesale water supply, production, delivery, and related activities.

- (2) The provisions of this section supersede any conflicting provisions contained in all other general or special laws or provisions thereof as they may apply directly or indirectly to the exclusivity of water supply or withdrawal of water, including provisions relating to the environmental effects, if any, in conjunction with the production and supply of potable water, and the provisions of this section are intended to be a complete revision of all laws related to a regional water supply authority created under s. 373.713 and this section.
- (3) In lieu of the provisions in s. 373.713(2)(a), the Southwest Florida Water Management District shall assist the West Coast Regional Water Supply Authority for a period of 5 years, terminating December 31, 1981, by levying an ad valorem tax, upon request of the authority, of not more than 0.05 mill



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on all taxable property within the limits of the authority. During such period the corresponding basin board ad valorem tax levies shall be reduced accordingly.

- (4) The authority shall prepare its annual budget in the same manner as prescribed for the preparation of basin budgets, but such authority budget shall not be subject to review by the respective basin boards or by the governing board of the district.
- (5) The annual millage for the authority shall be the amount required to raise the amount called for by the annual budget when applied to the total assessment on all taxable property within the limits of the authority, as determined for county taxing purposes.
- (6) The authority may, by resolution, request the governing board of the district to levy ad valorem taxes within the boundaries of the authority. Upon receipt of such request, together with formal certification of the adoption of its annual budget and of the required tax levy, the authority tax levy shall be made by the governing board of the district to finance authority functions.
- (7) The taxes provided for in this section shall be extended by the property appraiser on the county tax roll in each county within, or partly within, the authority boundaries and shall be collected by the tax collector in the same manner and time as county taxes, and the proceeds therefrom paid to the district which shall forthwith pay them over to the authority. Until paid, such taxes shall be a lien on the property against which assessed and enforceable in like manner as county taxes. The property appraisers, tax collectors, and clerks of the



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circuit court of the respective counties shall be entitled to compensation for services performed in connection with such taxes at the same rates as apply to county taxes.

(8) The governing board of the district shall not be responsible for any actions or lack of actions by the authority.

Section 2. Subsection (13) of section 120.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.52 Definitions.—As used in this act:

- (13) "Party" means:
- (a) Specifically named persons whose substantial interests are being determined in the proceeding.
- (b) Any other person who, as a matter of constitutional right, provision of statute, or provision of agency regulation, is entitled to participate in whole or in part in the proceeding, or whose substantial interests will be affected by proposed agency action, and who makes an appearance as a party.
- (c) Any other person, including an agency staff member, allowed by the agency to intervene or participate in the proceeding as a party. An agency may by rule authorize limited forms of participation in agency proceedings for persons who are not eligible to become parties.
- (d) Any county representative, agency, department, or unit funded and authorized by state statute or county ordinance to represent the interests of the consumers of a county, when the proceeding involves the substantial interests of a significant number of residents of the county and the board of county commissioners has, by resolution, authorized the representative, agency, department, or unit to represent the class of interested persons. The authorizing resolution shall apply to a specific



proceeding and to appeals and ancillary proceedings thereto, and it shall not be required to state the names of the persons whose interests are to be represented.

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The term "party" does not include a member government of a regional water supply authority or a governmental or quasijudicial board or commission established by local ordinance or special or general law where the governing membership of such board or commission is shared with, in whole or in part, or appointed by a member government of a regional water supply authority in proceedings under s. 120.569, s. 120.57, or s. 120.68, to the extent that an interlocal agreement under ss. 163.01 and 373.713  $\frac{373.1962}{1}$  exists in which the member government has agreed that its substantial interests are not affected by the proceedings or that it is to be bound by alternative dispute resolution in lieu of participating in the proceedings. This exclusion applies only to those particular types of disputes or controversies, if any, identified in an interlocal agreement.

Section 3. Subsection (13) of section 163.3167, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3167 Scope of act.-

(13) Each local government shall address in its comprehensive plan, as enumerated in this chapter, the water supply sources necessary to meet and achieve the existing and projected water use demand for the established planning period, considering the applicable plan developed pursuant to s. 373.709 <del>373.0361</del>.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and paragraphs



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- (c), (d), and (h) of subsection (6) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys.-
- (4)(a) Coordination of the local comprehensive plan with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region; with the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plans approved pursuant to s. 373.709 373.0361; with adopted rules pertaining to designated areas of critical state concern; and with the state comprehensive plan shall be a major objective of the local comprehensive planning process. To that end, in the preparation of a comprehensive plan or element thereof, and in the comprehensive plan or element as adopted, the governing body shall include a specific policy statement indicating the relationship of the proposed development of the area to the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region and to the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist.
- (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5)and (12), the comprehensive plan shall include the following elements:
- (c) A general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge element correlated to principles and guidelines for future land use, indicating ways to provide for future potable water, drainage, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and aquifer recharge protection requirements for the area. The element may be a detailed



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engineering plan including a topographic map depicting areas of prime groundwater recharge. The element shall describe the problems and needs and the general facilities that will be required for solution of the problems and needs. The element shall also include a topographic map depicting any areas adopted by a regional water management district as prime groundwater recharge areas for the Floridan or Biscayne aquifers. These areas shall be given special consideration when the local government is engaged in zoning or considering future land use for said designated areas. For areas served by septic tanks, soil surveys shall be provided which indicate the suitability of soils for septic tanks. Within 18 months after the governing board approves an updated regional water supply plan, the element must incorporate the alternative water supply project or projects selected by the local government from those identified in the regional water supply plan pursuant to s. 373.709(2)(a)  $\frac{373.0361(2)(a)}{a}$  or proposed by the local government under s. 373.709(8) (b) 373.0361(8) (b). If a local government is located within two water management districts, the local government shall adopt its comprehensive plan amendment within 18 months after the later updated regional water supply plan. The element must identify such alternative water supply projects and traditional water supply projects and conservation and reuse necessary to meet the water needs identified in s. 373.709(2)(a) 373.0361(2)(a) within the local government's jurisdiction and include a work plan, covering at least a 10 year planning period, for building public, private, and regional water supply facilities, including development of alternative water supplies, which are identified in the element as necessary to serve



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existing and new development. The work plan shall be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years within 18 months after the governing board of a water management district approves an updated regional water supply plan. Amendments to incorporate the work plan do not count toward the limitation on the frequency of adoption of amendments to the comprehensive plan. Local governments, public and private utilities, regional water supply authorities, special districts, and water management districts are encouraged to cooperatively plan for the development of multijurisdictional water supply facilities that are sufficient to meet projected demands for established planning periods, including the development of alternative water sources to supplement traditional sources of groundwater and surface water supplies.

(d) A conservation element for the conservation, use, and protection of natural resources in the area, including air, water, water recharge areas, wetlands, waterwells, estuarine marshes, soils, beaches, shores, flood plains, rivers, bays, lakes, harbors, forests, fisheries and wildlife, marine habitat, minerals, and other natural and environmental resources, including factors that affect energy conservation. Local governments shall assess their current, as well as projected, water needs and sources for at least a 10-year period, considering the appropriate regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s.  $373.709 \frac{373.0361}{1}$ , or, in the absence of an approved regional water supply plan, the district water management plan approved pursuant to s. 373.036(2). This information shall be submitted to the appropriate agencies. The land use map or map series contained in the future land use



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element shall generally identify and depict the following:

- 1. Existing and planned waterwells and cones of influence where applicable.
  - 2. Beaches and shores, including estuarine systems.
  - 3. Rivers, bays, lakes, flood plains, and harbors.
  - 4. Wetlands.
  - 5. Minerals and soils.
- 6. Energy conservation.

The land uses identified on such maps shall be consistent with applicable state law and rules.

- (h) 1. An intergovernmental coordination element showing relationships and stating principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards, regional water supply authorities, and other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, with the state comprehensive plan and with the applicable regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.709 373.0361, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist. This element of the local comprehensive plan shall demonstrate consideration of the particular effects of the local plan, when adopted, upon the development of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, or upon the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require.
  - a. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide



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procedures to identify and implement joint planning areas, especially for the purpose of annexation, municipal incorporation, and joint infrastructure service areas.

- b. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for recognition of campus master plans prepared pursuant to s. 1013.30 and airport master plans under paragraph(k).
- c. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for a dispute resolution process as established pursuant to s. 186.509 for bringing to closure in a timely manner intergovernmental disputes.
- d. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for interlocal agreements as established pursuant to s. 333.03(1)(b).
- 2. The intergovernmental coordination element shall further state principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local government providing facilities and services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land. In addition, the intergovernmental coordination element shall describe joint processes for collaborative planning and decisionmaking on population projections and public school siting, the location and extension of public facilities subject to concurrency, and siting facilities with countywide significance, including locally unwanted land uses whose nature and identity are established in an agreement. Within 1 year of adopting their intergovernmental coordination elements, each county, all the municipalities within that county, the district school board, and any unit of local government service providers in that county shall establish by interlocal or other formal



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agreement executed by all affected entities, the joint processes described in this subparagraph consistent with their adopted intergovernmental coordination elements.

- 3. To foster coordination between special districts and local general-purpose governments as local general-purpose governments implement local comprehensive plans, each independent special district must submit a public facilities report to the appropriate local government as required by s. 189.415.
- 4.a. Local governments shall execute an interlocal agreement with the district school board, the county, and nonexempt municipalities pursuant to s. 163.31777. The local government shall amend the intergovernmental coordination element to provide that coordination between the local government and school board is pursuant to the agreement and shall state the obligations of the local government under the agreement.
- b. Plan amendments that comply with this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).
- 5. The state land planning agency shall establish a schedule for phased completion and transmittal of plan amendments to implement subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. from all jurisdictions so as to accomplish their adoption by December 31, 1999. A local government may complete and transmit its plan amendments to carry out these provisions prior to the scheduled date established by the state land planning agency. The plan amendments are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).
- 6. By January 1, 2004, any county having a population greater than 100,000, and the municipalities and special



districts within that county, shall submit a report to the Department of Community Affairs which:

- a. Identifies all existing or proposed interlocal service delivery agreements regarding the following: education; sanitary sewer; public safety; solid waste; drainage; potable water; parks and recreation; and transportation facilities.
- b. Identifies any deficits or duplication in the provision of services within its jurisdiction, whether capital or operational. Upon request, the Department of Community Affairs shall provide technical assistance to the local governments in identifying deficits or duplication.
- 7. Within 6 months after submission of the report, the Department of Community Affairs shall, through the appropriate regional planning council, coordinate a meeting of all local governments within the regional planning area to discuss the reports and potential strategies to remedy any identified deficiencies or duplications.
- 8. Each local government shall update its intergovernmental coordination element based upon the findings in the report submitted pursuant to subparagraph 6. The report may be used as supporting data and analysis for the intergovernmental coordination element.
- Section 5. Paragraph (1) of subsection (2) of section 163.3191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 163.3191 Evaluation and appraisal of comprehensive plan.-
- (2) The report shall present an evaluation and assessment of the comprehensive plan and shall contain appropriate statements to update the comprehensive plan, including, but not limited to, words, maps, illustrations, or other media, related



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(1) The extent to which the local government has been successful in identifying alternative water supply projects and traditional water supply projects, including conservation and reuse, necessary to meet the water needs identified in s.  $373.709(2)(a) \frac{373.0361(2)(a)}{a}$  within the local government's jurisdiction. The report must evaluate the degree to which the local government has implemented the work plan for building public, private, and regional water supply facilities, including development of alternative water supplies, identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and new development.

Section 6. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (4) of section 189.404, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

189.404 Legislative intent for the creation of independent special districts; special act prohibitions; model elements and other requirements; general-purpose local government/Governor and Cabinet creation authorizations. -

- (4) LOCAL GOVERNMENT/GOVERNOR AND CABINET CREATION AUTHORIZATIONS. - Except as otherwise authorized by general law, only the Legislature may create independent special districts.
- (c) The Governor and Cabinet may create an independent special district which shall be established by rule in accordance with s. 190.005 or as otherwise authorized in general law. The Governor and Cabinet may also approve the establishment of a charter for the creation of an independent special district which shall be in accordance with s.  $373.713 \frac{373.1962}{}$ , or as otherwise authorized in general law.
- (d)1. Any combination of two or more counties may create a regional special district which shall be established in



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accordance with s. 950.001, or as otherwise authorized in general law.

- 2. Any combination of two or more counties or municipalities may create a regional special district which shall be established in accordance with s. 373.713 373.1962, or as otherwise authorized by general law.
- 3. Any combination of two or more counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions may create a regional special district in accordance with s. 163.567, or as otherwise authorized in general law.

Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 189.4155, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 189.4155 Activities of special districts; local government comprehensive planning.-
- (3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to water management districts created pursuant to s. 373.069, to regional water supply authorities created pursuant to s. 373.713 373.1962, or to spoil disposal sites owned or used by the Federal Government.

Section 8. Section 189.4156, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

189.4156 Water management district technical assistance; local government comprehensive planning. - Water management districts shall assist local governments in the development of local government comprehensive plan elements related to water resource issues as required by s. 373.711 <del>373.0391</del>.

Section 9. Subsection (7) of section 367.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

367.021 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the following



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words or terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(7) "Governmental authority" means a political subdivision, as defined by s. 1.01(8), a regional water supply authority created pursuant to s. 373.713 373.1962, or a nonprofit corporation formed for the purpose of acting on behalf of a political subdivision with respect to a water or wastewater facility.

Section 10. Subsections (1) and (17) of section 373.019, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

373.019 Definitions.-When appearing in this chapter or in any rule, regulation, or order adopted pursuant thereto, the term:

- (1) "Alternative water supplies" means salt water; brackish surface and groundwater; surface water captured predominately during wet-weather flows; sources made available through the addition of new storage capacity for surface or groundwater, water that has been reclaimed after one or more public supply, municipal, industrial, commercial, or agricultural uses; the downstream augmentation of water bodies with reclaimed water; stormwater; quantifiable water savings from water conservation projects; and any other water supply source that is designated as nontraditional for a water supply planning region in the applicable regional water supply plan.
- (17) "Regional water supply plan" means a detailed water supply plan developed by a governing board under s. 373.709 s. <del>373.0361</del>.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 373.036, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:



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373.036 Florida water plan; district water management plans.-

- (2) DISTRICT WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS.-
- (b) The district water management plan shall include, but not be limited to:
- 1. The scientific methodologies for establishing minimum flows and levels under s. 373.042, and all established minimum flows and levels.
- 2. Identification of one or more water supply planning regions that singly or together encompass the entire district.
- 3. Technical data and information prepared under s. 373.711 373.0391.
- 4. A districtwide water supply assessment, to be completed no later than July 1, 1998, which determines for each water supply planning region:
- a. Existing legal uses, reasonably anticipated future needs, and existing and reasonably anticipated sources of water and conservation efforts; and
- b. Whether existing and reasonably anticipated sources of water and conservation efforts are adequate to supply water for all existing legal uses and reasonably anticipated future needs and to sustain the water resources and related natural systems.
  - 5. Any completed regional water supply plans.
  - (7) CONSOLIDATED WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT ANNUAL REPORT.
- (b) The consolidated annual report shall contain the following elements, as appropriate to that water management district:
- 1. A district water management plan annual report or the annual work plan report allowed in subparagraph (2)(e)4.



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- 2. The department-approved minimum flows and levels annual priority list and schedule required by s. 373.042(2).
- 3. The annual 5-year capital improvements plan required by s. 373.536(6)(a)3.
  - 4. The alternative water supplies annual report required by s.  $373.707(8)(n) \frac{373.1961(3)(n)}{n}$ .
  - 5. The final annual 5-year water resource development work program required by s. 373.536(6)(a)4.
  - 6. The Florida Forever Water Management District Work Plan annual report required by s. 373.199(7).
  - 7. The mitigation donation annual report required by s. 373.414(1)(b)2.
  - Section 12. Paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (4) of section 373.0363, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 373.0363 Southern Water Use Caution Area Recovery Strategy.-
  - (4) The West-Central Florida Water Restoration Action Plan includes:
  - (a) The Central West Coast Surface Water Enhancement Initiative. The purpose of this initiative is to make additional surface waters available for public supply through restoration of surface waters, natural water flows, and freshwater wetland communities. This initiative is designed to allow limits on groundwater withdrawals in order to slow the rate of saltwater intrusion. The initiative shall be an ongoing program in cooperation with the Peace River-Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority created under s. 373.713 373.1962.
  - (e) The Central Florida Water Resource Development Initiative. The purpose of this initiative is to create and



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implement a long-term plan that takes a comprehensive approach to limit ground water withdrawals in the Southern Water Use Caution Area and to identify and develop alternative water supplies for Polk County. The project components developed pursuant to this initiative are eligible for state and regional funding under s.  $373.707 \frac{373.196}{}$  as an alternative water supply, as defined in s. 373.019, or as a supplemental water supply under the rules of the Southwest Florida Water Management District or the South Florida Water Management District. The initiative shall be implemented by the district as an ongoing program in cooperation with Polk County and the South Florida Water Management District.

Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 373.0421, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.0421 Establishment and implementation of minimum flows and levels.-

- (2) If the existing flow or level in a water body is below, or is projected to fall within 20 years below, the applicable minimum flow or level established pursuant to s. 373.042, the department or governing board, as part of the regional water supply plan described in s. 373.709 373.0361, shall expeditiously implement a recovery or prevention strategy, which includes the development of additional water supplies and other actions, consistent with the authority granted by this chapter, to:
- (a) Achieve recovery to the established minimum flow or level as soon as practicable; or
- (b) Prevent the existing flow or level from falling below the established minimum flow or level.



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The recovery or prevention strategy shall include phasing or a timetable which will allow for the provision of sufficient water supplies for all existing and projected reasonablebeneficial uses, including development of additional water supplies and implementation of conservation and other efficiency measures concurrent with, to the extent practical, and to offset, reductions in permitted withdrawals, consistent with the provisions of this chapter.

Section 14. Subsection (4) of section 373.0695, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 373.0695 Duties of basin boards; authorized expenditures.-
- (4) In the exercise of the duties and powers granted herein, the basin boards shall be subject to all the limitations and restrictions imposed on the water management districts in s. 373.703 <del>373.1961</del>.

Section 15. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 373.223, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 373.223 Conditions for a permit.
- (3) Except for the transport and use of water supplied by the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project, and anywhere in the state when the transport and use of water is supplied exclusively for bottled water as defined in s. 500.03(1)(d), any water use permit applications pending as of April 1, 1998, with the Northwest Florida Water Management District and self-suppliers of water for which the proposed water source and area of use or application are located on contiguous private properties, when evaluating whether a potential transport and use of ground or surface water across



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county boundaries is consistent with the public interest, pursuant to paragraph (1)(c), the governing board or department shall consider:

- (a) The proximity of the proposed water source to the area of use or application.
- (b) All impoundments, streams, groundwater sources, or watercourses that are geographically closer to the area of use or application than the proposed source, and that are technically and economically feasible for the proposed transport and use.
- (c) All economically and technically feasible alternatives to the proposed source, including, but not limited to, desalination, conservation, reuse of nonpotable reclaimed water and stormwater, and aquifer storage and recovery.
- (d) The potential environmental impacts that may result from the transport and use of water from the proposed source, and the potential environmental impacts that may result from use of the other water sources identified in paragraphs (b) and (c).
- (e) Whether existing and reasonably anticipated sources of water and conservation efforts are adequate to supply water for existing legal uses and reasonably anticipated future needs of the water supply planning region in which the proposed water source is located.
- (f) Consultations with local governments affected by the proposed transport and use.
- (g) The value of the existing capital investment in waterrelated infrastructure made by the applicant.

Where districtwide water supply assessments and regional



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water supply plans have been prepared pursuant to ss. 373.036 and-373.709 <del>373.0361</del>, the governing board or the department shall use the applicable plans and assessments as the basis for its consideration of the applicable factors in this subsection.

(5) In evaluating an application for consumptive use of water which proposes the use of an alternative water supply project as described in the regional water supply plan and provides reasonable assurances of the applicant's capability to design, construct, operate, and maintain the project, the governing board or department shall presume that the alternative water supply use is consistent with the public interest under paragraph (1)(c). However, where the governing board identifies the need for a multijurisdictional water supply entity or regional water supply authority to develop the alternative water supply project pursuant to s.  $373.709(2)(a)2. \frac{373.0361(2)(a)2.}{(a)}$ the presumption shall be accorded only to that use proposed by such entity or authority. This subsection does not effect evaluation of the use pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (1) (a) and (b), subsections (2) and (3), and ss. 373.2295 and 373.233.

Section 16. Section 373.2234, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.2234 Preferred water supply sources.—The governing board of a water management district is authorized to adopt rules that identify preferred water supply sources for consumptive uses for which there is sufficient data to establish that a preferred source will provide a substantial new water supply to meet the existing and projected reasonable-beneficial uses of a water supply planning region identified pursuant to s.



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373.709(1)  $\frac{373.0361(1)}{}$ , while sustaining existing water resources and natural systems. At a minimum, such rules must contain a description of the preferred water supply source and an assessment of the water the preferred source is projected to produce. If an applicant proposes to use a preferred water supply source, that applicant's proposed water use is subject to s. 373.223(1), except that the proposed use of a preferred water supply source must be considered by a water management district when determining whether a permit applicant's proposed use of water is consistent with the public interest pursuant to s. 373.223(1)(c). A consumptive use permit issued for the use of a preferred water supply source must be granted, when requested by the applicant, for at least a 20-year period and may be subject to the compliance reporting provisions of s. 373.236(4). Nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt the use of preferred water supply sources from the provisions of ss. 373.016(4) and 373.223(2) and (3), or be construed to provide that permits issued for the use of a nonpreferred water supply source must be issued for a duration of less than 20 years or that the use of a nonpreferred water supply source is not consistent with the public interest. Additionally, nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require the use of a preferred water supply source or to restrict or prohibit the use of a nonpreferred water supply source. Rules adopted by the governing board of a water management district to implement this section shall specify that the use of a preferred water supply source is not required and that the use of a nonpreferred water supply source is not restricted or prohibited.

Section 17. Subsection (3) of section 373.229, Florida



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Statutes, is amended to read:

373.229 Application for permit.

(3) In addition to the information required in subsection (1), all permit applications filed with the governing board or the department which propose the transport and use of water across county boundaries shall include information pertaining to factors to be considered, pursuant to s. 373.223(3), unless exempt under s.  $373.713(9) \frac{373.1962(9)}{1}$ .

Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 373.236, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.236 Duration of permits; compliance reports.-

(6)(a) The Legislature finds that the need for alternative water supply development projects to meet anticipated public water supply demands of the state is so important that it is essential to encourage participation in and contribution to these projects by private-rural-land owners who characteristically have relatively modest near-term water demands but substantially increasing demands after the 20-year planning period in s. 373.709 <del>373.0361</del>. Therefore, where such landowners make extraordinary contributions of lands or construction funding to enable the expeditious implementation of such projects, water management districts and the department may grant permits for such projects for a period of up to 50 years to municipalities, counties, special districts, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, and publicly or privately owned utilities, with the exception of any publicly or privately owned utilities created for or by a private landowner after April 1, 2008, which have entered into an agreement with the private landowner for the purpose of more



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efficiently pursuing alternative public water supply development projects identified in a district's regional water supply plan and meeting water demands of both the applicant and the landowner.

Section 19. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 373.536, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.536 District budget and hearing thereon.-

- (6) FINAL BUDGET; ANNUAL AUDIT; CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN; WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT WORK PROGRAM.-
- (a) Each district must, by the date specified for each item, furnish copies of the following documents to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairs of all legislative committees and subcommittees having substantive or fiscal jurisdiction over the districts, as determined by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives as applicable, the secretary of the department, and the governing board of each county in which the district has jurisdiction or derives any funds for the operations of the district:
- 1. The adopted budget, to be furnished within 10 days after its adoption.
- 2. A financial audit of its accounts and records, to be furnished within 10 days after its acceptance by the governing board. The audit must be conducted in accordance with the provisions of s. 11.45 and the rules adopted thereunder. In addition to the entities named above, the district must provide a copy of the audit to the Auditor General within 10 days after its acceptance by the governing board.
  - 3. A 5-year capital improvements plan, to be included in



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the consolidated annual report required by s. 373.036(7). The plan must include expected sources of revenue for planned improvements and must be prepared in a manner comparable to the fixed capital outlay format set forth in s. 216.043.

4. A 5-year water resource development work program to be furnished within 30 days after the adoption of the final budget. The program must describe the district's implementation strategy for the water resource development component of each approved regional water supply plan developed or revised under s. 373.709 373.0361. The work program must address all the elements of the water resource development component in the district's approved regional water supply plans and must identify which projects in the work program will provide water, explain how each water resource development project will produce additional water available for consumptive uses, estimate the quantity of water to be produced by each project, and provide an assessment of the contribution of the district's regional water supply plans in providing sufficient water to meet the water supply needs of existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses for a 1-in-10year drought event. Within 30 days after its submittal, the department shall review the proposed work program and submit its findings, questions, and comments to the district. The review must include a written evaluation of the program's consistency with the furtherance of the district's approved regional water supply plans, and the adequacy of proposed expenditures. As part of the review, the department shall give interested parties the opportunity to provide written comments on each district's proposed work program. Within 45 days after receipt of the department's evaluation, the governing board shall state in



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writing to the department which changes recommended in the evaluation it will incorporate into its work program submitted as part of the March 1 consolidated annual report required by s. 373.036(7) or specify the reasons for not incorporating the changes. The department shall include the district's responses in a final evaluation report and shall submit a copy of the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 20. Subsection (11) of section 373.59, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.59 Water Management Lands Trust Fund.-

(11) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the governing board of a water management district may request, and the Secretary of Environmental Protection shall release upon such request, moneys allocated to the districts pursuant to subsection (8) for purposes consistent with the provisions of s.  $373.709 \ \frac{373.0361}{}$ , s.  $373.705 \ \frac{373.0831}{}$ , s. 373.139, or ss. 373.451-373.4595 and for legislatively authorized land acquisition and water restoration initiatives. No funds may be used pursuant to this subsection until necessary debt service obligations, requirements for payments in lieu of taxes, and land management obligations that may be required by this chapter are provided for.

Section 21. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 378.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

378.212 Variances.-

(1) Upon application, the secretary may grant a variance from the provisions of this part or the rules adopted pursuant thereto. Variances and renewals thereof may be granted for any



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one of the following reasons:

(q) To accommodate reclamation that provides water supply development or water resource development not inconsistent with the applicable regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.709 <del>373.0361</del>, provided adverse impacts are not caused to the water resources in the basin. A variance may also be granted from the requirements of part IV of chapter 373, or the rules adopted thereunder, when a project provides an improvement in water availability in the basin and does not cause adverse impacts to water resources in the basin.

Section 22. Subsection (9) of section 378.404, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

378.404 Department of Environmental Protection; powers and duties.—The department shall have the following powers and duties:

(9) To grant variances from the provisions of this part to accommodate reclamation that provides for water supply development or water resource development not inconsistent with the applicable regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.709 <del>373.0361</del>, appropriate stormwater management, improved wildlife habitat, recreation, or a mixture thereof, provided adverse impacts are not caused to the water resources in the basin and public health and safety are not adversely affected.

Section 23. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 403.0891, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.0891 State, regional, and local stormwater management plans and programs. - The department, the water management districts, and local governments shall have the responsibility for the development of mutually compatible stormwater management



programs.

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(3)(a) Each local government required by chapter 163 to submit a comprehensive plan, whose plan is submitted after July 1, 1992, and the others when updated after July 1, 1992, in the development of its stormwater management program described by elements within its comprehensive plan shall consider the water resource implementation rule, district stormwater management goals, plans approved pursuant to the Surface Water Improvement and Management Act, ss. 373.451-373.4595, and technical assistance information provided by the water management districts pursuant to s. 373.711 <del>373.0391</del>.

Section 24. Section 403.890, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.890 Water Protection and Sustainability Program; intent; goals; purposes.-

- (1) Effective July 1, 2006, revenues transferred from the Department of Revenue pursuant to s. 201.15(1)(c)2. shall be deposited into the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund in the Department of Environmental Protection. These revenues and any other additional revenues deposited into or appropriated to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund shall be distributed by the Department of Environmental Protection in the following manner:
- (a) Sixty percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the implementation of an alternative water supply program as provided in s. 373.1961.
- (b) Twenty percent for the implementation of best management practices and capital project expenditures necessary for the implementation of the goals of the total maximum daily



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load program established in s. 403.067. Of these funds, 85 percent shall be transferred to the credit of the Department of Environmental Protection Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund to address water quality impacts associated with nonagricultural nonpoint sources. Fifteen percent of these funds shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services General Inspection Trust Fund to address water quality impacts associated with agricultural nonpoint sources. These funds shall be used for research, development, demonstration, and implementation of the total maximum daily load program under s. 403.067, suitable best management practices or other measures used to achieve water quality standards in surface waters and water segments identified pursuant to s. 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, Pub. L. No. 92-500, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq. Implementation of best management practices and other measures may include cost-share grants, technical assistance, implementation tracking, and conservation leases or other agreements for water quality improvement. The Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may adopt rules governing the distribution of funds for implementation of capital projects, best management practices, and other measures. These funds shall not be used to abrogate the financial responsibility of those point and nonpoint sources that have contributed to the degradation of water or land areas. Increased priority shall be given by the department and the water management district governing boards to those projects that have secured a cost-sharing agreement allocating responsibility for the cleanup of point and nonpoint sources.



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- (c) Ten percent shall be disbursed for the purposes of funding projects pursuant to ss. 373.451-373.459 or surface water restoration activities in water-management-districtdesignated priority water bodies. The Secretary of Environmental Protection shall ensure that each water management district receives the following percentage of funds annually: 1. Thirty-five percent to the South Florida Water Management District; 2. Twenty-five percent to the Southwest Florida Water Management District; 3. Twenty-five percent to the St. Johns River Water Management District; 4. Seven and one-half percent to the Suwannee River Water Management District; and 5. Seven and one-half percent to the Northwest Florida Water Management District. (d) Ten percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the Disadvantaged Small Community Wastewater Grant Program as provided in s. 403.1838. (2) Applicable beginning in the 2007-2008 fiscal year, revenues transferred from the Department of Revenue pursuant to s. 201.15(1)(c)2. shall be deposited into the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund in the Department of Environmental Protection. These revenues and any other additional Revenues deposited into or appropriated to the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund shall be distributed by the Department of Environmental Protection in the
  - (1) (a) Sixty-five percent to the Department of

following manner:



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Environmental Protection for the implementation of an alternative water supply program as provided in s. 373.703 <del>373.1961</del>.

(2) (b) Twenty-two and five-tenths percent for the implementation of best management practices and capital project expenditures necessary for the implementation of the goals of the total maximum daily load program established in s. 403.067. Of these funds, 83.33 percent shall be transferred to the credit of the Department of Environmental Protection Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund to address water quality impacts associated with nonagricultural nonpoint sources. Sixteen and sixty-seven hundredths percent of these funds shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services General Inspection Trust Fund to address water quality impacts associated with agricultural nonpoint sources. These funds shall be used for research, development, demonstration, and implementation of the total maximum daily load program under s. 403.067, suitable best management practices or other measures used to achieve water quality standards in surface waters and water segments identified pursuant to s. 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, Pub. L. No. 92-500, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq. Implementation of best management practices and other measures may include cost-share grants, technical assistance, implementation tracking, and conservation leases or other agreements for water quality improvement. The Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may adopt rules governing the distribution of funds for implementation of capital projects, best management practices, and other measures. These funds shall not be used to



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abrogate the financial responsibility of those point and nonpoint sources that have contributed to the degradation of water or land areas. Increased priority shall be given by the department and the water management district governing boards to those projects that have secured a cost-sharing agreement allocating responsibility for the cleanup of point and nonpoint sources.

- (3) (e) Twelve and five-tenths percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the Disadvantaged Small Community Wastewater Grant Program as provided in s. 403.1838.
- (4) <del>(d)</del> On June 30, 2009, and every 24 months thereafter, the Department of Environmental Protection shall request the return of all unencumbered funds distributed pursuant to this section. These funds shall be deposited into the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund and redistributed pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- (3) For the 2008-2009 fiscal year only, moneys in the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund shall be transferred to the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund for grants and aids to local governments for water projects as provided in the General Appropriations Act. This subsection expires July 1, 2009.
- (4) For fiscal year 2005-2006, funds deposited or appropriated into the Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund shall be distributed as follows:
- (a) One hundred million dollars to the Department of Environmental Protection for the implementation of an alternative water supply program as provided in s. 373.1961.
  - (b) Funds remaining after the distribution provided for in



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subsection (1) shall be distributed as follows:

1. Fifty percent for the implementation of best management practices and capital project expenditures necessary for the implementation of the goals of the total maximum daily load program established in s. 403.067. Of these funds, 85 percent shall be transferred to the credit of the Department of Environmental Protection Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund to address water quality impacts associated with nonagricultural nonpoint sources. Fifteen percent of these funds shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Ceneral Inspection Trust Fund to address water quality impacts associated with agricultural nonpoint sources. These funds shall be used for research, development, demonstration, and implementation of suitable best management practices or other measures used to achieve water quality standards in surface waters and water segments identified pursuant 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, Pub. L. No. 92-500, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq. Implementation of best management practices and other measures may include cost-share grants, technical assistance, implementation tracking, and conservation leases or other agreements for water quality improvement. The Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may adopt rules governing the distribution of funds for implementation of best management practices. These funds shall not be used to abrogate the financial responsibility of those point and nonpoint sources that have contributed to the degradation of water or land areas. Increased priority shall be given by the department and the water management district governing boards to those projects that have secured a cost-



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sharing agreement allocating responsibility for the cleanup of point and nonpoint sources.

- 2. Twenty-five percent for the purposes of funding projects pursuant to ss. 373.451-373.459 or surface water restoration activities in water-management-district-designated priority water bodies. The Secretary of Environmental Protection shall ensure that each water management district receives the following percentage of funds annually:
- a. Thirty-five percent to the South Florida Water Management District;
- b. Twenty-five percent to the Southwest Florida Water Management District;
- c. Twenty-five percent to the St. Johns River Water Management District;
- d. Seven and one-half percent to the Suwannee River Water Management District; and
- e. Seven and one-half percent to the Northwest Florida Water Management District.
- 3. Twenty five percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the Disadvantaged Small Community Wastewater Grant Program as provided in s. 403.1838.

Prior to the end of the 2008 Regular Session, the Legislature must review the distribution of funds under the Water Protection and Sustainability Program to determine if revisions to the funding formula are required. At the discretion of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the appropriate substantive committees of the Legislature may conduct an interim project to review the Water



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Protection and Sustainability Program and the funding and make written recommendations to the Legislature proposing necessary changes, if any.

- (5) For the 2009-2010 fiscal year only, funds shall be distributed as follows:
- (a) Thirty-one and twenty-one hundredths percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the implementation of an alternative water supply program as provided in s. 373.1961.
- (b) Twenty-six and eighty-seven hundredths percent for the implementation of best management practices and capital project expenditures necessary for the implementation of the goals of the total maximum daily load program established in s. 403.067. Of these funds, 86 percent shall be transferred to the credit of the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund of the Department of Environmental Protection to address water quality impacts associated with nonagricultural nonpoint sources. Fourteen percent of these funds shall be transferred to the General Inspection Trust Fund of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to address water quality impacts associated with agricultural nonpoint sources. These funds shall be used for research, development, demonstration, and implementation of the total maximum daily load program under s. 403.067, suitable best management practices, or other measures used to achieve water quality standards in surface waters and water segments identified pursuant to s. 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, Pub. L. No. 92-500, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq. Implementation of best management practices and other measures may include cost-share grants, technical assistance, implementation tracking, and conservation leases or other agreements for water quality



improvement. The Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may adopt rules governing the distribution of funds for implementation of capital projects, best management practices, and other measures. These funds may not be used to abrogate the financial responsibility of those point and nonpoint sources that have contributed to the degradation of water or land areas. Increased priority shall be given by the department and the water management district governing boards to those projects that have secured a cost-sharing agreement that allocates responsibility for the cleanup of point and nonpoint sources.

(c) Forty-one and ninety-two hundredths percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the Disadvantaged Small Community Wastewater Grant Program as provided in s. 403.1838.

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This subsection expires July 1, 2010.

Section 25. Subsection (1) of section 403.891, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.891 Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund of the Department of Environmental Protection.-

(1) The Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund is created within the Department of Environmental Protection. The purpose of the trust fund is to receive funds pursuant to s. 201.15(1)(c)2., funds from other sources provided for in law and the General Appropriations Act, and funds received by the department in order to implement the provisions of the Water Sustainability and Protection Program created in s. 403.890.



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Section 26. Section 682.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

682.02 Arbitration agreements made valid, irrevocable, and enforceable; scope. - Two or more parties may agree in writing to submit to arbitration any controversy existing between them at the time of the agreement, or they may include in a written contract a provision for the settlement by arbitration of any controversy thereafter arising between them relating to such contract or the failure or refusal to perform the whole or any part thereof. This section also applies to written interlocal agreements under ss. 163.01 and 373.713  $\frac{373.1962}{}$  in which two or more parties agree to submit to arbitration any controversy between them concerning water use permit applications and other matters, regardless of whether or not the water management district with jurisdiction over the subject application is a party to the interlocal agreement or a participant in the arbitration. Such agreement or provision shall be valid, enforceable, and irrevocable without regard to the justiciable character of the controversy; provided that this act shall not apply to any such agreement or provision to arbitrate in which it is stipulated that this law shall not apply or to any arbitration or award thereunder.

Section 27. Section 373.71, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 373.69, Florida Statutes.

Section 28. Sections 373.0361, 373.0391, 373.0831, 373.196, 373.1961, 373.1962, and 373.1963, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 29. Subsection (4) of section 373.079, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:



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373.079 Members of governing board; oath of office; staff.-(4) <del>(a)</del> The governing board of the district shall <del>is</del> authorized to employ:

- (a) An executive director, ombudsman, and such engineers, other professional persons, and other personnel and assistants as it deems necessary and under such terms and conditions as it may determine and to terminate such employment. The appointment of an executive director by the governing board is subject to approval by the Governor and must be initially confirmed by the Florida Senate. The governing board may delegate all or part of its authority under this paragraph to the executive director. However, the governing board shall delegate to the executive director all of its authority to take final action on permit applications under part II or part IV or petitions for variances or waivers of permitting requirements under part II or part IV, except for denials of such actions as provided in s. 373.083(5). The executive director may execute such delegated authority through designated staff members. Such delegations shall not be subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120. The executive director must be confirmed by the Senate upon employment and must be confirmed or reconfirmed by the Senate during the second regular session of the Legislature following a gubernatorial election.
- (b) 1. The governing board of each water management district shall employ An inspector general, who shall report directly to the board. However, the governing boards of the Suwannee River Water Management District and the Northwest Florida Water Management District may jointly employ an inspector general, or provide for inspector general services by interagency agreement



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with a state agency or water management district inspector general.

2. An inspector general must have the same qualifications prescribed and perform the applicable duties of state agency inspectors general as provided in s. 20.055.

Section 30. Subsection (5) of section 373.083, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.083 General powers and duties of the governing board.-In addition to other powers and duties allowed it by law, the governing board is authorized to:

(5) Execute any of the powers, duties, and functions vested in the governing board through a member or members thereof, the executive director, or other district staff as designated by the governing board. The governing board may establish the scope and terms of any delegation. However, if the governing board delegates shall delegate to the executive director all of its authority to take final action on permit applications under part II or part IV or petitions for variances or waivers of permitting requirements under part II or part IV, and the executive director may execute such delegated authority through designated staff. Such delegations shall not be subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120. However, the governing board must shall provide a process for referring a any denial of such application or petition to the governing board for the purpose of taking to take final action. Such process shall expressly prohibit any member of a governing board from intervening in any manner during the review of an application prior to such application being referred to the governing board for final action. The authority to delegate under in this



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subsection is supplemental to any other provision of this chapter granting authority to the governing board to delegate specific powers, duties, or functions.

Section 31. Subsection (5) is added to section 373.118, Florida Statutes, to read:

373.118 General permits; delegation.

(5) To improve efficiency, the governing board may delegate by rule its powers and duties pertaining to general permits to the executive director. The executive director may execute such delegated authority through designated staff. However, when delegating the authority to take final action on permit applications under part II or part IV or petitions for variances or waivers of permitting requirements under part II or part IV, the governing board must provide a process for referring a denial of such application or petition to the governing board for the purpose of taking final action.

Section 32. Section 373.4131, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.4131 Stormwater quality treatment requirements.-

- (1) The Legislature finds and declares that nutrients in stormwater contribute to nutrient impairment of the state's waters. The Legislature further finds and declares that a uniform statewide rule, which is consistent with the state's strategy to reduce the adverse effects of nutrients on water quality as outlined in Chapter 403, will provide a scientifically and technically sound method to assist permittees in their efforts to meet state water quality standards.
  - (2) As used in this section, the term:
  - (a) "Nutrient" means total nitrogen and total phosphorus.



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- (b) "Redevelopment" means construction of a surface water management system on sites with existing commercial, industrial, or multifamily land uses where the existing impervious surface will be removed as part of the proposed activity.
- (c) "Stormwater quality treatment requirements" means the minimum level of stormwater treatment and design criteria for the construction, operation, and maintenance of stormwater management systems.
- (3) The department, in coordination with the water management districts, shall develop a uniform statewide stormwater quality treatment rule for stormwater management systems. The rule must provide for geographic differences in physical and natural characteristics, such as rainfall patterns, topography, soil type, and vegetation. The department shall adopt the rule no later than July 1, 2011. The water management districts and any delegated local program under this part shall implement the rule without having to adopt it pursuant to s. 120.54. However, the department and water management districts may adopt, amend, or retain rules designed to implement a basin management action plan for a total maximum daily load, and rules established pursuant to s. 373.4592, s. 373.4595, s. 373.461, or s. 403.067.
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, variations from the rule adopted under this section are prohibited.
- (b) Existing stormwater quality treatment rules that are superseded by the rule adopted under this section may be repealed without further rulemaking pursuant to s. 120.54 by publication of a notice of repeal in the Florida Administrative



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Weekly and subsequent filing of a list of the rules repealed with the Department of State.

- (c) Until the rule adopted pursuant to this section becomes effective, existing stormwater quality treatment rules adopted under this part are deemed authorized under this part and remain in full force and effect.
- (4) The rule adopted pursuant to this section shall establish the stormwater quality treatment requirements necessary to meet the applicable state water quality standards, including nutrient standards. Compliance with the stormwater quality treatment requirements creates a presumption that stormwater discharged from the system will meet the applicable state water quality standards, whether expressed in narrative or numeric form, in the receiving waters.
- (5) Notwithstanding subsection (4), the rule shall establish alternative stormwater quality treatment requirements for the redevelopment of sites totaling 10 acres or less, and the retrofitting of existing stormwater management systems where such treatment results in a net reduction in the discharge of nutrients and other pollutants to the receiving waters. The alternative treatment requirements for redevelopment must be based upon a feasibility assessment of stormwater best management practices that considers factors such as site size, availability of regional stormwater treatment systems, and physical site characteristics. The rule may also establish alternative stormwater quality treatment requirements for the development of sites with legacy pollutants from past activities.
  - (6) Subsequent to the adoption of the rule under this



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section, the following shall continue to be governed by the stormwater quality treatment rules adopted by the department, water management districts, and any delegated local program under this part in effect before the effective date of the rule adopted pursuant to this section, unless the applicant elects to have an application reviewed under the rule adopted under this section:

- (a) The operation and maintenance of stormwater management systems legally in existence before the effective date of the rule adopted under this section if the terms and conditions of the permit, exemption, or other authorization for such systems continue to be met; or
- (b) The activities approved in a permit issued under this part and the review of activities proposed in applications received and completed before the effective date of the rule adopted under this section. This also applies to any modification of the plans, terms, and conditions of the permit, including new activities, within the geographical area to which the permit applies. However, this shall not apply to a modification that would extend the permitted time limit for construction beyond 4 additional years or to any modification reasonably expected to lead to additional or substantially different stormwater quality impacts. This shall also apply to any modification which lessens or does not increase stormwater quality impacts.
- (9) The provisions of this section do not apply to stormwater management systems serving agriculture.

Section 33. Subsection (7) of section 403.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:



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403.031 Definitions.—In construing this chapter, or rules and regulations adopted pursuant hereto, the following words, phrases, or terms, unless the context otherwise indicates, have the following meanings:

- (7) "Pollution" is the presence in the outdoor atmosphere or waters of the state of any substances, contaminants, noise, or manmade or human-induced impairment of air or waters or alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of air or water in quantities or at levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property or which unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property, including outdoor recreation unless authorized by applicable law. Nutrients become pollution in a water body at a level determined by the department to cause in an imbalance of naturally occurring aquatic flora or fauna in that water body.
- (22) "First magnitude spring" means a spring that has a median discharge of greater than or equal to 100 cubic feet per second for the period of record, as determined by the department.
- (23) "Second magnitude spring" means a spring that has a median discharge of 10 to 100 cubic feet per second for the period of record, as determined by the department.

Section 34. Subsection (11) of section 403.061, Florida Statutes, is amended and a new subsection (41) is added to read:

403.061 Department; powers and duties.—The department shall have the power and the duty to control and prohibit pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and rules adopted and promulgated by it and, for this purpose, to:



(11) Establish ambient air quality and water quality standards for the state as a whole or for any part thereof, and also standards for the abatement of excessive and unnecessary noise. The department is authorized to establish reasonable zones of mixing for discharges into waters. Water quality criteria for nutrients shall limit loadings or concentrations to those that will not cause an imbalance of naturally occurring populations of aquatic flora or fauna.

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Nothing in this act shall be construed to invalidate any existing department rule relating to mixing zones. The department shall cooperate with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in the development of regulations required by s. 316.272(1).

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(41) By December 31, 2011, the department, in coordination with the water management districts, shall create and maintain an online portal accessible by the public listing all existing consumptive use permits granted by the districts. The districts shall also report each new consumptive use permit or modification of an existing permit to the department within 30 days of final approval for inclusion in the online portal. The department must identify, at a minimum, the applicant, the owner, the date issued, the source of the water, the total quantity of water granted, the use to be made of the water and any limitations, the place of use, the location of the well or point of diversion, the duration of the permit, modifications of the permit, if any, and the actual amount withdrawn under the permit, if known.



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The department shall implement such programs in conjunction with its other powers and duties and shall place special emphasis on reducing and eliminating contamination that presents a threat to humans, animals or plants, or to the environment.

Section 35. Section 403.0675, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.0675 .- Establishment and Implementation of Numeric Nutrient Standards.

(1) The Legislature finds the following: nutrients are essential for the biological health and productivity of Florida waters; a delicate relationship exists between the concentration and loading of nutrients in a water body which reflects its health and productivity; the improper combination of nutrients with site specific factors may cause adverse effects on water quality; when establishing numeric nutrient standards, the failure to take into account site specific factors and ensure scientific validity may result in standards that lack adequate scientific support and cause unintended environmental and economic consequences; the total maximum daily load program is the best mechanism for establishing numeric nutrient standards for nutrient impaired water bodies and restoring nutrient impaired water bodies; and consistent with the Congressional intent expressed in the Clean Water Act, any numeric nutrient standards established pursuant to section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act should work in concert with the total maximum daily load program and other water quality programs.

(2) As provided in this section, by August 16, 2010 the Department of Environmental Protection shall submit to the



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United States Environmental Protection Agency the following numeric nutrient standards in fulfillment of the Environmental Protection Agency's mandate to adopt numeric nutrient criteria under section 303(c)(4)(B) of the Clean Water Act:

- (a) All site specific numeric nutrient criteria established pursuant to paragraph (5) of this section.
- (b) The site specific numeric nutrient criteria methodology, planning list, and schedule developed in accordance with paragraph (3) of this section.
- (c) The schedule for developing site specific numeric nutrient criteria in accordance with paragraph (4) of this section.

The submission of these standards to the Environmental Protection Agency shall be a ministerial act that is not subject to challenge under section 120.

- (3) The department shall utilize the following methodology for developing site specific numeric nutrient criteria for Florida streams:
- (a) Categorize all streams into the basins established pursuant to section 403.067.
- (b) Prioritize all streams for establishing numeric nutrient criteria with highest priority given to nutrientimpaired waters, followed by unimpaired nutrient sensitive waters, and waters that flow into nutrient sensitive waters. The department may also consider the nutrient concentrations of the waters and level of potential anthropogenic influence on the waters.
- (c) Develop a planning list and schedule for adopting site specific numeric nutrient criteria in accordance with



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subparagraphs (3)(a) and (b)

- (d) Adopt by rule site specific numeric nutrient criteria for identified water bodies at the nutrient levels at which the water bodies will exhibit imbalances of naturally occurring populations of flora and fauna.
- (e) Nutrient criteria may be expressed in terms of concentration, mass loading, load allocation, and/or surrogate standards, such as chlorophyll-a, and may be supplemented by narrative statements.
- (f) For any waters identified as impaired pursuant to the department's impaired waters rule, any nutrient total maximum daily loads established in accordance with section 403.067 shall be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with sections 303(c) and 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, subject to the conditions of sections 403.067 and 403.0675(3)(d).
- (4) The department shall utilize the following methodology for developing site specific numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes and springs:
- (a) The department shall propose for adoption by rule site specific numeric nutrient criteria for all first and second magnitude Florida springs by January 31, 2011.
- (b) The department shall propose for adoption by rule site specific numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes by July 31, 2011.
- (c) Criteria developed in accordance with this paragraph shall be subject to sections 403.0675(3)(d)-(f) and 403.0675(5)(a).
  - (5) The following nutrient standards shall constitute site



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specific numeric nutrient water quality criteria:

- (a) All nutrient total maximum daily loads and associated numeric interpretations of the narrative nutrient criterion, whether Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, or a surrogate nutrient standard, such as chlorophyll-a, biological demand or specific biological metric, developed by the department and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency as of March 1, 2010, subject to the requirements of section 403.067.
- (b) The total nitrogen load allocations for Tampa Bay and its bay segments, as defined in the Reasonable Assurance demonstration submitted by the Nitrogen Management Consortium of Tampa Bay, as approved by the department.
- (c) The establishment of these standards shall not affect a person's right to challenge the standards as an existing rule pursuant to section 120.56.
- (6) The site specific numeric nutrient criteria established in paragraph (5), the methodology for developing site specific numeric nutrient criteria for Florida streams as delineated in paragraph (3), the planning list and schedule developed in accordance with paragraph (3)(c), and the schedule for developing site specific numeric nutrient criteria for Florida springs and lakes in paragraph (4) prepared by the department under this subsection shall be made available for public comment prior to the department's submission of these standards to the Environmental Protection Agency, but shall not be subject to challenge under chapter 120.
- (7) f the Environmental Protection Agency disapproves, approves in part, or conditions its approval of the site specific numeric nutrient criteria established in paragraph (5),



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the methodology for developing site specific numeric nutrient criteria for Florida streams as delineated in paragraph (3), the planning list developed in accordance with paragraph (3)(c), or the schedule for developing site specific numeric nutrient criteria for Florida springs and lakes in paragraph (4) as satisfying section 303(c)(4)(B) of the Clean Water Act, then those numeric nutrient standards shall not be effective until ratified by the Legislature.

- (8) Prior to adopting additional or more stringent water quality standards or criteria applicable to manmade lakes, canals or ditches, or streams converted to canals before 1975, the Environmental Regulation Commission shall determine the aquatic life support and habitat limitations of these waters and adopt appropriate classifications or sub-classifications for them together with appropriate designated uses based upon their physical and hydrologic characteristics. Any new standards or criteria for these waters so classified shall be based upon a determination that the standards or criteria are necessary for the control of pollution and needed to protect against adverse effects of pollution on aquatic life reasonably anticipated in these manmade or modified waters. In order to facilitate the adoption of site specific numeric nutrient criteria for these waters, the department shall propose for adoption by rule a new designated use classification or classifications for these waters by October 31, 2010.
- (9) The department shall, when conducting its next triennial review of water quality criteria after the effective date of this Act, review the numeric nutrient criteria established pursuant to section 403.0675(5)(a) to verify



compliance with section 403.0675(3)(d).

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Section 36. Subsection (1) of section 215.619, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.619 Bonds for Everglades restoration.

- (1) The issuance of Everglades restoration bonds to finance or refinance the cost of the acquisition and improvement of land, water areas, and related property interests and resources for the purpose of implementing the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan under s. 373.470, the Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan under s. 373.4595, the Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan under s. 373.4595, the St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan under s. 373.4595, and the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern protection program under ss. 380.05 and 380.0552 in order to restore and conserve natural systems through the implementation of water management projects, including wastewater management projects identified in the "Keys Wastewater Plan, " dated November 2007, and submitted to the Florida House of Representatives on December 4, 2007, is authorized in accordance with s. 11(e), Art. VII of the State Constitution.
- (a) Everglades restoration bonds, except refunding bonds, may be issued only in fiscal years 2002-2003 through 2019-2020 and may not be issued in an amount exceeding \$100 million per fiscal year unless:
- 1. (a) The Department of Environmental Protection has requested additional amounts in order to achieve cost savings or accelerate the purchase of land; or
  - 2. (b) The Legislature authorizes an additional amount of



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bonds not to exceed \$200 and limited to \$50 million per fiscal year, for no more than 4 fiscal years, specifically for the purpose of funding the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern protection program. Proceeds from the bonds shall be managed by the Department of Environmental Protection for the purpose of entering into financial assistance agreements with local governments located in the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern to finance or refinance the cost of constructing sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities.

(b) The duration of Everglades restoration bonds may not exceed 20 annual maturities, and those bonds must mature by December 31, 2040. Except for refunding bonds, a series of bonds may not be issued unless an amount equal to the debt service coming due in the year of issuance has been appropriated by the Legislature. Beginning July 1, 2010, the Legislature shall analyze the ratio of the state's debt to projected revenues before authorizing the issuance of prior to the authorization to issue any bonds under this section.

Section 37. Subsections (2), (4), (7), and (9) of section 380.0552, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

380.0552 Florida Keys Area; protection and designation as area of critical state concern.-

- (2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.-It is hereby declared that the intent of the Legislature to is:
- (a) To Establish a land use management system that protects the natural environment of the Florida Keys.
- (b) To Establish a land use management system that conserves and promotes the community character of the Florida Keys.



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- (c) To Establish a land use management system that promotes orderly and balanced growth in accordance with the capacity of available and planned public facilities and services.
- (d) To Provide for affordable housing in close proximity to places of employment in the Florida Keys.
- (e) To Establish a land use management system that promotes and supports a diverse and sound economic base.
- (f) To Protect the constitutional rights of property owners to own, use, and dispose of their real property.
- (g) To Promote coordination and efficiency among governmental agencies that have with permitting jurisdiction over land use activities in the Florida Keys.
- (h) Promote an appropriate land acquisition and protection strategy for environmentally sensitive lands within the Florida Keys.
- (i) Protect and improve the nearshore water quality of the Florida Keys through the construction and operation of wastewater management facilities that meet the requirements of ss. 381.0065(4)(1) and 403.086(10), as applicable.
- (j) Ensure that the population of the Florida Keys can be safely evacuated.
  - (4) REMOVAL OF DESIGNATION.-
- (a) Between July 12, 2008, and August 30, 2008, the state land planning agency shall submit a written report to the Administration Commission describing in detail the progress of the Florida Keys Area toward accomplishing the tasks of the work program as defined in paragraph (c) and providing a recommendation as to whether substantial progress toward accomplishing the tasks of the work program has been achieved.



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Subsequent to receipt of the report, the Administration Commission shall determine, prior to October 1, 2008, whether substantial progress has been achieved toward accomplishing the tasks of the work program. The designation of the Florida Keys Area as an area of critical state concern under this section may be recommended for removal upon fulfilling the legislative intent under subsection (2) and completion of all the work program tasks specified in rules of the Administration Commission shall be removed October 1, 2009, unless the Administration Commission finds, after receipt of the state land planning agency report, that substantial progress has not been achieved toward accomplishing the tasks of the work program. If the designation of the Florida Keys Area as an area of critical state concern is removed, the Administration Commission, within 60 days after removal of the designation, shall initiate rulemaking pursuant to chapter 120 to repeal any rules relating to the designation of the Florida Keys Area as an area of critical state concern. If, after receipt of the state land planning agency's report, the Administration Commission finds that substantial progress toward accomplishing the tasks of the work program has not been achieved, the Administration Commission shall provide a written report to the Monroe County Commission within 30 days after making such finding detailing the tasks under the work program that must be accomplished in order for substantial progress to be achieved within the next 12 months.

(b) Beginning November 30, 2010, the state land planning agency shall annually submit a written report to the Administration Commission describing the progress of the Florida



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Keys Area toward completing the work program tasks specified in commission rules. The land planning agency shall recommend removing the Florida Keys Area from being designated as an area of critical state concern to the commission if it determines that:

- 1. All of the work program tasks have been completed, including construction of, operation of, and connection to central wastewater management facilities pursuant to s. 403.086(10) and upgrade of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems pursuant to s. 381.0065(4)(1);
- 2. All local comprehensive plans and land development regulations and the administration of such plans and regulations are adequate to protect the Florida Keys Area, fulfill the legislative intent specified in subsection (2), and are consistent with and further the principles guiding development; and
- 3. A local government has adopted a resolution at a public hearing recommending the removal of the designation.
- (b) If the designation of the Florida Keys Area as an area of critical state concern is not removed in accordance with paragraph (a), the state land planning agency shall submit a written annual report to the Administration Commission on November 1 of each year, until such time as the designation is removed, describing the progress of the Florida Keys Area toward accomplishing remaining tasks under the work program and providing a recommendation as to whether substantial progress toward accomplishing the tasks of the work program has been achieved. The Administration Commission shall determine, within 45 days after receipt of the annual report, whether substantial



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progress has been achieved toward accomplishing the remaining tasks of the work program. The designation of the Florida Keys Area as an area of critical state concern under this section shall be removed unless the Administration Commission finds that substantial progress has not been achieved toward accomplishing the tasks of the work program. If the designation of the Florida Keys Area as an area of critical state concern is removed, the Administration Commission, within 60 days after removal of the designation, shall initiate rulemaking pursuant to chapter 120 to repeal any rules relating to the designation of the Florida Keys Area as an area of critical state concern. If the Administration Commission finds that substantial progress has not been achieved, the Administration Commission shall provide to the Monroe County Commission, within 30 days after making its finding, a report detailing the tasks under the work program that must be accomplished in order for substantial progress to be achieved within the next 12 months.

(c) After receipt of the state land planning agency report and recommendation, the Administration Commission shall determine whether the requirements have been fulfilled and may remove the designation of the Florida Keys as an area of critical state concern. If the commission removes the designation, it shall initiate rulemaking to repeal any rules relating such designation within 60 days. If, after receipt of the state land planning agency's report and recommendation, the commission finds that the requirements for recommending removal of designation have not been met, the commission shall provide a written report to the local governments within 30 days after making such a finding detailing the tasks that must be completed



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- (c) For purposes of this subsection, the term "work program" means the 10-year work program as set forth in rule 28-20.110, Florida Administrative Code, on January 1, 2006, excluding amendments to the work program that take effect after January 1, 2006.
- (d) The determination of the Administration Commission's determination concerning the removal of the designation of the Florida Keys as an area of critical state concern Commission as to whether substantial progress has been made toward accomplishing the tasks of the work program may be judicially reviewed pursuant to chapter 120 86. All proceedings shall be conducted by the Division of Administrative Hearings and must be initiated within 30 days after the commission issues its determination in the circuit court of the judicial circuit where the Administration Commission maintains its headquarters and shall be initiated within 30 days after rendition of the Administration Commission's determination. The Administration Commission's determination as to whether substantial progress has been made toward accomplishing the tasks of the work program shall be upheld if it is supported by competent and substantial evidence and shall not be subject to administrative review under chapter 120.
- (e) After removal of the designation of the Florida Keys as an area of critical state concern, the state land planning agency shall review proposed local comprehensive plans, and any amendments to existing comprehensive plans, which are applicable to the Florida Keys Area, the boundaries of which were described in chapter 28-29, Florida Administrative Code, as of January 1,



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2006, for compliance with subparagraphs 1. and 2., in addition to reviewing proposed local comprehensive plans and amendments for compliance as defined in s. 163.3184. All procedures and penalties described in s. 163.3184 apply to the review conducted pursuant to this paragraph.

- 1. Adoption of construction schedules for wastewater facilities improvements in the annually adopted capital improvements element and adoption of standards for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities which meet or exceed the criteria of chapter 99-395, Laws of Florida.
- 2. Adoption of goals, objectives, and policies to protect public safety and welfare in the event of a natural disaster by maintaining a hurricane evacuation clearance time for permanent residents of no more than 24 hours. The hurricane evacuation clearance time shall be determined by a hurricane evacuation study conducted in accordance with a professionally accepted methodology and approved by the state land planning agency.
- (f) The Administration Commission may adopt rules or revise existing rules as necessary to administer this subsection.
- (7) PRINCIPLES FOR GUIDING DEVELOPMENT.—State, regional, and local agencies and units of government in the Florida Keys Area shall coordinate their plans and conduct their programs and regulatory activities consistent with the principles for guiding development as specified set forth in chapter 27F-8, Florida Administrative Code, as amended effective August 23, 1984, which chapter is hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference. For the purposes of reviewing the consistency of the adopted plan, or any amendments to that plan, with the principles for guiding development, and any amendments to the principles, the



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principles shall be construed as a whole and <del>no</del> specific provisions may not provision shall be construed or applied in isolation from the other provisions. However, the principles for quiding development as set forth in chapter 27F-8, Florida Administrative Code, as amended effective August 23, 1984, are repealed 18 months from July 1, 1986. After repeal, the following shall be the principles with which any plan amendments must be consistent with the following principles:

- (a) Strengthening To strengthen local government capabilities for managing land use and development so that local government is able to achieve these objectives without continuing the continuation of the area of critical state concern designation.
- (b) Protecting To protect shoreline and marine resources, including mangroves, coral reef formations, seagrass beds, wetlands, fish and wildlife, and their habitat.
- (c) Protecting <del>To protect</del> upland resources, tropical biological communities, freshwater wetlands, native tropical vegetation (for example, hardwood hammocks and pinelands), dune ridges and beaches, wildlife, and their habitat.
- (d) Ensuring To ensure the maximum well-being of the Florida Keys and its citizens through sound economic development.
- (e) Limiting To limit the adverse impacts of development on the quality of water throughout the Florida Keys.
- (f) Enhancing To enhance natural scenic resources, promoting promote the aesthetic benefits of the natural environment, and ensuring ensure that development is compatible with the unique historic character of the Florida Keys.



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- (g) Protecting <del>To protect</del> the historical heritage of the Florida Keys.
  - (h) Protecting To protect the value, efficiency, costeffectiveness, and amortized life of existing and proposed major public investments, including:
    - 1. The Florida Keys Aqueduct and water supply facilities;
    - 2. Sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities;
  - 3. Solid waste treatment, collection, and disposal facilities;
  - 4. Key West Naval Air Station and other military facilities;
    - 5. Transportation facilities;
    - 6. Federal parks, wildlife refuges, and marine sanctuaries;
  - 7. State parks, recreation facilities, aquatic preserves, and other publicly owned properties;
  - 8. City electric service and the Florida Keys Electric Coop; and
    - 9. Other utilities, as appropriate.
  - (i) Protecting and improving water quality by providing for the construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of stormwater management facilities; central sewage collection; treatment and disposal facilities; and the installation and proper operation and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.
  - (j) Ensuring the improvement of nearshore water quality by requiring the construction and operation of wastewater management facilities that meet the requirements of s. 381.0065(4)(1) and s. 403.086(10), as applicable, and by directing growth to areas served by central wastewater treatment



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facilities through permit allocation systems.

- (k) (i) Limiting To limit the adverse impacts of public investments on the environmental resources of the Florida Keys.
- (1) (i) Making To make available adequate affordable housing for all sectors of the population of the Florida Keys.
- (m) (k) Providing To provide adequate alternatives for the protection of public safety and welfare in the event of a natural or manmade disaster and for a postdisaster reconstruction plan.
- (n) (1) Protecting To protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the Florida Keys and maintain the Florida Keys as a unique Florida resource.
  - (9) MODIFICATION TO PLANS AND REGULATIONS. -
- (a) Any land development regulation or element of a local comprehensive plan in the Florida Keys Area may be enacted, amended, or rescinded by a local government, but the enactment, amendment, or rescission becomes shall become effective only upon the approval thereof by the state land planning agency. The state land planning agency shall review the proposed change to determine if it is in compliance with the principles for guiding development specified set forth in chapter 27F-8, Florida Administrative Code, as amended effective August 23, 1984, and must shall either approve or reject the requested changes within 60 days after of receipt thereof. Amendments to local comprehensive plans in the Florida Keys Area must also be reviewed for compliance with the following:
- 1. Construction schedules and detailed capital financing plans for wastewater management improvements in the annually adopted capital improvements element, and standards for the



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construction of wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or collection systems that meet or exceed the criteria in s. 403.086(10) for wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or s. 381.0065(4)(1) for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

- 2. Goals, objectives, and policies to protect public safety and welfare in the event of a natural disaster by maintaining a hurricane evacuation clearance time for permanent residents of no more than 24 hours. The hurricane evacuation clearance time shall be determined by a hurricane evacuation study conducted in accordance with a professionally accepted methodology and approved by the state land planning agency.
- (b) Further, The state land planning agency, after consulting with the appropriate local government, may, no more often than once per a year, recommend to the Administration Commission the enactment, amendment, or rescission of a land development regulation or element of a local comprehensive plan. Within 45 days following the receipt of such recommendation by the state land planning agency, the commission shall reject the recommendation, or accept it with or without modification and adopt it, by rule, including any changes. Any Such local development regulation or plan must shall be in compliance with the principles for guiding development.

Section 38. Section 381.0065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

381.0065 Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; regulation.-

- (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.-
- (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that proper



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management of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in paramount to the health, safety and welfare of the public. It is further the intent of the Legislature that local governments shall create a legal authority, either entirely within their jurisdiction, by interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.01, or by a public-private partnership for the purpose of providing management services to ensure the management and operation of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in their jurisdiction.

- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that where a publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage system is not available, the department shall issue permits for the construction, installation, modification, abandonment, or repair of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems under conditions as described in this section and rules adopted under this section. It is further the intent of the Legislature that the installation and use of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems not adversely affect the public health or significantly degrade the groundwater or surface water.
- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in ss. 381.0065-381.0067, the term:
- (a) "Available," as applied to a publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage system, means that the publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage system is capable of being connected to the plumbing of an establishment or residence, is not under a Department of Environmental Protection moratorium, and has adequate permitted capacity to accept the sewage to be generated by the establishment or residence; and:
  - 1. For a residential subdivision lot, a single-family



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residence, or an establishment, any of which has an estimated sewage flow of 1,000 gallons per day or less, a gravity sewer line to maintain gravity flow from the property's drain to the sewer line, or a low pressure or vacuum sewage collection line in those areas approved for low pressure or vacuum sewage collection, exists in a public easement or right-of-way that abuts the property line of the lot, residence, or establishment.

- 2. For an establishment with an estimated sewage flow exceeding 1,000 gallons per day, a sewer line, force main, or lift station exists in a public easement or right-of-way that abuts the property of the establishment or is within 50 feet of the property line of the establishment as accessed via existing rights-of-way or easements.
- 3. For proposed residential subdivisions with more than 50 lots, for proposed commercial subdivisions with more than 5 lots, and for areas zoned or used for an industrial or manufacturing purpose or its equivalent, a sewerage system exists within one-fourth mile of the development as measured and accessed via existing easements or rights-of-way.
- 4. For repairs or modifications within areas zoned or used for an industrial or manufacturing purpose or its equivalent, a sewerage system exists within 500 feet of an establishment's or residence's sewer stub-out as measured and accessed via existing rights-of-way or easements.
- (b) "Blackwater" means that part of domestic sewage carried off by toilets, urinals, and kitchen drains.
- (c) "Domestic sewage" means human body waste and wastewater, including bath and toilet waste, residential laundry waste, residential kitchen waste, and other similar waste from



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appurtenances at a residence or establishment.

- (d) "Evaluation" means the determination of compliance with all existing construction, design, installation, and operational standards of onsite sewage treatment and disposal system pursuant to this section.
- (e) (d) "Graywater" means that part of domestic sewage that is not blackwater, including waste from the bath, lavatory, laundry, and sink, except kitchen sink waste.
- (f) (e) "Florida Keys" means those islands of the state located within the boundaries of Monroe County.
- (q) (f) "Injection well" means an open vertical hole at least 90 feet in depth, cased and grouted to at least 60 feet in depth which is used to dispose of effluent from an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system.
- (h) (g) "Innovative system" means an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system that, in whole or in part, employs materials, devices, or techniques that are novel or unique and that have not been successfully field-tested under sound scientific and engineering principles under climatic and soil conditions found in this state.
- (i) (h) "Lot" means a parcel or tract of land described by reference to recorded plats or by metes and bounds, or the least fractional part of subdivided lands having limited fixed boundaries or an assigned number, letter, or any other legal description by which it can be identified.
- (j) (i) "Mean annual flood line" means the elevation determined by calculating the arithmetic mean of the elevations of the highest yearly flood stage or discharge for the period of record, to include at least the most recent 10-year period. If



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at least 10 years of data is not available, the mean annual flood line shall be as determined based upon the data available and field verification conducted by a certified professional surveyor and mapper with experience in the determination of flood water elevation lines or, at the option of the applicant, by department personnel. Field verification of the mean annual flood line shall be performed using a combination of those indicators listed in subparagraphs 1.-7. that are present on the site, and that reflect flooding that recurs on an annual basis. In those situations where any one or more of these indicators reflect a rare or aberrant event, such indicator or indicators shall not be utilized in determining the mean annual flood line. The indicators that may be considered are:

- 1. Water stains on the ground surface, trees, and other fixed objects;
  - 2. Hydric adventitious roots;
  - 3. Drift lines;
  - 4. Rafted debris;
  - 5. Aquatic mosses and liverworts;
  - 6. Moss collars; and
  - 7. Lichen lines.

(k) <del>(j)</del> "Onsite sewage treatment and disposal system" means a system that contains a standard subsurface, filled, or mound drainfield system; an aerobic treatment unit; a graywater system tank; a laundry wastewater system tank; a septic tank; a grease interceptor; a pump tank; a solids or effluent pump; a waterless, incinerating, or organic waste-composting toilet; or a sanitary pit privy that is installed or proposed to be installed beyond the building sewer on land of the owner or on



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other land to which the owner has the legal right to install a system. The term includes any item placed within, or intended to be used as a part of or in conjunction with, the system. This term does not include package sewage treatment facilities and other treatment works regulated under chapter 403.

(1) (k) "Permanent nontidal surface water body" means a perennial stream, a perennial river, an intermittent stream, a perennial lake, a submerged marsh or swamp, a submerged wooded marsh or swamp, a spring, or a seep, as identified on the most recent quadrangle map, 7.5 minute series (topographic), produced by the United States Geological Survey, or products derived from that series. "Permanent nontidal surface water body" shall also mean an artificial surface water body that does not have an impermeable bottom and side and that is designed to hold, or does hold, visible standing water for at least 180 days of the year. However, a nontidal surface water body that is drained, either naturally or artificially, where the intent or the result is that such drainage be temporary, shall be considered a permanent nontidal surface water body. A nontidal surface water body that is drained of all visible surface water, where the lawful intent or the result of such drainage is that such drainage will be permanent, shall not be considered a permanent nontidal surface water body. The boundary of a permanent nontidal surface water body shall be the mean annual flood line.

- (m) (1) "Potable water line" means any water line that is connected to a potable water supply source, but the term does not include an irrigation line with any of the following types of backflow devices:
  - 1. For irrigation systems into which chemicals are not



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injected, any atmospheric or pressure vacuum breaker or double check valve or any detector check assembly.

- 2. For irrigation systems into which chemicals such as fertilizers, pesticides, or herbicides are injected, any reduced pressure backflow preventer.
- (n) "Responsible Management Entity" means a legal authority created by local governments, either entirely within their jurisdiction, by interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.01, or by a public-private partnership responsible for providing management services to ensure the management and operation of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in their jurisdiction.
- (o) (m) "Septage" means a mixture of sludge, fatty materials, human feces, and wastewater removed during the pumping of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system.
- (p) (n) "Subdivision" means, for residential use, any tract or plot of land divided into two or more lots or parcels of which at least one is 1 acre or less in size for sale, lease, or rent. A subdivision for commercial or industrial use is any tract or plot of land divided into two or more lots or parcels of which at least one is 5 acres or less in size and which is for sale, lease, or rent. A subdivision shall be deemed to be proposed until such time as an application is submitted to the local government for subdivision approval or, in those areas where no local government subdivision approval is required, until such time as a plat of the subdivision is recorded.
- (q) (o) "Tidally influenced surface water body" means a body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of the tides and has as its boundary a mean high-water line as defined by s.



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- (r) (p) "Toxic or hazardous chemical" means a substance that poses a serious danger to human health or the environment.
- (3) DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.-The department shall:
- (a) Adopt rules to administer ss. 381.0065-381.0067, including definitions that are consistent with the definitions in this section, decreases to setback requirements where no health hazard exists, increases for the lot-flow allowance for performance-based systems, requirements for separation from water table elevation during the wettest season, requirements for the design and construction of any component part of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, application and permit requirements for persons who maintain an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, requirements for maintenance and service agreements for aerobic treatment units and performancebased treatment systems, and recommended standards, including disclosure requirements, for voluntary system inspections to be performed by individuals who are authorized by law to perform such inspections and who shall inform a person having ownership, control, or use of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system of the inspection standards and of that person's authority to request an inspection based on all or part of the standards.
- (b) Perform application reviews and site evaluations, issue permits, and conduct inspections and complaint investigations associated with the construction, installation, maintenance, modification, abandonment, operation, use, or repair of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system for a residence or



establishment with an estimated domestic sewage flow of 10,000 gallons or less per day, or an estimated commercial sewage flow of 5,000 gallons or less per day, which is not currently regulated under chapter 403.

- (c) Develop a comprehensive program to ensure that onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems regulated by the department are sized, designed, constructed, installed, repaired, modified, abandoned, used, operated, and maintained in compliance with this section and rules adopted under this section to prevent groundwater contamination and surface water contamination and to preserve the public health. The department is the final administrative interpretive authority regarding rule interpretation. In the event of a conflict regarding rule interpretation, the Division Director for Environmental Health of the department, or his or her designee, shall timely assign a staff person to resolve the dispute.
- (d) Grant variances in hardship cases under the conditions prescribed in this section and rules adopted under this section.
- (e) Permit the use of a limited number of innovative systems for a specific period of time, when there is compelling evidence that the system will function properly and reliably to meet the requirements of this section and rules adopted under this section.
  - (f) Issue annual operating permits under this section.
- (g) Establish and collect fees as established under s. 381.0066 for services provided with respect to onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.
- (h) Conduct enforcement activities, including imposing fines, issuing citations, suspensions, revocations, injunctions,



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and emergency orders for violations of this section, part I of chapter 386, or part III of chapter 489 or for a violation of any rule adopted under this section, part I of chapter 386, or part III of chapter 489.

- (i) Provide or conduct education and training of department personnel, service providers, and the public regarding onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.
- (j) Supervise research on, demonstration of, and training on the performance, environmental impact, and public health impact of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems within this state. Research fees collected under s. 381.0066(2)(k) must be used to develop and fund hands-on training centers designed to provide practical information about onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to septic tank contractors, master septic tank contractors, contractors, inspectors, engineers, and the public and must also be used to fund research projects which focus on improvements of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, including use of performance-based standards and reduction of environmental impact. Research projects shall be initially approved by the technical review and advisory panel and shall be applicable to and reflect the soil conditions specific to Florida. Such projects shall be awarded through competitive negotiation, using the procedures provided in s. 287.055, to public or private entities that have experience in onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in Florida and that are principally located in Florida. Research projects shall not be awarded to firms or entities that employ or are associated with persons who serve on either the technical review and advisory panel or the research review and advisory committee.



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- (k) Approve the installation of individual graywater disposal systems in which blackwater is treated by a central sewerage system.
- (1) Regulate and permit the sanitation, handling, treatment, storage, reuse, and disposal of byproducts from any system regulated under this chapter and not regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- (m) Permit and inspect portable or temporary toilet services and holding tanks. The department shall review applications, perform site evaluations, and issue permits for the temporary use of holding tanks, privies, portable toilet services, or any other toilet facility that is intended for use on a permanent or nonpermanent basis, including facilities placed on construction sites when workers are present. The department may specify standards for the construction, maintenance, use, and operation of any such facility for temporary use.
- (n) Regulate and permit maintenance entities for performance-based treatment systems and aerobic treatment unit systems. To ensure systems are maintained and operated according to manufacturer's specifications and designs, the department shall establish by rule minimum qualifying criteria for maintenance entities. The criteria shall include: training, access to approved spare parts and components, access to manufacturer's maintenance and operation manuals, and service response time. The maintenance entity shall employ a contractor licensed under s. 489.105(3)(m), or part III of chapter 489, or a state-licensed wastewater plant operator, who is responsible for maintenance and repair of all systems under contract.



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- (o) By January 1, 2011, the department, in cooperation with the Department of Community Affairs and the Department of Environmental Protection, shall develop guidelines that assist local governments with the creation of responsible management entities. The development of these guidelines are not subject to review under s. 381.0068.
- (4) PERMITS; INSTALLATION; AND CONDITIONS.—A person may not construct, repair, modify, abandon, or operate an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system without first obtaining a permit approved by the department. The department may issue permits to carry out this section, but shall not make the issuance of such permits contingent upon prior approval by the Department of Environmental Protection, except that the issuance of a permit for work seaward of the coastal construction control line established under s. 161.053 shall be contingent upon receipt of any required coastal construction control line permit from the Department of Environmental Protection. A construction permit is valid for 18 months from the issuance date and may be extended by the department for one 90-day period under rules adopted by the department. A repair permit is valid for 90 days from the date of issuance. An operating permit must be obtained prior to the use of any aerobic treatment unit or if the establishment generates commercial waste. Buildings or establishments that use an aerobic treatment unit or generate commercial waste shall be inspected by the department at least annually to assure compliance with the terms of the operating permit. The operating permit for a commercial wastewater system is valid for 1 year from the date of issuance and must be renewed annually. The operating permit for an aerobic treatment unit is valid for 2



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years from the date of issuance and must be renewed every 2 years. If all information pertaining to the siting, location, and installation conditions or repair of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remains the same, a construction or repair permit for the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system may be transferred to another person, if the transferee files, within 60 days after the transfer of ownership, an amended application providing all corrected information and proof of ownership of the property. There is no fee associated with the processing of this supplemental information. A person may not contract to construct, modify, alter, repair, service, abandon, or maintain any portion of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system without being registered under part III of chapter 489. A property owner who personally performs construction, maintenance, or repairs to a system serving his or her own owner-occupied single-family residence is exempt from registration requirements for performing such construction, maintenance, or repairs on that residence, but is subject to all permitting requirements. A municipality or political subdivision of the state may not issue a building or plumbing permit for any building that requires the use of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system unless the owner or builder has received a construction permit for such system from the department. A building or structure may not be occupied and a municipality, political subdivision, or any state or federal agency may not authorize occupancy until the department approves the final installation of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system. A municipality or political subdivision of the state may not approve any change in occupancy or tenancy of a building that



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uses an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system until the department has reviewed the use of the system with the proposed change, approved the change, and amended the operating permit.

- (a) Subdivisions and lots in which each lot has a minimum area of at least one-half acre and either a minimum dimension of 100 feet or a mean of at least 100 feet of the side bordering the street and the distance formed by a line parallel to the side bordering the street drawn between the two most distant points of the remainder of the lot may be developed with a water system regulated under s. 381.0062 and onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, provided the projected daily sewage flow does not exceed an average of 1,500 gallons per acre per day, and provided satisfactory drinking water can be obtained and all distance and setback, soil condition, water table elevation, and other related requirements of this section and rules adopted under this section can be met.
- (b) Subdivisions and lots using a public water system as defined in s. 403.852 may use onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, provided there are no more than four lots per acre, provided the projected daily sewage flow does not exceed an average of 2,500 gallons per acre per day, and provided that all distance and setback, soil condition, water table elevation, and other related requirements that are generally applicable to the use of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems are met.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), for subdivisions platted of record on or before October 1, 1991, when a developer or other appropriate entity has previously made or makes provisions, including financial assurances or other commitments, acceptable to the Department of Health, that a



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central water system will be installed by a regulated public utility based on a density formula, private potable wells may be used with onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems until the agreed-upon densities are reached. In a subdivision regulated by this paragraph, the average daily sewage flow may not exceed 2,500 gallons per acre per day. This section does not affect the validity of existing prior agreements. After October 1, 1991, the exception provided under this paragraph is not available to a developer or other appropriate entity.

- (d) Paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply to any proposed residential subdivision with more than 50 lots or to any proposed commercial subdivision with more than 5 lots where a publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage system is available. It is the intent of this paragraph not to allow development of additional proposed subdivisions in order to evade the requirements of this paragraph.
- (e) Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems must not be placed closer than:
  - 1. Seventy-five feet from a private potable well.
- 2. Two hundred feet from a public potable well serving a residential or nonresidential establishment having a total sewage flow of greater than 2,000 gallons per day.
- 3. One hundred feet from a public potable well serving a residential or nonresidential establishment having a total sewage flow of less than or equal to 2,000 gallons per day.
  - 4. Fifty feet from any nonpotable well.
- 5. Ten feet from any storm sewer pipe, to the maximum extent possible, but in no instance shall the setback be less than 5 feet.



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- 6. Seventy-five feet from the mean high-water line of a tidally influenced surface water body.
- 7. Seventy-five feet from the mean annual flood line of a permanent nontidal surface water body.
- 8. Fifteen feet from the design high-water line of retention areas, detention areas, or swales designed to contain standing or flowing water for less than 72 hours after a rainfall or the design high-water level of normally dry drainage ditches or normally dry individual lot stormwater retention areas.
- (f) Except as provided under paragraphs (e) and (t), no limitations shall be imposed by rule, relating to the distance between an onsite disposal system and any area that either permanently or temporarily has visible surface water.
- (q) All provisions of this section and rules adopted under this section relating to soil condition, water table elevation, distance, and other setback requirements must be equally applied to all lots, with the following exceptions:
- 1. Any residential lot that was platted and recorded on or after January 1, 1972, or that is part of a residential subdivision that was approved by the appropriate permitting agency on or after January 1, 1972, and that was eligible for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system construction permit on the date of such platting and recording or approval shall be eligible for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system construction permit, regardless of when the application for a permit is made. If rules in effect at the time the permit application is filed cannot be met, residential lots platted and recorded or approved on or after January 1, 1972, shall, to the



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maximum extent possible, comply with the rules in effect at the time the permit application is filed. At a minimum, however, those residential lots platted and recorded or approved on or after January 1, 1972, but before January 1, 1983, shall comply with those rules in effect on January 1, 1983, and those residential lots platted and recorded or approved on or after January 1, 1983, shall comply with those rules in effect at the time of such platting and recording or approval. In determining the maximum extent of compliance with current rules that is possible, the department shall allow structures and appurtenances thereto which were authorized at the time such lots were platted and recorded or approved.

- 2. Lots platted before 1972 are subject to a 50-foot minimum surface water setback and are not subject to lot size requirements. The projected daily flow for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems for lots platted before 1972 may not exceed:
- a. Two thousand five hundred gallons per acre per day for lots served by public water systems as defined in s. 403.852.
- b. One thousand five hundred gallons per acre per day for lots served by water systems regulated under s. 381.0062.
- (h)1. The department may grant variances in hardship cases which may be less restrictive than the provisions specified in this section. If a variance is granted and the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system construction permit has been issued, the variance may be transferred with the system construction permit, if the transferee files, within 60 days after the transfer of ownership, an amended construction permit application providing all corrected information and proof of



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ownership of the property and if the same variance would have been required for the new owner of the property as was originally granted to the original applicant for the variance. There is no fee associated with the processing of this supplemental information. A variance may not be granted under this section until the department is satisfied that:

- a. The hardship was not caused intentionally by the action of the applicant;
- b. No reasonable alternative, taking into consideration factors such as cost, exists for the treatment of the sewage; and
- c. The discharge from the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system will not adversely affect the health of the applicant or the public or significantly degrade the groundwater or surface waters.

Where soil conditions, water table elevation, and setback provisions are determined by the department to be satisfactory, special consideration must be given to those lots platted before 1972.

2. The department shall appoint and staff a variance review and advisory committee, which shall meet monthly to recommend agency action on variance requests. The committee shall make its recommendations on variance requests at the meeting in which the application is scheduled for consideration, except for an extraordinary change in circumstances, the receipt of new information that raises new issues, or when the applicant requests an extension. The committee shall consider the criteria in subparagraph 1. in its recommended agency action on variance



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requests and shall also strive to allow property owners the full use of their land where possible. The committee consists of the following:

- a. The Division Director for Environmental Health of the department or his or her designee.
  - b. A representative from the county health departments.
- c. A representative from the home building industry recommended by the Florida Home Builders Association.
- d. A representative from the septic tank industry recommended by the Florida Onsite Wastewater Association.
- e. A representative from the Department of Environmental Protection.
- f. A representative from the real estate industry who is also a developer in this state who develops lots using onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, recommended by the Florida Association of Realtors.
- g. A representative from the engineering profession recommended by the Florida Engineering Society.

Members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, with such appointments being staggered so that the terms of no more than two members expire in any one year. Members shall serve without remuneration, but if requested, shall be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.

(i) A construction permit may not be issued for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system in any area zoned or used for industrial or manufacturing purposes, or its equivalent, where a publicly owned or investor-owned sewage treatment system is available, or where a likelihood exists that the system will



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receive toxic, hazardous, or industrial waste. An existing onsite sewage treatment and disposal system may be repaired if a publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage system is not available within 500 feet of the building sewer stub-out and if system construction and operation standards can be met. This paragraph does not require publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage treatment systems to accept anything other than domestic wastewater.

- 1. A building located in an area zoned or used for industrial or manufacturing purposes, or its equivalent, when such building is served by an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, must not be occupied until the owner or tenant has obtained written approval from the department. The department shall not grant approval when the proposed use of the system is to dispose of toxic, hazardous, or industrial wastewater or toxic or hazardous chemicals.
- 2. Each person who owns or operates a business or facility in an area zoned or used for industrial or manufacturing purposes, or its equivalent, or who owns or operates a business that has the potential to generate toxic, hazardous, or industrial wastewater or toxic or hazardous chemicals, and uses an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system that is installed on or after July 5, 1989, must obtain an annual system operating permit from the department. A person who owns or operates a business that uses an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system that was installed and approved before July 5, 1989, need not obtain a system operating permit. However, upon change of ownership or tenancy, the new owner or operator must notify the department of the change, and the new owner or operator must



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obtain an annual system operating permit, regardless of the date that the system was installed or approved.

- 3. The department shall periodically review and evaluate the continued use of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in areas zoned or used for industrial or manufacturing purposes, or its equivalent, and may require the collection and analyses of samples from within and around such systems. If the department finds that toxic or hazardous chemicals or toxic, hazardous, or industrial wastewater have been or are being disposed of through an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, the department shall initiate enforcement actions against the owner or tenant to ensure adequate cleanup, treatment, and disposal.
- (j) An onsite sewage treatment and disposal system for a single-family residence that is designed by a professional engineer registered in the state and certified by such engineer as complying with performance criteria adopted by the department must be approved by the department subject to the following:
- 1. The performance criteria applicable to engineer-designed systems must be limited to those necessary to ensure that such systems do not adversely affect the public health or significantly degrade the groundwater or surface water. Such performance criteria shall include consideration of the quality of system effluent, the proposed total sewage flow per acre, wastewater treatment capabilities of the natural or replaced soil, water quality classification of the potential surfacewater-receiving body, and the structural and maintenance viability of the system for the treatment of domestic wastewater. However, performance criteria shall address only the



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performance of a system and not a system's design.

- 2. The technical review and advisory panel shall assist the department in the development of performance criteria applicable to engineer-designed systems.
- 3. A person electing to utilize an engineer-designed system shall, upon completion of the system design, submit such design, certified by a registered professional engineer, to the county health department. The county health department may utilize an outside consultant to review the engineer-designed system, with the actual cost of such review to be borne by the applicant. Within 5 working days after receiving an engineer-designed system permit application, the county health department shall request additional information if the application is not complete. Within 15 working days after receiving a complete application for an engineer-designed system, the county health department either shall issue the permit or, if it determines that the system does not comply with the performance criteria, shall notify the applicant of that determination and refer the application to the department for a determination as to whether the system should be approved, disapproved, or approved with modification. The department engineer's determination shall prevail over the action of the county health department. The applicant shall be notified in writing of the department's determination and of the applicant's rights to pursue a variance or seek review under the provisions of chapter 120.
- 4. The owner of an engineer-designed performance-based system must maintain a current maintenance service agreement with a maintenance entity permitted by the department. The maintenance entity shall obtain a biennial system operating



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permit from the department for each system under service contract. The department shall inspect the system at least annually, or on such periodic basis as the fee collected permits, and may collect system-effluent samples if appropriate to determine compliance with the performance criteria. The fee for the biennial operating permit shall be collected beginning with the second year of system operation. The maintenance entity shall inspect each system at least twice each year and shall report quarterly to the department on the number of systems inspected and serviced.

- 5. If an engineer-designed system fails to properly function or fails to meet performance standards, the system shall be re-engineered, if necessary, to bring the system into compliance with the provisions of this section.
- (k) An innovative system may be approved in conjunction with an engineer-designed site-specific system which is certified by the engineer to meet the performance-based criteria adopted by the department.
- (1) For the Florida Keys, the department shall adopt a special rule for the construction, installation, modification, operation, repair, maintenance, and performance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems which considers the unique soil conditions and which considers water table elevations, densities, and setback requirements. On lots where a setback distance of 75 feet from surface waters, saltmarsh, and buttonwood association habitat areas cannot be met, an injection well, approved and permitted by the department, may be used for disposal of effluent from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. The following additional requirements apply to onsite



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sewage treatment and disposal systems in Monroe County:

- 1. The county, each municipality, and those special districts established for the purpose of the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage shall ensure, in accordance with the specific schedules adopted by the Administration Commission under s. 380.0552, the completion of onsite sewage treatment and disposal system upgrades to meet the requirements of this paragraph.
- 2. Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems must cease discharge by December 31, 2015, or must comply with department rules and provide the level of treatment which, on a permitted annual average basis, produces an effluent that contains no more than the following concentrations:
  - a. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5) of 10 mg/l.
  - b. Suspended Solids of 10 mg/l.
  - c. Total Nitrogen, expressed as N, of 10 mg/l.
- 3582 d. Total Phosphorus, expressed as P, of 1 mg/l.

In addition, onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems discharging to an injection well must provide basic disinfection as defined by department rule.

3. On or after July 1, 2010, all new, modified, and repaired onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems must provide the level of treatment described in subparagraph 2. However, in areas scheduled to be served by central sewer by December 31, 2015, if the property owner has paid a connection fee or assessment for connection to the central sewer system, an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system may be repaired to the following minimum standards:



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- a. The existing tanks must be pumped and inspected and certified as being watertight and free of defects in accordance with department rule; and
- b. A sand-lined drainfield or injection well in accordance with department rule must be installed.
- 4. Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems must be monitored for total nitrogen and total phosphorus concentrations as required by department rule.
- 5. The department shall enforce proper installation, operation, and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems pursuant to this chapter, including ensuring that the appropriate level of treatment described in subparagraph 2. is met.
- 6. The county, each municipality, and those special districts established for the purpose of collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage may require connecting onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to a central sewer system within 30 days after notice of availability of service.
- (m) No product sold in the state for use in onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems may contain any substance in concentrations or amounts that would interfere with or prevent the successful operation of such system, or that would cause discharges from such systems to violate applicable water quality standards. The department shall publish criteria for products known or expected to meet the conditions of this paragraph. In the event a product does not meet such criteria, such product may be sold if the manufacturer satisfactorily demonstrates to the department that the conditions of this paragraph are met.



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- (n) Evaluations for determining the seasonal high-water table elevations or the suitability of soils for the use of a new onsite sewage treatment and disposal system shall be performed by department personnel, professional engineers registered in the state, or such other persons with expertise, as defined by rule, in making such evaluations. Evaluations for determining mean annual flood lines shall be performed by those persons identified in paragraph (2)(i). The department shall accept evaluations submitted by professional engineers and such other persons as meet the expertise established by this section or by rule unless the department has a reasonable scientific basis for questioning the accuracy or completeness of the evaluation.
- (o) The department shall appoint a research review and advisory committee, which shall meet at least semiannually. The committee shall advise the department on directions for new research, review and rank proposals for research contracts, and review draft research reports and make comments. The committee is comprised of:
- 1. A representative of the Division of Environmental Health of the Department of Health.
  - 2. A representative from the septic tank industry.
  - 3. A representative from the home building industry.
  - 4. A representative from an environmental interest group.
- 5. A representative from the State University System, from a department knowledgeable about onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.
- 6. A professional engineer registered in this state who has work experience in onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.



- 7. A representative from local government who is knowledgeable about domestic wastewater treatment.
  - 8. A representative from the real estate profession.
  - 9. A representative from the restaurant industry.
  - 10. A consumer.

Members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, with the appointments being staggered so that the terms of no more than four members expire in any one year. Members shall serve without remuneration, but are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.

- (p) An application for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system permit shall be completed in full, signed by the owner or the owner's authorized representative, or by a contractor licensed under chapter 489, and shall be accompanied by all required exhibits and fees. No specific documentation of property ownership shall be required as a prerequisite to the review of an application or the issuance of a permit. The issuance of a permit does not constitute determination by the department of property ownership.
- (q) The department may not require any form of subdivision analysis of property by an owner, developer, or subdivider prior to submission of an application for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system.
- (r) Nothing in this section limits the power of a municipality or county to enforce other laws for the protection of the public health and safety.
- (s) In the siting of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, including drainfields, shoulders, and slopes, guttering



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shall not be required on single-family residential dwelling units for systems located greater than 5 feet from the roof drip line of the house. If guttering is used on residential dwelling units, the downspouts shall be directed away from the drainfield.

- (t) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (g)1., onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems located in floodways of the Suwannee and Aucilla Rivers must adhere to the following requirements:
- 1. The absorption surface of the drainfield shall not be subject to flooding based on 10-year flood elevations. Provided, however, for lots or parcels created by the subdivision of land in accordance with applicable local government regulations prior to January 17, 1990, if an applicant cannot construct a drainfield system with the absorption surface of the drainfield at an elevation equal to or above 10-year flood elevation, the department shall issue a permit for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system within the 10-year floodplain of rivers, streams, and other bodies of flowing water if all of the following criteria are met:
  - a. The lot is at least one-half acre in size;
- b. The bottom of the drainfield is at least 36 inches above the 2-year flood elevation; and
- c. The applicant installs either: a waterless, incinerating, or organic waste composting toilet and a graywater system and drainfield in accordance with department rules; an aerobic treatment unit and drainfield in accordance with department rules; a system approved by the State Health Office that is capable of reducing effluent nitrate by at least 50



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percent; or a system approved by the county health department pursuant to department rule other than a system using alternative drainfield materials. The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service soil maps, State of Florida Water Management District data, and Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance maps are resources that shall be used to identify flood-prone areas.

- 2. The use of fill or mounding to elevate a drainfield system out of the 10-year floodplain of rivers, streams, or other bodies of flowing water shall not be permitted if such a system lies within a regulatory floodway of the Suwannee and Aucilla Rivers. In cases where the 10-year flood elevation does not coincide with the boundaries of the regulatory floodway, the regulatory floodway will be considered for the purposes of this subsection to extend at a minimum to the 10-year flood elevation.
- (u) The owner of an aerobic treatment unit system shall maintain a current maintenance service agreement with an aerobic treatment unit maintenance entity permitted by the department. The maintenance entity shall obtain a system operating permit from the department for each aerobic treatment unit under service contract. The maintenance entity shall inspect each aerobic treatment unit system at least twice each year and shall report quarterly to the department on the number of aerobic treatment unit systems inspected and serviced. The owner shall allow the department to inspect during reasonable hours each aerobic treatment unit system at least annually, and such inspection may include collection and analysis of systemeffluent samples for performance criteria established by rule of



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the department.

- (v) The department may require the submission of detailed system construction plans that are prepared by a professional engineer registered in this state. The department shall establish by rule criteria for determining when such a submission is required.
  - (5) ENFORCEMENT; RIGHT OF ENTRY; CITATIONS.-
- (a) Department personnel who have reason to believe noncompliance exists, may at any reasonable time, enter the premises permitted under ss. 381.0065-381.0066, or the business premises of any septic tank contractor or master septic tank contractor registered under part III of chapter 489, or any premises that the department has reason to believe is being operated or maintained not in compliance, to determine compliance with the provisions of this section, part I of chapter 386, or part III of chapter 489 or rules or standards adopted under ss. 381.0065-381.0067, part I of chapter 386, or part III of chapter 489. As used in this paragraph, the term "premises" does not include a residence or private building. To gain entry to a residence or private building, the department must obtain permission from the owner or occupant or secure an inspection warrant from a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (b) 1. The department may issue citations that may contain an order of correction or an order to pay a fine, or both, for violations of ss. 381.0065-381.0067, part I of chapter 386, or part III of chapter 489 or the rules adopted by the department, when a violation of these sections or rules is enforceable by an administrative or civil remedy, or when a violation of these sections or rules is a misdemeanor of the second degree. A



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citation issued under ss. 381.0065-381.0067, part I of chapter 386, or part III of chapter 489 constitutes a notice of proposed agency action.

- 2. A citation must be in writing and must describe the particular nature of the violation, including specific reference to the provisions of law or rule allegedly violated.
- 3. The fines imposed by a citation issued by the department may not exceed \$500 for each violation. Each day the violation exists constitutes a separate violation for which a citation may be issued.
- 4. The department shall inform the recipient, by written notice pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57, of the right to an administrative hearing to contest the citation within 21 days after the date the citation is received. The citation must contain a conspicuous statement that if the recipient fails to pay the fine within the time allowed, or fails to appear to contest the citation after having requested a hearing, the recipient has waived the recipient's right to contest the citation and must pay an amount up to the maximum fine.
- 5. The department may reduce or waive the fine imposed by the citation. In determining whether to reduce or waive the fine, the department must consider the gravity of the violation, the person's attempts at correcting the violation, and the person's history of previous violations including violations for which enforcement actions were taken under ss. 381.0065-381.0067, part I of chapter 386, part III of chapter 489, or other provisions of law or rule.
- 6. Any person who willfully refuses to sign and accept a citation issued by the department commits a misdemeanor of the



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3798 second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 3799 775.083.

- 7. The department, pursuant to ss. 381.0065-381.0067, part I of chapter 386, or part III of chapter 489, shall deposit any fines it collects in the county health department trust fund for use in providing services specified in those sections.
- 8. This section provides an alternative means of enforcing ss. 381.0065-381.0067, part I of chapter 386, and part III of chapter 489. This section does not prohibit the department from enforcing ss. 381.0065-381.0067, part I of chapter 386, or part III of chapter 489, or its rules, by any other means. However, the department must elect to use only a single method of enforcement for each violation.
- (c) Responsible management entity personnel or personnel of entities they have contracted with to provide services may enter premises to evaluate systems for compliance. Upon determination that a noncompliance exists, the responsible maintenance entity shall notify the department for further action.
- (6) DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.-
- (a) The responsible management entity shall administer an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system evaluation program and shall adopt rules or ordinances implementing the program standards, procedures, and requirements, including, but not limited to, a schedule for a 5-year evaluation cycle, a prohibition on the land application of septage, and recommendations for repairs or replacements pursuant to this section.
  - (b) Evaluation, pumpout, repair, replacement, or



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retrofitting services conducted under (6)(a) shall be performed by a septic tank contractor or master septic tank contractor registered under part III of chapter 489. The responsible management entity is authorized to enter into contractual agreements with entities licensed and bonded to perform such duties.

- (c) The responsible management entity may charge fees for services conducted pursuant to paragraph (6)(a). Such fees shall be recommended by the responsible management entity, approved by the local government or governments pursuant to 163.01, and shall be fair and equitable to cover the cost of administration, operation and maintenance, repair or replacement of all systems in the responsible management entity service area.
- (d) Any responsible management entity created under this paragraph is not subject to Public Service Commission jurisdiction.
- (e) The responsible management entity shall obtain a single operating permit for all systems under its jurisdiction from the department and shall annually report to the department on its evaluations and operation and maintenance program.
- (f) Participation by the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system owner in the responsible management entity program implies compliance with all federal and state water quality standards.
  - (7) IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT ENTITIES. -
- (a) By July 1, 2012, responsible management entities created pursuant to this section shall be implemented in the following areas of the state:
  - 1. Northwestern region that includes Franklin, Gadsden,



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- 3856 Jefferson, Leon, Liberty and Wakulla counties.
- 3857 2. North central region that includes Citrus, Levy and Marion counties. 3858
  - 3. Central region that includes Lake, Orange and Seminole counties.
  - 4. Southeastern region that includes Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie counties.
  - 5. Southwestern region that includes Collier, Hendry and Lee counties.
  - (b) By January 1, 2015, the duties and powers under subsection (6) shall be implemented in all remaining areas of the state not implemented under subsection (7)(a).
  - (c) Nothing in this section precludes any areas of the state from establishing responsible management entities pursuant to this section prior to any dates established herein.
  - (8) Effective January 1, 2015, the land application of septage from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems isprohibited. The department, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, and any responsible management entities, shall initiate rulemaking and develop enforcement mechanisms and penalties to implement the provisions of this subsection.
  - Section 39. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 381.00655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 381.00655 Connection of existing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to central sewerage system; requirements.-
  - (2) The provisions of subsection (1) or any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding:
    - (a) The local governing body of the jurisdiction in which



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the owner of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system resides may provide that any connection fee charged under this section by an investor-owned sewerage system shall may be paid with revenues collected by the responsible management entity in that jurisdiction without interest in monthly installments, over a period of time not to exceed 5 years from the date the sewerage system becomes available if it determines that the owner has demonstrated a financial hardship. The local governing body shall establish criteria for making this determination which take into account the owner's net worth, income, and financial needs.

Section 40. Paragraph (m) of subsection (2) of section 381.0066, Florida Statutes, is created to read 381.0066 Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; fees.-

- (2) The minimum fees in the following fee schedule apply until changed by rule by the department within the following limits:
- (m) Operating permit for responsible management entity: a fee of not less than \$10 per system per year.

By January 1, 2015, the department shall complete an evaluation of its fee structure under the new responsible management entity program and submit the evaluation to the Legislature. The evaluation shall, at a minimum, identify any fees that may be reduced or eliminated based on the responsible management entity assuming associated duties or through streamlining of the application and permitting process. The evaluation shall also include justification for maintaining fees at the current



# statutory level.

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The funds collected pursuant to this subsection must be deposited in a trust fund administered by the department, to be used for the purposes stated in this section and ss. 381.0065 and 381.00655.

Section 41. Subsection (9) of section 403.086, Florida Statutes, is amended and new subsections (10) and (11) are created to read:

403.086 Sewage disposal facilities; advanced and secondary waste treatment.-

- (9) The Legislature finds that the discharge of domestic wastewater through ocean outfalls wastes valuable water supplies that should be reclaimed for beneficial purposes to meet public and natural systems demands. The Legislature also finds that discharge of domestic wastewater through ocean outfalls compromises the coastal environment, quality of life, and local economies that depend on those resources. The Legislature declares that more stringent treatment and management requirements for such domestic wastewater and the subsequent, timely elimination of ocean outfalls as a primary means of domestic wastewater discharge are in the public interest.
- (a) The construction of new ocean outfalls for domestic wastewater discharge and the expansion of existing ocean outfalls for this purpose, along with associated pumping and piping systems, are prohibited. Each domestic wastewater ocean outfall shall be limited to the discharge capacity specified in the department permit authorizing the outfall in effect on July 1, 2008, which discharge capacity shall not be increased.



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Maintenance of existing, department-authorized domestic wastewater ocean outfalls and associated pumping and piping systems is allowed, subject to the requirements of this section. The department is directed to work with the United States Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that the requirements of this subsection are implemented consistently for all domestic wastewater facilities in Florida which discharge through ocean outfalls.

(b) The discharge of domestic wastewater through ocean outfalls shall meet advanced wastewater treatment and management requirements no later than December 31, 2018. For purposes of this subsection, the term "advanced wastewater treatment and management requirements" means the advanced waste treatment requirements set forth in subsection (4), a reduction in outfall baseline loadings of total nitrogen and total phosphorus which is equivalent to that which would be achieved by the advanced waste treatment requirements in subsection (4), or a reduction in cumulative outfall loadings of total nitrogen and total phosphorus occurring between December 31, 2008, and December 31, 2025, which is equivalent to that which would be achieved if the advanced waste treatment requirements in subsection (4) were fully implemented beginning December 31, 2018, and continued through December 31, 2025. The department shall establish the average baseline loadings of total nitrogen and total phosphorus for each outfall using monitoring data available for calendar years 2003 through 2007 and shall establish required loading reductions based on this baseline. The baseline loadings and required loading reductions of total nitrogen and total phosphorus shall be expressed as an average annual daily loading



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value. The advanced wastewater treatment and management requirements of this paragraph shall be deemed to be met for any domestic wastewater facility discharging through an ocean outfall on July 1, 2008, which has installed no later than December 31, 2018, a fully operational reuse system comprising 100 percent of the facility's annual average daily flow for reuse activities authorized by the department.

(c) Each domestic wastewater facility that discharges through an ocean outfall on July 1, 2008, shall install a functioning reuse system no later than December 31, 2025. For purposes of this subsection, a "functioning reuse system" means an environmentally, economically, and technically feasible system that provides a minimum of 60 percent of the facility's actual flow on an annual basis for irrigation of public access areas, residential properties, or agricultural crops; aquifer recharge; groundwater recharge; industrial cooling; or other acceptable reuse purposes authorized by the department. For purposes of this subsection, the term "facility's actual flow on an annual basis" means the annual average flow of domestic wastewater discharging through the facility's ocean outfall, as determined by the department, using monitoring data available for calendar years 2003 through 2007. Diversion of flows from these facilities to other facilities that provide 100 percent reuse of the diverted flows prior to December 31, 2025, shall be considered to contribute to meeting the 60-percent reuse requirement. For utilities operating more than one outfall, the reuse requirement can be met if the combined actual reuse flows from facilities served by the outfalls is at least 60 percent of the sum of the total actual flows from these facilities,



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including flows diverted to other facilities for 100 percent reuse prior to December 31, 2025. In the event treatment in addition to the advanced wastewater treatment and management requirements described in paragraph (b) is needed in order to support a functioning reuse system, such treatment shall be fully operational no later than December 31, 2025.

- (d) The discharge of domestic wastewater through ocean outfalls is prohibited after December 31, 2025, except as a backup discharge that is part of a functioning reuse system authorized by the department as provided for in paragraph (c). A backup discharge may occur only during periods of reduced demand for reclaimed water in the reuse system, such as periods of wet weather, and shall comply with the advanced wastewater treatment and management requirements of paragraph (b).
- (e) The holder of a department permit authorizing the discharge of domestic wastewater through an ocean outfall as of July 1, 2008, shall submit to the secretary of the department the following:
- 1. A detailed plan to meet the requirements of this subsection, including an identification of all land acquisition and facilities necessary to provide for reuse of the domestic wastewater; an analysis of the costs to meet the requirements; and a financing plan for meeting the requirements, including identifying any actions necessary to implement the financing plan, such as bond issuance or other borrowing, assessments, rate increases, fees, other charges, or other financing mechanisms. The plan shall include a detailed schedule for the completion of all necessary actions and shall be accompanied by supporting data and other documentation. The plan shall be



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submitted no later than July 1, 2013.

- 2. No later than July 1, 2016, an update of the plan required in subparagraph 1. documenting any refinements or changes in the costs, actions, or financing necessary to eliminate the ocean outfall discharge in accordance with this subsection or a written statement that the plan is current and accurate.
- (f) By December 31, 2009, and by December 31 every 5 years thereafter, the holder of a department permit authorizing the discharge of domestic wastewater through an ocean outfall shall submit to the secretary of the department a report summarizing the actions accomplished to date and the actions remaining and proposed to meet the requirements of this subsection, including progress toward meeting the specific deadlines set forth in paragraphs (b) through (e). The report shall include the detailed schedule for and status of the evaluation of reuse and disposal options, preparation of preliminary design reports, preparation and submittal of permit applications, construction initiation, construction progress milestones, construction completion, initiation of operation, and continuing operation and maintenance.
- (q) No later than July 1, 2010, and by July 1 every 5 years thereafter, the department shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the implementation of this subsection. The report shall summarize progress to date, including the increased amount of reclaimed water provided and potable water offsets achieved, and identify any obstacles to continued progress, including all instances of substantial



noncompliance.

- (h) By February 1, 2012, the department shall submit a report to the Governor and Legislature detailing the results and recommendations from phases 1 through 3 of its ongoing study on reclaimed water use.
- (i) (h) The renewal of each permit that authorizes the discharge of domestic wastewater through an ocean outfall as of July 1, 2008, shall be accompanied by an order in accordance with s. 403.088(2)(e) and (f) which establishes an enforceable compliance schedule consistent with the requirements of this subsection.
- (j) An entity that diverts wastewater flow from a receiving facility that discharges domestic wastewater through an ocean outfall must meet the 60-percent reuse requirement of paragraph (c). Reuse by the diverting entity of the diverted flows shall be credited to the diverting entity. The diverted flow must also be deducted from the receiving facility's actual flow on an annual basis as determined under paragraph (c) and the receiving facility's reuse requirement recalculated accordingly.
- inadequately treated and managed domestic wastewater from dozens of small wastewater facilities and thousands of septic tanks and other onsite systems in the Florida Keys compromises the quality of the coastal environment, including nearshore and offshore waters, and threatens the quality of life and local economies that depend on those resources. The Legislature also finds that the only practical and cost-effective way to fundamentally improve wastewater management in the Florida Keys is for the local governments in Monroe County, including those special



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districts established for the purpose of collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage, to timely complete the wastewater or sewage treatment and disposal facilities initiated under the work program of Administration Commission rule 28-20, Florida Administrative Code, and the Monroe County Sanitary Master Wastewater Plan, dated June 2000. The Legislature therefore declares that the construction and operation of comprehensive central wastewater systems in accordance with this subsection is in the public interest. To give effect to those findings, the requirements of this subsection apply to all domestic wastewater facilities in Monroe County, including privately owned facilities, unless otherwise provided under this subsection.

- (a) The discharge of domestic wastewater into surface waters is prohibited.
- 4103 (b) Monroe County, each municipality, and those special 4104 districts established for the purpose of collection, 4105 transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage in Monroe County 4106 shall complete the wastewater collection, treatment, and 4107 disposal facilities within its jurisdiction designated as hot 4108 spots in the Monroe County Sanitary Master Wastewater Plan, 4109 dated June 2000, specifically listed in Exhibits 6-1 through 6-3 4110 of Chapter 6 of the plan and mapped in Exhibit F-1 of Appendix F 4111 of the plan. The required facilities and connections, and any 4112 additional facilities or other adjustments required by rules 4113 adopted by the Administration Commission under s. 380.0552, must be completed by December 31, 2015, pursuant to specific 4114 schedules established by the commission. Domestic wastewater 4115 facilities located outside local government and special district 4116



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4117 service areas must meet the treatment and disposal requirements of this subsection by December 31, 2015. 4118

- (c) After December 31, 2015, all new or expanded domestic wastewater discharges must comply with the treatment and disposal requirements of this subsection and department rules.
- (d) Wastewater treatment facilities having design capacities:
- 1. Greater than or equal to 100,000 gallons per day must provide basic disinfection as defined by department rule and the level of treatment which, on a permitted annual average basis, produces an effluent that contains no more than the following concentrations:
  - a. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5) of 5 mg/l.
  - b. Suspended Solids of 5 mg/l.
  - c. Total Nitrogen, expressed as N, of 3 mg/l.
  - d. Total Phosphorus, expressed as P, of 1 mg/l.
- 4133 2. Less than 100,000 gallons per day must provide basic 4134 disinfection as defined by department rule and the level of 4135 treatment which, on a permitted annual average basis, produces 4136 an effluent that contains no more than the following 4137 concentrations:
  - a. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5) of 10 mg/l.
  - b. Suspended Solids of 10 mg/l.
  - c. Total Nitrogen, expressed as N, of 10 mg/l.
  - d. Total Phosphorus, expressed as P, of 1 mg/l.
- 4142 (e) Class V injection wells, as defined by department or 4143 Department of Health rule, must meet the following requirements 4144 and otherwise comply with department or Department of Health

4145 rules, as applicable:



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- 1. If the design capacity of the facility is less than 1 million gallons per day, the injection well must be at least 90 feet deep and cased to a minimum depth of 60 feet or to such greater cased depth and total well depth as may be required by department rule.
- 2. Except as provided in subparagraph 3. for backup wells, if the design capacity of the facility is equal to or greater than 1 million gallons per day, each primary injection well must be cased to a minimum depth of 2,000 feet or to such greater depth as may be required by department rule.
- 3. If an injection well is used as a backup to a primary injection well, the following conditions apply:
- a. The backup well may be used only when the primary injection well is out of service because of equipment failure, power failure, or the need for mechanical integrity testing or repair;
- b. The backup well may not be used for more than a total of 500 hours during any 5-year period unless specifically authorized in writing by the department;
- c. The backup well must be at least 90 feet deep and cased to a minimum depth of 60 feet, or to such greater cased depth and total well depth as may be required by department rule; and
- d. Fluid injected into the backup well must meet the requirements of paragraph (d).
- (f) The requirements of paragraphs (d) and (e) do not apply to:
- 1. Class I injection wells as defined by department rule, including any authorized mechanical integrity tests;
  - 2. Authorized mechanical integrity tests associated with



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Class V wells as defined by department rule; or

- 3. The following types of reuse systems authorized by department rule:
  - a. Slow-rate land application systems;
  - b. Industrial uses of reclaimed water; and
- 4180 c. Use of reclaimed water for toilet flushing, fire protection, vehicle washing, construction dust control, and 4181 4182 decorative water features.

However, disposal systems serving as backups to reuse systems must comply with the other provisions of this subsection.

- (q) For wastewater treatment facilities in operation as of July 1, 2010, which are located within areas to be served by Monroe County, municipalities in Monroe County, or those special districts established for the purpose of collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage but which are owned by other entities, the requirements of paragraphs (d) and (e) do not apply until January 1, 2016. Wastewater operating permits issued pursuant to this chapter and in effect for these facilities as of June 30, 2010, are extended until December 31, 2015, or until the facility is connected to a local government central wastewater system, whichever occurs first. Wastewater treatment facilities in operation after December 31, 2015, must comply with the treatment and disposal requirements of this subsection and department rules.
- (h) If it is demonstrated that a discharge, even if the discharge is otherwise in compliance with this subsection, will cause or contribute to a violation of state water quality



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### 4204 standards, the department shall:

- 1. Require more stringent effluent limitations;
- 2. Order the point or method of discharge changed;
- 3. Limit the duration or volume of the discharge; or
- 4. Prohibit the discharge.
- (i) All sewage treatment facilities must monitor effluent for total nitrogen and total phosphorus concentration as required by department rule.
- (j) The department shall require the levels of operator certification and staffing necessary to ensure proper operation and maintenance of sewage facilities.
- (k) The department may adopt rules necessary to carry out this subsection.
- (1) The county, each municipality, and those special districts established for the purpose of collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage may require connecting wastewater treatment facilities owned by other entities to a central sewer system within 30 days after notice of availability of service.
- (11) The land application of class AA, class A and class B wastewater residuals, as defined by department rule, is prohibited after July 1, 2015. The prohibition does not apply to Class AA residuals that are marketed, distributed and applied as fertilizer products in accordance with department rule, provided they are applied at the proper agronomic rate. The department shall initiate rulemaking and develop enforcement mechanisms and penalties to implement the provisions of this subsection.
- Section 42. Section 4 of chapter 99-395, Law of Florida, as amended by section 6 of chapter 2006-223, Law of Florida;



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section 5 of chapter 99-395, Law of Florida; and section 6 of chapter 99-395, Law of Florida, as amended by section 1 of chapter 2001-337 and section 1 of chapter 2004-455, Law of Florida, are repealed.

Section 43. Paragraph (o) of subsection (3) of section 11.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 11.45 Definitions; duties; authorities; reports; rules.-
- (3) AUTHORITY FOR AUDITS AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.—The Auditor General may, pursuant to his or her own authority, or at the direction of the Legislative Auditing Committee, conduct audits or other engagements as determined appropriate by the Auditor General of:
- (o) The Florida Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water Financing Corporation created pursuant to s. 403.1837.

Section 44. Subsection (2) of section 403.1835, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended, and subsections (3) and (10) of that section is amended, to read:

- 403.1835 Water pollution control financial assistance.-
- (2) As used in For the purposes of this section and s. 403.1837, the term:

(c) (a) "Local governmental agencies" refers to any municipality, county, district, or authority, or any agency thereof, or a combination of two or more of the foregoing, acting jointly in connection with a project having jurisdiction over collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes and includes a district or authority whose the principal responsibility of which is to provide airport, industrial or research park, or port facilities to the public.



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- (a) (b) "Bonds" means bonds, certificates, or other obligations of indebtedness issued by the Florida Water Pollution Control Financing corporation under this section and s. 403.1837.
- (b) (c) "Corporation" means the Florida Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water Financing Corporation created under s. 403.1837.
- (3) The department may provide financial assistance through any program authorized under 33 U.S.C. s. 1383 s.603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), Pub. L. No. 92-500, as amended, including, but not limited to, making grants and loans, providing loan guarantees, purchasing loan insurance or other credit enhancements, and buying or refinancing local debt. This financial assistance must be administered in accordance with this section and applicable federal authorities. The department shall administer all programs operated from funds secured through the activities of the Florida Water Pollution Control Financing corporation under s. 403.1837, to fulfill the purposes of this section.
- (a) The department may make or request the corporation to make loans to local government agencies, which agencies may pledge any revenue available to them to repay any funds borrowed.
- (b) The department may make or request the corporation to make loans, grants, and deposits to other entities eligible to participate in the financial assistance programs authorized under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or as a result of other federal action, which entities may pledge any revenue available to them to repay any funds borrowed. Notwithstanding



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- s. 17.57, the department may make deposits to financial institutions that which earn less than the prevailing rate for United States Treasury securities that have with corresponding maturities for the purpose of enabling such financial institutions to make below-market interest rate loans to entities qualified to receive loans under this section and the rules of the department.
- (c) The department shall administer financial assistance so that at least 15 percent of the funding made available each year under this section is reserved for use by small communities during the year it is reserved.
- (d) The department may make grants to financially disadvantaged small communities, as defined in s. 403.1838, using funds made available from grant allocations on loans authorized under subsection (4). The grants must be administered in accordance with s. 403.1838.
- (10) The department may adopt rules regarding program administration; project eligibilities and priorities, including the development and management of project priority lists; financial assistance application requirements associated with planning, design, construction, and implementation activities, including environmental and engineering requirements; financial assistance agreement conditions; disbursement and repayment provisions; auditing provisions; program exceptions; the procedural and contractual relationship between the department and the Florida Water Pollution Control Financing corporation under s. 403.1837; and other provisions consistent with the purposes of this section.

Section 45. Section 403.1837, Florida Statutes, is amended



to read:

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403.1837 Florida Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water Financing Corporation. -

- (1) The Florida Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water Financing Corporation is created as a nonprofit public-benefit corporation for the purpose of financing or refinancing the costs of water pollution control projects and activities described in ss. s. 403.1835 and 403.8532. The projects and activities described in those sections that section are found to constitute a public governmental purpose; are be necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of all residents; and include legislatively approved fixed capital outlay projects. Fulfilling The fulfillment of the purposes of the corporation promotes the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state and serves essential governmental functions and a paramount public purpose. The activities of the corporation are specifically limited to assisting the department in implementing financing activities to provide funding for the programs authorized in ss. s. 403.1835 and 403.8532. All other activities relating to the purposes for which the corporation raises funds are the responsibility of the department, including, but not limited to, development of program criteria, review of applications for financial assistance, decisions relating to the number and amount of loans or other financial assistance to be provided, and enforcement of the terms of any financial assistance agreements provided through funds raised by the corporation. The corporation shall terminate upon fulfilling fulfillment of the purposes of this section.
  - (2) The corporation shall be governed by a board of



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directors consisting of the Governor's Budget Director or the budget director's designee, the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Financial Officer's designee, and the Secretary of Environmental Protection or the secretary's designee. The executive director of the State Board of Administration shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation; shall direct and supervise the administrative affairs of the corporation; and shall control, direct, and supervise operation of the corporation. The corporation shall have such other officers as may be determined by the board of directors.

- (3) The corporation shall have all the powers of a corporate body under the laws of the state, consistent to the extent not inconsistent with or restricted by this section, including, but not limited to, the power to:
- (a) Adopt, amend, and repeal bylaws consistent not inconsistent with this section.
  - (b) Sue and be sued.
  - (c) Adopt and use a common seal.
- (d) Acquire, purchase, hold, lease, and convey any real and personal property as may be proper or expedient to carry out the purposes of the corporation and this section, and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of that property.
- (e) Elect or appoint and employ such officers, agents, and employees as the corporation considers advisable to operate and manage the affairs of the corporation, who which officers, agents, and employees may be officers or employees of the department and the state agencies represented on the board of directors of the corporation.
  - (f) Borrow money and issue notes, bonds, certificates of



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indebtedness, or other obligations or evidences of indebtedness described in s. 403.1835 or s. 403.8532.

- (g) Operate, as specifically directed by the department, any program to provide financial assistance authorized under s. 403.1835(3) or s. 403.8532(3), which may be funded from any funds received under a service contract with the department, from the proceeds of bonds issued by the corporation, or from any other funding sources obtained by the corporation.
- (h) Sell all or any portion of the loans issued under s. 403.1835 or s. 403.8532 to accomplish the purposes of those sections this section and s. 403.1835.
- (i) Make and execute any contracts, trust agreements, and other instruments and agreements necessary or convenient to accomplish the purposes of the corporation and this section.
- (j) Select, retain, and employ professionals, contractors, or agents, which may include the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration, as are necessary or convenient to enable or assist the corporation in carrying out its purposes and this section.
- (k) Do any act or thing necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of the corporation and this section.
- (4) The corporation shall evaluate all financial and market conditions necessary and prudent for the purpose of making sound, financially responsible, and cost-effective decisions in order to secure additional funds to fulfill the purposes of this section and ss. s. 403.1835 and 403.8532.
- (5) The corporation may enter into one or more service contracts with the department under which the corporation shall provide services to the department in connection with financing



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the functions, projects, and activities provided for in ss. s. 403.1835 and 403.8532. The department may enter into one or more service contracts with the corporation and provide for payments under those contracts pursuant to s. 403.1835(9) or s. 403.8533, subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature.

- (a) The service contracts may provide for the transfer of all or a portion of the funds in the Wastewater Treatment and Stormwater Management Revolving Loan Trust Fund and the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Trust Fund to the corporation for use by the corporation for costs incurred by the corporation in its operations, including, but not limited to, payment of debt service, reserves, or other costs in relation to bonds issued by the corporation, for use by the corporation at the request of the department to directly provide the types of local financial assistance provided for in ss. s. 403.1835(3) and 403.8532(3), or for payment of the administrative costs of the corporation.
- (b) The department may not transfer funds under any service contract with the corporation without a specific appropriation for such purpose in the General Appropriations Act, except for administrative expenses incurred by the State Board of Administration or other expenses necessary under documents authorizing or securing previously issued bonds of the corporation. The service contracts may also provide for the assignment or transfer to the corporation of any loans made by the department.
- (c) The service contracts may establish the operating relationship between the department and the corporation and must shall require the department to request the corporation to issue bonds before any issuance of bonds by the corporation, to take



any actions necessary to enforce the agreements entered into between the corporation and other parties, and to take all other actions necessary to assist the corporation in its operations.

- (d) In compliance with s. 287.0641 and other applicable provisions of law, the obligations of the department under the service contracts do not constitute a general obligation of the state or a pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of the state, nor may the obligations be construed in any manner as an obligation of the State Board of Administration or entities for which it invests funds, or of the department except as provided in this section as payable solely from amounts available under any service contract between the corporation and the department, subject to appropriation.
- (e) In compliance with this subsection and s. 287.0582, service contracts must expressly include the following statement: "The State of Florida's performance and obligation to pay under this contract is contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature."
- (6) The corporation may issue and incur notes, bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations or evidences of indebtedness payable from and secured by amounts received from payment of loans and other moneys received by the corporation, including, but not limited to, amounts payable to the corporation by the department under a service contract entered into under subsection (5). The proceeds of the bonds may be used for the purpose of providing funds for projects and activities provided for in subsection (1) or for refunding bonds previously issued by the corporation. The corporation may select a financing team and issue obligations through competitive



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bidding or negotiated contracts, whichever is most costeffective. Any Such indebtedness of the corporation does not constitute a debt or obligation of the state or a pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of the state.

- (7) The corporation is exempt from taxation and assessments of any nature whatsoever upon its income and any property, assets, or revenues acquired, received, or used in the furtherance of the purposes provided in ss. 403.1835, and 403.1838, and 403.8532. The obligations of the corporation incurred under subsection (6) and the interest and income on the obligations and all security agreements, letters of credit, liquidity facilities, or other obligations or instruments arising out of, entered into in connection with, or given to secure payment of the obligations are exempt from all taxation; however, the exemption does not apply to any tax imposed by chapter 220 on the interest, income, or profits on debt obligations owned by corporations.
- (8) The corporation shall validate any bonds issued under this section, except refunding bonds, which may be validated at the option of the corporation, by proceedings under chapter 75. The validation complaint must be filed only in the Circuit Court for Leon County. The notice required under s. 75.06 must be published in Leon County, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the State Attorney for the Second Judicial Circuit. Sections 75.04(2) and 75.06(2) do not apply to a validation complaint filed as authorized in this subsection. The validation of the first bonds issued under this section may be appealed to the Supreme Court, and the appeal shall be handled on an expedited basis.



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- (9) The corporation and the department may shall not take any action that  $\frac{\text{will}}{\text{materially}}$  and adversely affects  $\frac{\text{affect}}{\text{the}}$ rights of holders of any obligations issued under this section as long as the obligations are outstanding.
- (10) The corporation is not a special district for purposes of chapter 189 or a unit of local government for purposes of part III of chapter 218. The provisions of chapters 120 and 215, except the limitation on interest rates provided by s. 215.84, which applies to obligations of the corporation issued under this section, and part I of chapter 287, except ss. 287.0582 and 287.0641, do not apply to this section, the corporation ereated in this section, the service contracts entered into under this section, or debt obligations issued by the corporation as provided in this section.
- (11) The benefits or earnings of the corporation may not inure to the benefit of any private person, except persons receiving grants and loans under s. 403.1835 or s. 403.8532.
- (12) Upon dissolution of the corporation, title to all property owned by the corporation reverts to the department.
- (13) The corporation may contract with the State Board of Administration to serve as trustee with respect to debt obligations issued by the corporation as provided by this section; to hold, administer, and invest proceeds of those debt obligations and other funds of the corporation; and to perform other services required by the corporation. The State Board of Administration may perform these services and may contract with others to provide all or a part of those services and to recover the costs and expenses of providing those services.
  - Section 46. Subsections (2), (3), (9), and (14) of section



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- 4523 403.8532, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 4524 403.8532 Drinking water state revolving loan fund; use; 4525 rules.-
  - (2) For purposes of this section, the term:
  - (a) "Bonds" means bonds, certificates, or other obligations of indebtedness issued by the corporation under this section and s. 403.1837.
  - (b) "Corporation" means the Florida Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water Financing Corporation created pursuant to s. 403.1837.
  - (c) (a) "Financially disadvantaged community" means the service area of a project to be served by a public water system that meets criteria established by department rule and in accordance with federal guidance.
  - (d) (b) "Local governmental agency" means any municipality, county, district, or authority, or any agency thereof, or a combination of two or more of the foregoing acting jointly in connection with a project, having jurisdiction over a public water system.
  - (e) (c) "Public water system" means all facilities, including land, necessary for the treatment and distribution of water for human consumption and includes public water systems as defined in s. 403.852 and as otherwise defined in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended. Such systems may be publicly owned, privately owned, investor-owned, or cooperatively held.
  - (f) (d) "Small public water system" means a public water system that which regularly serves fewer than 10,000 people.
    - (3) The department may is authorized to make, or request



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that the corporation make, loans, grants, and deposits to community water systems, nonprofit transient noncommunity water systems, and nonprofit 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 may 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 may 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.

- (a) 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:
- 1. (a) At least 15 percent for to qualifying small public water systems.
- 2.(b) Up to 15 percent for to qualifying financially disadvantaged communities.
- (b) (c) However, If an insufficient number of the projects for which funds are reserved under this subsection 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 applies apply. The department may award the unreserved funds as otherwise provided in this section.

- (9) The department may adopt rules regarding the procedural and contractual relationship between the department and the corporation under s. 403.1837 and is authorized to make rules necessary to carry out the purposes of this section and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended. Such rules shall:
- (a) Set forth a priority system for loans based on public health considerations, compliance with state and federal requirements relating to public drinking water systems, and affordability. The priority system shall give special consideration to the following:
- 1. Projects that provide for the development of alternative drinking water supply projects and management techniques in areas where existing source waters are limited or threatened by saltwater intrusion, excessive drawdowns, contamination, or other problems;
- 2. Projects that provide for a dependable, sustainable supply of drinking water and that are not otherwise financially feasible; and
- 3. Projects that contribute to the sustainability of regional water sources.
- (b) Establish the requirements for the award and repayment of financial assistance.
- (c) Require <u>evidence of credit worthiness and</u> adequate security, including an identification of revenues to be pledged, and documentation of their sufficiency for loan repayment and



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pledged revenue coverage, to ensure that each loan recipient can meet its loan repayment requirements.

- (d) Require each project receiving financial assistance to be cost-effective, environmentally sound, implementable, and self-supporting.
- (e) Implement other provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended.
- (14) All moneys available for financial assistance under this section shall be deposited in The Drinking Water Revolving Loan Trust Fund established under s. 403.8533 shall be used exclusively to carry out the purposes of this section. Any funds that therein which are not needed on an immediate basis for financial assistance shall be invested pursuant to s. 215.49. State revolving fund capitalization grants awarded by the Federal Government, state matching funds, and investment earnings thereon shall be deposited into the fund. The principal and interest of all loans repaid and investment earnings thereon shall be deposited into the fund.

Section 47. Section 403.8533, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.8533 Drinking Water Revolving Loan Trust Fund.-
- (1) There is created the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Trust Fund to be administered by the Department of Environmental Protection for the purposes of:
- (a) Funding for low-interest loans for planning, engineering design, and construction of public drinking water systems and improvements to such systems;
- (b) Funding for compliance activities, operator certification programs, and source water protection programs;



and

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- (c) Funding for administering loans by the department; and.
- (d) Paying amounts payable under any service contract entered into by the department under s. 403.1837, subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature.
- (2) The trust fund shall be used for the deposit of all moneys awarded by the Federal Government to fund revolving loan programs. All moneys in the fund that are not needed on an immediate basis for loans shall be invested pursuant to s. 215.49. The principal and interest of all loans repaid and investment earnings shall be deposited into this fund.
- (3) Pursuant to s. 19(f)(3), Art. III of the State Constitution, the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Trust Fund is exempt from the termination provisions of s. 19(f)(2), Art. III of the State Constitution.

Section 48. Part IV of chapter 369, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 369.401, 369.402, 369.403, 369.404, 369.405, 369.406, and 369.407, is created to read:

369.401 Short title.—This part may be cited as the "Florida Springs Protection Act."

369.402 Legislative findings and intent.-

(1) Florida's springs are a precious and fragile natural resource that must be protected. Springs provide recreational opportunities for swimmers, canoeists, wildlife watchers, cave divers, and others. Because of the recreational opportunities and accompanying tourism, many of the state's springs greatly benefit state and local economies. In addition, springs provide critical habitat for plants and animals, including many endangered or threatened species, and serve as indicators of



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groundwater and surface water quality.

- (2) In general, Florida's springs, whether found in urban or rural settings, or on public or private lands, are threatened by actual, or potential, flow reductions and declining water quality. Many of Florida's springs show signs of ecological imbalance, increased nutrient loading, and lowered water flow. Groundwater sources of spring discharges are recharged by seepage from the surface and through direct conduits such as sinkholes and can be adversely affected by polluted runoff from urban and agricultural lands and discharges resulting from poor wastewater management practices.
- (3) Springs and groundwater can be restored through good stewardship, including effective planning strategies, bestmanagement practices, and appropriate regulatory programs that preserve and protect the springs and their springsheds.
  - 369.403 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (1) "Cooperating entities" means the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Health, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Community Affairs, the Department of Transportation, and each water management district and those county and municipal governments having jurisdiction in the areas of the springs identified in s. 369.404.
- (2) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.
- (3) "Estimated sewage flow" means the quantity of domestic and commercial wastewater in gallons per day which is expected to be produced by an establishment or single-family residence as determined by rule of the Department of Health.



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- (4) "First magnitude spring" means a spring that has a median discharge of greater than or equal to 100 cubic feet per second for the period of record, as determined by the department.
- (5) "Karst" means landforms, generally formed by the dissolution of soluble rocks such as limestone or dolostone, forming direct connections to the groundwater such as springs, sinkholes, sinking streams, closed depressions, subterranean drainage, and caves.
- (6) "Onsite sewage treatment and disposal system" or "septic system" means a system that contains a standard subsurface, filled, or mound drainfield system; an aerobic treatment unit; a graywater system tank; a laundry wastewater system tank; a septic tank; a grease interceptor; a pump tank; a solids or effluent pump; a waterless, incinerating, or organic waste-composting toilet; or a sanitary pit privy that is installed or proposed to be installed beyond the building sewer on land of the owner or on other land to which the owner has the legal right to install a system. The term includes any item placed within, or intended to be used as a part of or in conjunction with, the system. This term does not include package sewage treatment facilities and other treatment works regulated under chapter 403.
- (7) "Second magnitude spring" means a spring that has a median discharge of 10 to 100 cubic feet per second for the period of record, as determined by the department.
- (8) "Spring" means a point where groundwater is discharged onto the earth's surface, including under any surface water of the state, including seeps. The term includes a spring run.



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- (9) "Springshed" means those areas within the groundwater and surface water basins which contribute to the discharge of a spring.
- (10) "Usable property" means the area of the property expressed in acres exclusive of all paved areas and prepared road beds within public or private rights-of-way or easements and exclusive of surface water bodies.
  - 369.404 Designation of spring protection zones.-
- (1) All counties or municipalities in which there are located first or second magnitude springs are hereby designated as spring protection zones.
- (2) By July 1, 2011, the department is directed to propose for adoption rules to implement the requirements of this section.
- (a) Such rules at a minimum shall create a priority list of first and second magnitude springs designating them as high, medium, or low priority based on the following measurements of nitrate concentration in the water column at the point that the spring discharges onto the earth's surface as an average annual concentration:
- 1. High nitrate greater than or equal to 1.0 milligrams per liter as determined using existing water quality data;
- 2. Medium nitrate greater than or equal to 0.5 milligrams per liter and less than 1.0 milligrams per liter as determined using existing water quality data; and
- 3. Low all first or second magnitude springs not categorized as either High or Medium.
- (b) Based on the priority determination of the department for first and second magnitude springs, the corresponding



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deadlines apply to the requirements of s. 369.405 to spring protection zones as designated in this section.

- 1. For high-priority springs, the deadline for compliance shall be no later than July 1, 2017;
- 2. For medium-priority springs, the deadline for compliance shall be no later than July 1, 2020; and
- 3. For low-priority springs, the deadline for compliance shall be no later than July 1, 2025.
- (3) By July 1, 2011, the department is directed to propose for adoption rules that provide the minimum scientific methodologies, data, or tools that shall be used by a county or municipal government to support the request for an exemption as provided for in subsection (4).
- (4) A county or municipal government, upon application to the department, may seek to have specific geographic areas exempted from the requirements of sections 369.405, 369.406, and 369.407 by demonstrating that activities within such areas will not lead to a violation of numeric nutrient criteria established under s. 403.067 for springsheds.
- (5) Pursuant to subsection (4), the department may approve or deny an application for an exemption, or may modify the boundaries of the specific geographic areas for which an exemption is sought. The ruling of the department on the applicant's request shall constitute a final agency action subject to review pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.
- (6) By July 1, 2012, the department must conduct a study and report its findings of nitrate concentrations within spring protection zones designated pursuant to s. 369.404.
  - 369.405 Requirements for spring protection zones.—The



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requirements of this section are subject to the timelines established in s. 369.404.

- (1) Agricultural operations must implement applicable bestmanagement practices, including nutrient management, adopted by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to reduce nitrogen impacts to groundwater. By December 31, 2010, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in cooperation with the other cooperating entities and stakeholders, must develop and propose for adoption by rule equine, and cow and calf best-management practices pursuant to this paragraph. Implementation must be in accordance with paragraph 403.067(7)(b).
- (2) Local governments in cooperation with the water management districts must develop and implement a remediation plan to reduce nitrogen loading to groundwater including reducing existing direct discharges of stormwater into groundwater through karst features to the maximum extent practicable. The department shall review and approve the remediation plan prior to implementation.
- 369.406 Additional requirements for all spring protection zones.-
- (1) All new septic systems installed on or after January 1, 2011 that are located on properties abutting a water body or water segment that is listed as impaired pursuant to s. 403.067, or properties within a designated spring protection zone pursuant to s. 369.404, must be designed to meet a target annual average groundwater concentration of no more than 3 milligrams per liter total nitrogen at the owner's property line. Compliance with these requirements does not require groundwater



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monitoring. The Department of Health in cooperation with the department must initiate and develop by rule design standards for achieving this target annual average groundwater concentration. At a minimum, this standard must take into consideration the relationship between the treatment level achieved by the septic system and the area of usable property available for rainwater dilution. Such design standards adopted by the Department of Health must provide multiple options that may be used to meet the standards established in s. 369.406(3). Rules developed pursuant to this paragraph are not subject to review under s. 381.0068.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not supersede the <u>jurisdictional</u> flow limits established in s. 381.0065(3)(b).
- (3) Land application of septage is prohibited and subject to a \$250 fine for a first offense and \$500 fine for a second or subsequent offense pursuant to the authority granted to the Department of Health in s. 381.0065(3)(h).
- (4) Any septic system, when requiring repair, modification, or reapproval, must meet a 24-inch separation from the wet season water table and the surface water setback requirements in s. 381.0065(4). All treatment receptacles must be within one size of the requirements in rules of the Department of Health and must be tested for watertightness by a septic tank contractor or master septic tank contractor registered under part III chapter 489.
- (5) After July 1, 2011, land application of Class A, Class B, or Class AA wastewater residuals, as defined by department rule, is prohibited. This prohibition does not apply to Class AA residuals that are marketed, distributed and applied as



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fertilizer products in accordance with department rule.

(6) Animal feeding operations must implement the requirements of rules adopted by the department to reduce nitrogen impacts to groundwater. By December 31, 2010, the department, in cooperation with the other cooperating entities and stakeholders, must develop and propose for adoption, revised rules for animal feeding operations which address requirements for lined wastewater storage ponds and the development and implementation of nutrient management plans, including the land spreading of animal waste not treated and packaged as fertilizer.

369.407 Rules.-

- (1) The department, the Department of Health, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer the provisions of this part, as applicable.
- (2) (a) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be the lead agency coordinating the reduction of agricultural nonpoint sources of pollution for springs protection. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the department, pursuant to s. 403.067(7)(c)4., shall study and if necessary, in cooperation with the other cooperating entities, applicable county and municipal governments, and stakeholders, initiate rulemaking to implement new or revised best-management practices for improving and protecting springs. As needed to implement the new or revised practices, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall revise its best-management practices rules to require implementation of the modified practice within a reasonable time period as



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specified in the rule.

- (b) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the department, and the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences shall cooperate in the conduct of necessary research and demonstration projects to develop improved or additional nutrient management tools, including the use of controlled release fertilizer, which can be used by agricultural producers as part of an agricultural bestmanagement practices program. The development of such tools shall reflect a balance between water quality improvements and agricultural productivity and, where applicable, shall be incorporated into revised best-management practices adopted by rule of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (3) The department shall as a part of the rules developed for this part include provisions that allow for the variance of the compliance deadlines provided for in paragraph (b) of s. 369.404(2). Such variance shall, at a minimum, be based on the financial ability of the responsible county or municipality to meet the requirements of this part.

Section 49. Paragraph (m) of subsection (9) of section 259.105, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

259.105 The Florida Forever Act.-

(9) The Acquisition and Restoration Council shall recommend rules for adoption by the board of trustees to competitively evaluate, select, and rank projects eligible for Florida Forever funds pursuant to paragraph (3)(b) and for additions to the Conservation and Recreation Lands list pursuant to ss. 259.032 and 259.101(4). In developing these proposed rules, the Acquisition and Restoration Council shall give weight to the



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following criteria:

(m) Any part of the project area falls within a springs protection zone as defined by ss. 369.401-369.406.

Section 50. Subsection (6) of section 369.317, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

369.317 Wekiva Parkway.-

(6) The Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority is hereby granted the authority to act as a third-party acquisition agent, pursuant to s. 259.041 on behalf of the Board of Trustees or chapter 373 on behalf of the governing board of the St. Johns River Water Management District, for the acquisition of all necessary lands, property and all interests in property identified herein, including fee simple or less-than-fee simple interests. The lands subject to this authority are identified in paragraph 10.a., State of Florida, Office of the Governor, Executive Order 03-112 of July 1, 2003, and in Recommendation 16 of the Wekiva Basin Area Task Force created by Executive Order 2002-259, such lands otherwise known as Neighborhood Lakes, a 1,587+/- acre parcel located in Orange and Lake Counties within Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of Township 19 South, Range 28 East, and Sections 3, 4, 5, and 9 of Township 20 South, Range 28 East; Seminole Woods/Swamp, a 5,353+/- acre parcel located in Lake County within Section 37, Township 19 South, Range 28 East; New Garden Coal; a 1,605+/- acre parcel in Lake County within Sections 23, 25, 26, 35, and 36, Township 19 South, Range 28 East; Pine Plantation, a 617+/- acre tract consisting of eight individual parcels within the Apopka City limits. The Department of Transportation, the Department of Environmental Protection, the St. Johns River Water Management District, and other land



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acquisition entities shall participate and cooperate in providing information and support to the third-party acquisition agent. The land acquisition process authorized by this paragraph shall begin no later than December 31, 2004. Acquisition of the properties identified as Neighborhood Lakes, Pine Plantation, and New Garden Coal, or approval as a mitigation bank shall be concluded no later than December 31, 2010. Department of Transportation and Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority funds expended to purchase an interest in those lands identified in this subsection shall be eliqible as environmental mitigation for road construction related impacts in the Wekiva Study Area. If any of the lands identified in this subsection are used as environmental mitigation for road construction related impacts incurred by the Department of Transportation or Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority, or for other impacts incurred by other entities, within the Wekiva Study Area or within the Wekiva parkway alignment corridor, and if the mitigation offsets these impacts, the St. Johns River Water Management District and the Department of Environmental Protection shall consider the activity regulated under part IV of chapter 373 to meet the cumulative impact requirements of s. 373.414(8)(a).

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Section 51. Section 373.631, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.631 .- Water Advisory Entities

It is the intent of the Legislature to utilize academic entities within universities in the State University System as advisory bodies to provide recommendations based on the best scientific data available to the Legislature to guide water



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policy in the state. In consideration of preference given to such universities in s. 373.63, the University of Florida Water Institute shall be the lead entity and, in consultation with other entities within the State University System, shall submit a report detailing recommendations to the Legislature by February 1, 2011, and by February 1 every 2 years thereafter. Section 52. Paragraph (m) is added to subsection (1) of

section 553.77, Florida Statutes, to read:

553.77 Specific powers of the commission.

- (1) The commission shall:
- (m) Develop recommendations that result in conservation of Florida's water resources. The Commission must consider products that exceed National Energy Policy Act requirements for water use and may consider products certified by the Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense program, the Department of Energy's Energy Star program, or other certification programs.

Section 53. Paragraph (k) of subsection (2) of section 215.47, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 215.47 Investments; authorized securities; loan of securities. - Subject to the limitations and conditions of the State Constitution or of the trust agreement relating to a trust fund, moneys available for investments under ss. 215.44-215.53 may be invested as follows:
  - (2) With no more than 25 percent of any fund in:
- (k) Bonds, notes, or obligations of any municipality or political subdivision, or any agency, district, or authority thereof or of any agency or authority of this state; or interests in real property and related personal property, including mortgages and related instruments on commercial or



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industrial real property with provisions for equity or income participation or with provisions for convertibility to equity ownership, or other investment methods authorized under this section for projects deemed eliqible under the provisions of s. 373.707.

Section 54. Subsection (8) of section 373.129, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.129 Maintenance of actions.—The department, the governing board of any water management district, any local board, or a local government to which authority has been delegated pursuant to s. 373.103(8), is authorized to commence and maintain proper and necessary actions and proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction for any of the following purposes:

(8) In conflicts arising where a water management district is a party to litigation against another governmental entity, as defined in s. 164.1031, a district has an affirmative duty to engage in alternative dispute resolution in good faith as required by chapter 164.

Section 55. Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section 403.707, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.707 Permits.-

(9) The department shall establish a separate category for solid waste management facilities that accept only construction and demolition debris for disposal or recycling. The department shall establish a reasonable schedule for existing facilities to comply with this section to avoid undue hardship to such facilities. However, a permitted solid waste disposal unit that receives a significant amount of waste prior to the compliance



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deadline established in this schedule shall not be required to be retrofitted with liners or leachate control systems.

(b) The department shall not require liners and leachate collection systems at individual disposal units facilities constructed after July 1, 2010. unless it demonstrates, based upon the types of waste received, the methods for controlling types of waste disposed of, the proximity of groundwater and surface water, and the results of the hydrogeological and geotechnical investigations, that the facility is reasonably expected to result in violations of groundwater standards and criteria otherwise.

Section 56. Subsection (2) of section 298.66, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

298.66 Obstruction of drainage canals, etc., prohibited; damages; penalties.-No person may willfully, or otherwise, obstruct any canal, drain, ditch or watercourse or damage or destroy any drainage works constructed in any district.

(2) Whoever shall willfully or otherwise obstruct any canal, drain, ditch, or watercourse, or impede or obstruct the flow of water therein, or shall damage or destroy any drainage works constructed in by any district shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 57. Subsection (9) of section 212.054, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

212.054 Discretionary sales surtax; limitations, administration, and collection. -

(9) AREA OF CRITICAL STATE CONCERN WSTEWATER AND STORMWATER SURTAX.-



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- (a) A county designated as an area of critical state concern may levy a discretionary sales surtax of 1 percent pursuant to an ordinance that is enacted by a majority of the members of the county governing authority and is conditioned to take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of the electors of the county voting in a referendum.
- (b) The referendum to be placed on the ballot must include a statement that provides a brief and general description of the purposes for which the proceeds of the surtax may be used. The statement must conform to the requirement of s. 101.161 and shall be placed on the ballot by the governing body of the county. The following question shall be placed on the ballot:

FOR the one-cent sales tax AGAINST the one-cent sales tax

- (c) Pursuant to s. 212.054(4), the proceeds of the surtax levied under this subsection shall be distributed to the county and the municipalities within such county in which the surtax was collected, according to:
- 1. An interlocal agreement between the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population, which agreement may include a school district with the consent of the county governing authority and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population; or
- 2. If there is no interlocal agreement, according to the formula provided in s. 218.62, any change in the distribution formula must take effect on the first day of any month that begins at least 60 days after written notification of that



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change has been made to the department.

(d) The proceeds of the surtax and any interest accrued thereto may be expended within the county and municipalities for the purposes of servicing existing bond and state revolving loan fund indebtedness to finance, plan, construct, upgrade, reconstruct or renovate wastewater and stormwater collection and treatment infrastructure; and to finance, plan, construct, upgrade, reconstruct or renovate, wastewater and stormwater collection and treatment infrastructure; fixed capital costs associated with the construction, upgrade, reconstruction, renovation, expansion or improvement of wastewater and stormwater facilities which has a useful life expectancy of at least 5 years; land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs related thereto. The proceeds of the surtax must be set aside and invested as permitted by law, with the principal and income to be used for the the purposes provided in this subsection. Counties and municipalities receiving proceeds under the provisions of this subsection may pledge such proceeds for the purpose of servicing new bond or state revolving loan indebtedness incurred pursuant to law. Counties and municipalities may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration pursuant to the State Bond Act to issue any bonds through the provisions of this subsection. Counties and municipalities may join together for the issuance of bonds authorized by this subsection.

(e) A surtax imposed under this subsection expires 20 years after the effective date of the surtax unless reenacted by an ordinance that is subject to approval by a majority of the electors of the county voting in a subsequent referendum.



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5103	(f) This subsection shall be liberally construed to achieve
5104	its purpose.
5105	Section 58. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.