

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation

BILL: CS/CS/SB 536

INTRODUCER: Environmental Preservation and Conservation Committee; Agriculture Committee; and Senator Simpson

SUBJECT: Reclaimed Water

DATE: March 21, 2014

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Akhavein</u>	<u>Becker</u>	<u>AG</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Hinton</u>	<u>Uchino</u>	<u>EP</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 536 directs the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in coordination with the Florida Department Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) and the five water management districts (WMDs) to conduct a study and submit a report on expanding the use of reclaimed water in Florida, including stormwater and excess surface water. The bill specifies the elements the report must include. It directs the DEP and DACS to hold a minimum of two public meeting to gather input on the study design and allow the public to submit written comments on the report. Lastly, the bill requires the report to be submitted to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1, 2015,

II. Present Situation:

Reclaimed water is wastewater that has been treated to remove harmful organisms and substances such as bacteria, viruses, and heavy metals. The degree of treatment depends upon where the reclaimed water will be used. Reclaimed water is clear, odorless, and safe. However, it can only be used for nondrinking water purposes in Florida. Examples of uses include:

- Landscape and commercial agricultural irrigation, (the most common type of use);
- Groundwater recharge;
- Industrial uses such as cooling, process, or wash waters;
- Fire protection; and

- Wetlands creation, restoration, and enhancement.¹

For nearly 100 years, highly treated reclaimed water has been used in the United States. In 1912, the first small urban reuse system began with the irrigation of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco. In 1966, Florida constructed the Tallahassee Reclaimed Water Farm. Since then, reuse within Florida has grown steadily, and has eclipsed all other states.²

In an effort to conserve the state's potable surface water and groundwater resources, the statutes authorize the WMDs to restrict water use to the lowest quality water source appropriate for the specific use and to adopt rules that identify preferred water supply sources for consumptive uses.³ The WMDs may consider all economically and technically feasible alternatives to the proposed water source, including alternative water sources – desalination, aquifer storage and recovery, and reuse of nonpotable reclaimed water.⁴ Of these enumerated alternative water sources, the Legislature expressly encourages the use of reclaimed water as an alternative water source “whenever practicable.”⁵

The DEP defines “reclaimed water” as “water that has received at least secondary treatment and basic disinfection and is reused after flowing out of a domestic wastewater treatment facility.”⁶ In essence, water reuse involves taking domestic wastewater (i.e., sewage), giving it a high degree of treatment, and using the resulting high-quality reclaimed water for a new, beneficial purpose. Extensive treatment and disinfection during this process ensure public health and environmental quality are protected.⁷

Reclaimed water is an important alternative water source in Florida in light of mounting pressures on the state's fresh water resources, principally surface water and groundwater. The use of reclaimed water saves water that would otherwise need to be withdrawn from surface water and groundwater sources to meet nonpotable supply needs such as agricultural or residential irrigation, power generation, or recreation (e.g., golf courses). Additionally, reclaiming wastewater reduces reliance on traditional wastewater disposal methods such as surface water discharges, ocean outfalls, or deep well injection wells. Florida is recognized as a national leader in water reuse. In 2012, Florida reused approximately 725 million gallons per day for beneficial uses.⁸

Section 373.250(3)(c), F.S., authorizes a WMD to require the use of reclaimed water in lieu of surface water or groundwater when the use of uncommitted reclaimed water is available; is environmentally, economically, and technically feasible; and is of such quality and reliability as is necessary to the user. Reclaimed water is presumed to be available to a consumptive use

¹ Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, *Senate Bill 536 Agency Analysis* (January 22, 2014) (on file with the Senate Agriculture Committee).

² Southwest Florida Water Management District, *Reclaimed Water*, 1, available at www.watereuse.org/files/s/docs/reclaimed_water_lev2_08_09.pdf (last visited Mar. 16, 2014).

³ See s. 373.2234, F.S.

⁴ Section 373.223(3)(c), F.S.

⁵ Section 373.016(4)(a), F.S.

⁶ Rule 62-610.200(48), F.A.C.

⁷ DEP, *Water Reuse*, <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/index.htm> (last visited Mar. 16, 2014).

⁸ DEP, *Water Reuse Program, Florida's Reuse Activities*, <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/activity.htm>, (last visited Mar 17, 2014).

permit applicant when a reclaimed water provider has “uncommitted” reclaimed water capacity and there are distribution facilities provided by the utility to the site of the proposed use. Uncommitted reclaimed water is defined as the average amount of reclaimed water produced during the lowest-flow months, less the amount of reclaimed water that a reclaimed water provider is contractually obligated to provide a customer or user. However, by its express terms, this provision does not authorize a WMD to require a provider of reclaimed water to redirect reclaimed water from one user to another or to provide uncommitted water to a specific user if such water is anticipated to be used by the provider, or a different user selected by the provider, within a reasonable amount of time.⁹

Water resource caution areas are areas that have critical water supply problems or are projected to have critical water supply problems within the next 20 years. Reuse of reclaimed water from domestic wastewater treatment facilities is required within these water resource caution areas. However, reuse is not required if such reuse is not economically, environmentally, or technically feasible.¹⁰ For example, the entire St. Johns River WMD has been designated a water resource conservation area, and WMD rules require reclaimed water to be used throughout the district if it is readily available and feasible.¹¹ In contrast, the Northwest Florida WMD has designated only two water resource caution areas – the coastal areas of Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, and Walton Counties, and the Upper Telogia Creek Drainage Basin of Gadsden County. Applicants in those two areas who propose to withdraw water from the Floridan aquifer are required to use reclaimed water unless its use is not economically, environmentally, or technically feasible as determined by the WMD.¹²

For areas outside of designated water resource caution areas, the DEP encourages local governments to implement programs for the use of reclaimed water. Specifically, the WMDs are encouraged to establish incentives, such as longer permit duration and cost-sharing, for local governments and other interested parties to implement programs for reclaimed water use.¹³ With respect to Florida’s “Home Rule Power,”¹⁴ the provisions of the Water Resource Implementation Rule provide that the rule itself may not preempt any local water reuse programs.¹⁵

Additionally, mandatory reuse zones established by local government ordinance may require a person living within the area to connect to any alternative water supply system, when available, including reclaimed water.¹⁶ Mandatory reuse zones have been established in three WMDs –

⁹ Section 373.250(3)(a-b), F.S.

¹⁰ DEP, *Water Reuse Caution Areas*, (Sept. 21, 2011), <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/wrca.htm> (last visited Mar. 17, 2014).

¹¹ Rule 40C-23.001, F.A.C.

¹² Rule 40A-2.802, F.A.C.

¹³ Rule 62-40.416(2), F.A.C.

¹⁴ In Florida, “Home Rule Power” language was proposed in the 1968 Constitutional revision and was adopted by the people. After several legal challenges, the Florida Legislature adopted the Home Rule Powers Act in 1973, which ended challenges related to city and county powers. The Florida Constitution states in Art. VIII, § 2(b) for municipalities: “Municipalities shall have governmental, corporate and proprietary powers to enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and render municipal services, and may exercise power for municipal purposes except as otherwise provided by law.”

¹⁵ Rule 62-40.416(2), F.A.C.

¹⁶ Section 125.01(k)1., F.S., authorizes counties to: “[p]rovide and regulate waste and sewage collection and disposal, water and alternative water supplies, including, but not limited to, reclaimed water and water from aquifer storage and recovery and desalination systems, and conservation programs.” Section 180.02, F.S., provides that municipalities may, “create a zone or

South Florida, Suwannee River, and St. Johns River – mostly for irrigation. In the St. Johns River WMD, the conflict between the WMD’s authority and the “Home Rule Power” of the local government was resolved by including language in local ordinances requiring reclaimed water use, unless the WMD required otherwise. This allowed the utility to use the most logical, lowest quality source, which sometimes may be another source, such as stormwater.¹⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 requires the DEP in coordination with the DACS and the five WMDs, to conduct a comprehensive study on expanding the use of reclaimed water, stormwater, and excess surface water in Florida. The report must:

- Identify factors that prohibit or complicate the use of reclaimed water, stormwater, and excess surface water and how to eliminate or mitigate those factors;
- Identify measures that lead to the efficient use of reclaimed water;
- Identify constraints for expanding reuse, including, environmental, engineering, public health, public perception, fiscal, and rate structures;
- Identify areas where the use of reclaimed water is necessary because traditional sources are limited;
- Recommend permit incentives for the use of reclaimed water; and
- Determine the feasibility, benefit, and cost estimate of infrastructure needed to construct regional storage facilities on public or private land.

The bill also directs the departments to hold at least two public meetings to gather input on the study design and to provide the public with the opportunity to provide written comments. Lastly, the bill requires the report to be submitted to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1, 2015.

Section 2 provides that this act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

area by ordinance and to prescribe reasonable regulations requiring all persons or corporations living or doing business within said area to connect, when available, with any...alternative water supply system, including, but not limited to, reclaimed water...”

¹⁷ DEP, *Connecting Reuse and Water Use: A Report of the Reuse Stakeholders Meetings*, D-5 (Feb. 23, 2009), available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/docs/reuse-stake-rpt_0209.pdf (last visited Mar. 16, 2014).

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

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The DEP, DACS, and WMDs may incur some travel expenses associated with interagency and public meetings. The actual cost of the study is indeterminate because it will not be designed until passage of this act.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

It is unclear whether the public meetings are joint meetings with both departments or whether each department must hold two public meetings.

VII. Related Issues:

The water management districts are required to coordinate with the DEP to complete the study but are not required to participate in the public meeting to gather input on the study's design.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates an undesignated section of Florida Law.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS/CS by Environmental Preservation and Conservation on March 20, 2014:

- Further clarifies that the DEP will take the lead in conducting the study required by this bill;
- Clarifies that areas of study required by the bill include stormwater and excess surface water;
- Requires measures that would lead to the efficient use of reclaimed water to be included in the report; and
- Requires at least two public meetings to be held by the departments, and that the public must have an opportunity to submit written comments before the report is submitted.

CS by Agriculture on February 17, 2014:

The committee substitute clarifies that the Department of Environmental Protection will take the lead in conducting the study required in this bill and that the Department of

Agriculture and Consumer Services and the water management districts will work in conjunction with DEP.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
