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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RS	.	
04/26/2023	.	
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The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Brodeur) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 107 - 1603
and insert:
Section 1. Section 120.5436, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
120.5436 Environmental licensing process review.—
(1)(a) It is the intent of the Legislature to build a more resilient and responsive government infrastructure to allow for quick recovery after natural disasters, including hurricanes and

tropical storms, without negatively impacting coastal ecosystems or increasing future community vulnerability.

(b) It is further the intent of the Legislature to promote efficiency in state government across branches, agencies, and other governmental entities and to identify any area of improvement within each that allows for quick, effective delivery of services.

(c) Further, the Legislature intends for the state to seek out ways to improve its administrative procedures in relevant fields to build a streamlined permitting process that withstands disruptions caused by natural disasters, including hurricanes and tropical storms, while maintaining the integrity of natural coastal ecosystems.

(2)(a) The Department of Environmental Protection and water management districts shall conduct a holistic review of their current coastal permitting processes and other permit programs. These permitting processes must include, but are not limited to, coastal construction control line permits; joint coastal permits; environmental resource permits; consistent with applicable federal terms and conditions, state-administered federal environmental permitting programs; and permitting processes related to water supply infrastructure, wastewater infrastructure, and onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. The Department of Environmental Protection shall consult with the Department of Transportation in conducting its review.

(b) The scope and purpose of the review is to identify areas of improvement and to increase efficiency within each process. Factors that must be considered in the review include

all of the following:

1. The requirements to obtain a permit.

2. Time periods for review, including by commenting agencies, and approval of the permit application.

3. Areas for improved efficiency and decision-point consolidation within a single project's process.

4. Areas of duplication across one or more permit programs, while maintaining federal terms and conditions applicable to state-administered federal environmental permitting programs.

5. The methods of requesting permits.

6. Adequate staffing levels necessary for complete and efficient review.

7. Any other factors that may increase the efficiency of the permitting processes and may allow improved storm recovery.

(c) By December 31, 2023, the department and water management districts shall provide their findings and proposed solutions in a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and paragraph (c) 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.—

(3)(a) The comprehensive plan must ~~shall~~ contain a capital improvements element designed to consider the need for and the location of public facilities in order to encourage the efficient use of such facilities and set forth all of the following:

1. A component that outlines principles for construction,

extension, or increase in capacity of public facilities, as well as a component that outlines principles for correcting existing public facility deficiencies, which are necessary to implement the comprehensive plan. The components must ~~shall~~ cover at least a 5-year period.

2. Estimated public facility costs, including a delineation of when facilities will be needed, the general location of the facilities, and projected revenue sources to fund the facilities.

3. Standards to ensure the availability of public facilities and the adequacy of those facilities to meet established acceptable levels of service.

4. A schedule of capital improvements which includes any publicly funded projects of federal, state, or local government, and which may include privately funded projects for which the local government has no fiscal responsibility. Projects necessary to ensure that any adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained for the 5-year period must be identified as either funded or unfunded and given a level of priority for funding.

~~5.~~ The schedule must:

a. Include transportation improvements included in the applicable metropolitan planning organization's transportation improvement program adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(8) to the extent that such improvements are relied upon to ensure concurrency and financial feasibility; ~~.~~

b. Where applicable, include a list of projects necessary to achieve the pollutant load reductions attributable to the local government, as established in a basin management action

plan pursuant to s. 403.067(7); and

c. ~~The schedule must~~ Be coordinated with the applicable metropolitan planning organization's long-range transportation plan adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(7).

(6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5), 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 engineering plan including a topographic map depicting areas of prime groundwater recharge.

1. Each local government shall address in the data and analyses required by this section those facilities that provide service within the local government's jurisdiction. Local governments that provide facilities to serve areas within other local government jurisdictions shall also address those facilities in the data and analyses required by this section, using data from the comprehensive plan for those areas for the purpose of projecting facility needs as required in this subsection. For shared facilities, each local government shall indicate the proportional capacity of the systems allocated to serve its jurisdiction.

2. The element must ~~shall~~ describe the problems and needs and the general facilities that will be required for solution of the problems and needs, including correcting existing facility deficiencies. The element must ~~shall~~ address coordinating the

extension of, ~~or~~ increase in the capacity of, or upgrade in treatment of facilities to meet future needs; prioritizing advanced waste treatment while maximizing the use of existing facilities and discouraging urban sprawl; conserving potable water resources; and protecting the functions of natural groundwater recharge areas and natural drainage features.

3. Within the local government's jurisdiction, for any development of more than 50 residential lots, whether built or unbuilt, with more than one onsite sewage treatment and disposal system per 1 acre, the element must consider the feasibility of providing sanitary sewer services within a 10-year planning horizon and must identify the name and location of the wastewater facility that could receive sanitary sewer flows after connection; the capacity of the facility and any associated transmission facilities; the projected wastewater flow at that facility for the next 20 years, including expected future new construction and connections of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to sanitary sewer; and a timeline for the construction of the sanitary sewer system. An onsite sewage treatment and disposal system is presumed to exist on a parcel if sanitary sewer services are not available at or adjacent to the parcel boundary. Each comprehensive plan must be updated to include this element by July 1, 2024, and as needed thereafter to account for future applicable developments. This subparagraph does not apply to a local government designated as a rural area of opportunity under s. 288.0656.

4. 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) or proposed by the local government under s. 373.709(8)(b). If a local government is located within two water management districts, the local government must ~~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) 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 existing and new development. The work plan must ~~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. 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.

5.~~4.~~ A local government that does not own, operate, or maintain its own water supply facilities, including, but not limited to, wells, treatment facilities, and distribution infrastructure, and is served by a public water utility with a

permitted allocation of greater than 300 million gallons per day is not required to amend its comprehensive plan in response to an updated regional water supply plan or to maintain a work plan if any such local government's usage of water constitutes less than 1 percent of the public water utility's total permitted allocation. However, any such local government shall ~~is required to~~ cooperate with, and provide relevant data to, any local government or utility provider that provides service within its jurisdiction, and shall ~~to~~ keep its general sanitary sewer, solid waste, potable water, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge element updated in accordance with s. 163.3191.

Section 3. Subsection (4) and paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of section 253.025, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

253.025 Acquisition of state lands.—

(4) An agreement to acquire real property for the purposes described in this chapter, chapter 259, chapter 260, or chapter 375, title to which will vest in the board of trustees, may not bind the state before the agreement is reviewed and approved by the Department of Environmental Protection as complying with this section and any rules adopted pursuant to this section. If any of the following conditions exist, the agreement must ~~shall~~ be submitted to and approved by the board of trustees:

(a) The purchase price agreed to by the seller exceeds the value as established pursuant to the rules of the board of trustees.~~;~~

(b) The contract price agreed to by the seller and the acquiring agency exceeds $5 ~~$1~~ million.~~;~~

(c) ~~The acquisition is the initial purchase in a Florida Forever project; or~~

~~(d)~~ Other conditions that the board of trustees may adopt by rule. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, Florida Forever projects when title to the property being acquired is considered nonmarketable or is encumbered in such a way as to significantly affect its management.

If approval of the board of trustees is required pursuant to this subsection, the acquiring agency must provide a justification as to why it is in the public's interest to acquire the parcel or Florida Forever project. Approval of the board of trustees is also required for Florida Forever projects the department recommends acquiring pursuant to subsections (11) and (22). Review and approval of agreements for acquisitions for Florida Greenways and Trails Program properties pursuant to chapter 260 may be waived by the department in any contract with nonprofit corporations that have agreed to assist the department with this program. If the contribution of the acquiring agency exceeds $100 million in any one fiscal year, the agreement must ~~shall~~ be submitted to and approved by the Legislative Budget Commission.

(8) Before approval by the board of trustees, or, when applicable, the Department of Environmental Protection, of any agreement to purchase land pursuant to this chapter, chapter 259, chapter 260, or chapter 375, and before negotiations with the parcel owner to purchase any other land, title to which will vest in the board of trustees, an appraisal of the parcel shall be required as follows:

(b) Each parcel to be acquired must ~~shall~~ have at least one appraisal. Two appraisals are required when the estimated value

of the parcel exceeds $5 ~~$1~~ million. However, if both appraisals exceed $5 ~~$1~~ million and differ significantly, a third appraisal may be obtained. If a parcel is estimated to be worth $100,000 or less and the director of the Division of State Lands finds that the cost of an outside appraisal is not justified, a comparable sales analysis, an appraisal prepared by the division, or other reasonably prudent procedures may be used by the division to estimate the value of the parcel, provided the public's interest is reasonably protected. The state is not required to appraise the value of lands and appurtenances that are being donated to the state. Property value must be based upon the reasonable market value of the property considering those uses that are legally permissible, physically possible, financially feasible, and maximally productive.

Notwithstanding this subsection, on behalf of the board of trustees and before the appraisal of parcels approved for purchase under this chapter or chapter 259, the Secretary of Environmental Protection or the director of the Division of State Lands may enter into option contracts to buy such parcels. Any such option contract shall state that the final purchase price is subject to approval by the board of trustees or, if applicable, the Secretary of Environmental Protection, and that the final purchase price may not exceed the maximum offer allowed by law. Any such option contract presented to the board of trustees for final purchase price approval shall explicitly state that payment of the final purchase price is subject to an appropriation from the Legislature. The consideration for such an option may not exceed $1,000 or 0.01 percent of the estimate

by the department of the value of the parcel, whichever amount is greater.

Section 4. Subsections (2) and (7), paragraph (b) of subsection (8), and paragraph (d) of subsection (9) of section 259.032, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

259.032 Conservation and recreation lands.—

(2) The Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, may expend moneys appropriated by the Legislature to acquire the fee or any lesser interest in lands for any of the following public purposes:

(a) To conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area.~~:~~

(b) To conserve and protect lands within designated areas of critical state concern, if the proposed acquisition relates to the natural resource protection purposes of the designation.~~:~~

(c) To conserve and protect native species habitat or endangered or threatened species, emphasizing long-term protection for endangered or threatened species designated G-1 or G-2 by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and especially those areas that are special locations for breeding and reproduction.~~:~~

(d) To conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, if the protection and conservation of such lands is necessary to enhance or protect significant surface water, groundwater, coastal, recreational, timber, or fish or wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be

accomplished through local and state regulatory programs.~~;~~

(e) To promote water resource development that benefits natural systems and citizens of the state.~~;~~

(f) To facilitate the restoration and subsequent health and vitality of the Florida Everglades.~~;~~

(g) To provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural resource-based recreation and other outdoor recreation on any part of any site compatible with conservation purposes.~~;~~

(h) To preserve significant archaeological or historic sites.~~;~~

(i) To conserve urban open spaces suitable for greenways or outdoor recreation which are compatible with conservation purposes.~~; or~~

(j) To preserve agricultural lands under threat of conversion to development through less-than-fee acquisitions.

(k) To complete critical linkages that will help preserve and protect this state's green infrastructure and vital habitat for wide-ranging wildlife, such as the Florida panther, within the Florida wildlife corridor.

(7)(a) All lands managed under this chapter and s. 253.034 must ~~shall~~ be:

1.~~(a)~~ Managed in a manner that will provide the greatest combination of benefits to the public and to the resources.

2.~~(b)~~ Managed for public outdoor recreation which is compatible with the conservation and protection of public lands. Such management may include, but not be limited to, the following public recreational uses: fishing, hunting, camping, bicycling, hiking, nature study, swimming, boating, canoeing, horseback riding, diving, model hobbyist activities, birding,

sailing, jogging, and other related outdoor activities.

(b) ~~(c)~~ Concurrent with its adoption of the annual list of acquisition projects pursuant to s. 259.035, the board shall adopt a management prospectus for each project. The management prospectus shall delineate:

1. The management goals for the property;

2. The conditions that will affect the intensity of management;

3. An estimate of the revenue-generating potential of the property, if appropriate;

4. A timetable for implementing the various stages of management and for providing access to the public, if applicable;

5. A description of potential multiple-use activities as described in this section and s. 253.034;

6. Provisions for protecting existing infrastructure and for ensuring the security of the project upon acquisition;

7. The anticipated costs of management and projected sources of revenue, including legislative appropriations, to fund management needs; and

8. Recommendations as to how many employees will be needed to manage the property, and recommendations as to whether local governments, volunteer groups, the former landowner, or other interested parties can be involved in the management.

(c) ~~(d)~~ Concurrent with the approval of the acquisition contract pursuant to s. 253.025(4) ~~s. 253.025(4)(c)~~ for any interest in lands except those lands acquired pursuant to s. 259.1052, the board shall designate an agency or agencies to manage such lands. The board shall evaluate and amend, as

appropriate, the management policy statement for the project as provided by s. 259.035 to ensure that the policy statement is compatible with conservation, recreation, or both. For any fee simple acquisition of a parcel which is or will be leased back for agricultural purposes, or any acquisition of a less than fee interest in land that is or will be used for agricultural purposes, the board shall first consider having a soil and water conservation district, created pursuant to chapter 582, manage and monitor such interests.

(d) ~~(c)~~ State agencies designated to manage lands acquired under this chapter or with funds deposited into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, except those lands acquired under s. 259.1052, may contract with local governments and soil and water conservation districts to assist in management activities, including the responsibility of being the lead land manager. Such land management contracts may include a provision for the transfer of management funding to the local government or soil and water conservation district from the land acquisition trust fund of the lead land managing agency in an amount adequate for the local government or soil and water conservation district to perform its contractual land management responsibilities and proportionate to its responsibilities, and which otherwise would have been expended by the state agency to manage the property.

(e) ~~(f)~~ Immediately following the acquisition of any interest in conservation and recreation lands, the department, acting on behalf of the board, may issue to the lead managing entity an interim assignment letter to be effective until the execution of a formal lease.

(8)

(b) Individual management plans required by s. 253.034(5), for parcels over 160 acres, shall be developed with input from an advisory group. Members of this advisory group shall include, at a minimum, representatives of the lead land managing agency, comanaging entities, local private property owners, the appropriate soil and water conservation district, a local conservation organization, and a local elected official. If habitat or potentially restorable habitat for imperiled species is located on state lands, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be included on any advisory group required under chapter 253, and the short-term and long-term management goals required under chapter 253 must advance the goals and objectives of imperiled species management without restricting other uses identified in the management plan. The advisory group shall conduct at least one public hearing within the county in which the parcel or project is located. For those parcels or projects that are within more than one county, at least one areawide public hearing shall be acceptable and the lead managing agency shall invite a local elected official from each county. The areawide public hearing shall be held in the county in which the core parcels are located. Notice of such public hearing shall be posted on the parcel or project designated for management, advertised in a paper of general circulation, and announced at a scheduled meeting of the local governing body before the actual public hearing. The management prospectus required pursuant to paragraph (7)(b) ~~(7)(c)~~ shall be available to the public for a period of 30 days before the public hearing.

By July 1 of each year, each governmental agency and each private entity designated to manage lands shall report to the Secretary of Environmental Protection on the progress of funding, staffing, and resource management of every project for which the agency or entity is responsible.

(9)

(d) Up to one-fifth of the funds appropriated for the purposes identified in paragraph (b) shall be reserved by the board for interim management of acquisitions and for associated contractual services, to ensure the conservation and protection of natural resources on project sites and to allow limited public recreational use of lands. Interim management activities may include, but not be limited to, resource assessments, control of invasive, nonnative species, habitat restoration, fencing, law enforcement, controlled burning, and public access consistent with preliminary determinations made pursuant to paragraph (7)(e) ~~(7)(f)~~. The board shall make these interim funds available immediately upon purchase.

Section 5. Section 373.469, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.469 Indian River Lagoon Protection Program.—

(1) FINDINGS AND INTENT.—

(a) The Legislature finds that:

1. The Indian River Lagoon is a critical water resource of this state which provides many economic, natural habitat, and biodiversity functions that benefit the public interest, including fishing, navigation, recreation, and habitat to endangered and threatened species and other flora and fauna.

2. Among other causes, land use changes, onsite sewage

treatment and disposal systems, aging infrastructure, stormwater runoff, agriculture, and residential fertilizer have resulted in excess nutrients entering the Indian River Lagoon and adversely impacting the lagoon's water quality.

3. Improvement to the hydrology, water quality, and associated aquatic habitats within the Indian River Lagoon is essential to the protection of the resource.

4. It is imperative for the state, local governments, and agricultural and environmental communities to commit to restoring and protecting the surface water resources of the Indian River Lagoon, and a holistic approach to address these issues must be developed and implemented immediately.

5. The expeditious implementation of the Banana River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, Central Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, North Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, and Mosquito Lagoon Reasonable Assurance Plan is necessary to improve the quality of water in the Indian River Lagoon ecosystem and to provide a reasonable means of achieving the total maximum daily load requirements and achieving and maintaining compliance with state water quality standards.

6. The implementation of the programs contained in this section will benefit the public health, safety, and welfare and is in the public interest.

(b) The Legislature intends for this state to protect and restore surface water resources and achieve and maintain compliance with water quality standards in the Indian River Lagoon through the phased, comprehensive, and innovative protection program set forth in this section, including long-

term solutions based upon the total maximum daily loads established in accordance with s. 403.067. This program is watershed-based, provides for the consideration of all water quality issues needed to meet the total maximum daily load, and includes research and monitoring, development and implementation of best management practices, refinement of existing regulations, and structural and nonstructural projects, including public works.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Best management practice" means a practice or combination of practices determined by the coordinating agencies, based on research, field-testing, and expert review, to be the most effective and practicable on-location means, including economic and technological considerations, for improving water quality in agricultural and urban discharges. Best management practices for agricultural discharges must reflect a balance between water quality improvements and agricultural productivity.

(b) "Enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal system" means an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system approved by the department as capable of meeting or exceeding a 50 percent total nitrogen reduction before disposal of wastewater in the drainfield, or at least 65 percent total nitrogen reduction combined from onsite sewage tank or tanks and drainfield.

(c) "Total maximum daily load" means the sum of the individual wasteload allocations for point sources and the load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background adopted pursuant to s. 403.067. Before determining individual wasteload

allocations and load allocations, the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody or water segment can assimilate from all sources without exceeding water quality standards must first be calculated.

(3) THE INDIAN RIVER LAGOON PROTECTION PROGRAM.—The Indian River Lagoon Protection Program consists of the Banana River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, Central Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, North Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, and Mosquito Lagoon Reasonable Assurance Plan, and such plans are the components of the Indian River Lagoon Protection Program which achieve phosphorous and nitrogen load reductions for the Indian River Lagoon.

(a) *Evaluation.*—Every 5 years, the department shall evaluate and update the Banana River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, Central Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, and North Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan and identify any further load reductions necessary to achieve compliance with the relevant total maximum daily loads established pursuant to s. 403.067. As provided in s. 403.067(7)(a)6., such plans must include 5-year milestones for implementation and water quality improvement and a water quality monitoring component sufficient to evaluate whether reasonable progress in pollutant load reductions is being achieved over time.

(b) *Water quality standards and total maximum daily loads.*—The department, in coordination with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the St. Johns River Water Management District, South Florida Water Management District, local governments, the Indian River Lagoon National Estuary

Program, and other stakeholders, shall identify and prioritize strategies and projects necessary to achieve water quality standards within the Indian River Lagoon watershed and meet the total maximum daily loads. Projects identified from this evaluation must be incorporated into the Banana River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, Central Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, North Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, and Mosquito Lagoon Reasonable Assurance Plan, as appropriate.

(c) *Indian River Lagoon Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring Program.*—The department, in coordination with the St. Johns River Water Management District, the South Florida Water Management District, and the Indian River Lagoon National Estuary Program, shall implement the Indian River Lagoon Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring Program to establish a comprehensive water quality monitoring network throughout the Indian River Lagoon and fund research pertaining to water quality, ecosystem restoration, and seagrass impacts and restoration. The department shall, in coordination with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, use the results from the program to prioritize projects and to make modifications to the Banana River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, Central Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, North Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, and Mosquito Lagoon Reasonable Assurance Plan, as appropriate.

(d) *Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.*—

1. Beginning on January 1, 2024, unless previously permitted, the installation of new onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems is prohibited within the Banana River Lagoon

Basin Management Action Plan, Central Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, North Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, and Mosquito Lagoon Reasonable Assurance Plan areas where a publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage system is available as defined in s. 381.0065(2)(a). Where central sewerage is not available, only enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems or other wastewater treatment systems that achieve at least 65 percent nitrogen reduction are authorized.

2. By July 1, 2030, any commercial or residential property with an existing onsite sewage treatment and disposal system located within the Banana River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, Central Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, North Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plan, and Mosquito Lagoon Reasonable Assurance Plan areas must connect to central sewer, if available, or upgrade to an enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal system or other wastewater treatment system that achieves at least 65 percent nitrogen reduction.

(4) RELATIONSHIP TO STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.—This section may not be construed to modify any existing state water quality standard or to modify s. 403.067(6) and (7)(a).

(5) PRESERVATION OF AUTHORITY.—This section may not be construed to restrict the authority otherwise granted to agencies pursuant to this chapter and chapter 403, and this section is supplemental to the authority granted to agencies pursuant to this chapter and chapter 403.

(6) RULES.—The department and governing boards of the St. Johns River Water Management District and South Florida Water

Management District may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this section.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 373.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.501 Appropriation of funds to water management districts.—

(1) The department shall transfer ~~may allocate~~ to the water management districts~~, from~~ funds appropriated to the districts through the department in~~,~~ such sums as ~~may be~~ deemed necessary to defray the costs of the administrative, regulatory, and other operational activities of the districts. The governing boards shall submit annual budget requests for such purposes to the department, and the department shall consider such budgets in preparing its budget request for the Legislature. The districts shall annually report to the department on the use of the funds.

Section 7. Present subsections (2) through (8) of section 373.802, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (3) through (9), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:

373.802 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

(2) "Enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal system" means an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system approved by the department as capable of meeting or exceeding a 50 percent total nitrogen reduction before disposal of wastewater in the drainfield, or at least 65 percent total nitrogen reduction combined from onsite sewage tank or tanks and drainfield.

Section 8. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 373.807, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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373.807 Protection of water quality in Outstanding Florida Springs.—By July 1, 2016, the department shall initiate assessment, pursuant to s. 403.067(3), of Outstanding Florida Springs or spring systems for which an impairment determination has not been made under the numeric nutrient standards in effect for spring vents. Assessments must be completed by July 1, 2018.

(2) By July 1, 2017, each local government, as defined in s. 373.802(3) ~~s. 373.802(2)~~, that has not adopted an ordinance pursuant to s. 403.9337, shall develop, enact, and implement an ordinance pursuant to that section. It is the intent of the Legislature that ordinances required to be adopted under this subsection reflect the latest scientific information, advancements, and technological improvements in the industry.

(3) As part of a basin management action plan that includes an Outstanding Florida Spring, the department, relevant local governments, and relevant local public and private wastewater utilities shall develop an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan for a spring if the department determines onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems within a basin management action plan ~~priority focus area~~ contribute at least 20 percent of nonpoint source nitrogen pollution or if the department determines remediation is necessary to achieve the total maximum daily load. The plan must ~~shall~~ identify cost-effective and financially feasible projects necessary to reduce the nutrient impacts from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems and shall be completed and adopted as part of the basin management action plan no later than the first 5-year milestone required by subparagraph (1)(b)8. The department is the lead agency in coordinating the preparation of and the adoption of

the plan. The department shall:

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

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

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

The department may waive matching funding requirements for proposed projects within an area designated as a rural area of opportunity under s. 288.0656.

Section 9. Section 373.811, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.811 Prohibited activities within a basin management action plan ~~priority focus area~~.—The following activities are prohibited within a basin management action plan ~~priority focus area~~ in effect for an Outstanding Florida Spring:

(1) New domestic wastewater disposal facilities, including rapid infiltration basins, with permitted capacities of 100,000 gallons per day or more, except for those facilities that meet an advanced wastewater treatment standard of no more than 3 mg/l total nitrogen, expressed as N, on an annual permitted basis, or a more stringent treatment standard if the department determines the more stringent standard is necessary to attain a total maximum daily load for the Outstanding Florida Spring.

(2) New onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems where connection to a publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage system is available as defined in s. 381.0065(2)(a). On lots of 1 acre or less, if a publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage system is not available, only the installation of enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems or other wastewater treatment systems that achieve at least 65 percent nitrogen reduction is authorized ~~on lots of less than 1 acre, if the addition of the specific systems conflicts with an onsite treatment and disposal system remediation plan incorporated into a basin management action plan in accordance with s. 373.807(3)~~.

(3) New facilities for the disposal of hazardous waste.

(4) The land application of Class A or Class B domestic wastewater biosolids not in accordance with a department approved nutrient management plan establishing the rate at which all biosolids, soil amendments, and sources of nutrients at the land application site can be applied to the land for crop production while minimizing the amount of pollutants and nutrients discharged to groundwater or waters of the state.

(5) New agriculture operations that do not implement best management practices, measures necessary to achieve pollution reduction levels established by the department, or groundwater monitoring plans approved by a water management district or the department.

Section 10. Present paragraphs (f) through (r) of subsection (2) of section 381.0065, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (g) through (s), respectively, a new paragraph (f) is added to that subsection, and paragraph (n) of subsection (4) of that section is amended, to read:

381.0065 Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; regulation.—

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in ss. 381.0065-381.0067, the term:

(f) "Enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal system" means an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system approved by the department as capable of meeting or exceeding a 50 percent total nitrogen reduction before disposal of wastewater in the drainfield, or at least 65 percent total nitrogen reduction combined from onsite sewage tank or tanks and drainfield.

(4) PERMITS; INSTALLATION; 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, 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. A construction permit is valid for 18 months after the date of issuance 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 after the date of issuance. An operating permit must be obtained before 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 after the date of issuance and must be renewed annually. The operating permit for an aerobic treatment unit is valid for 2 years after 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. A fee is not 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 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.

(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

794 determining mean annual flood lines shall be performed by those
795 persons identified in paragraph (2)(l) ~~(2)(k)~~. The department
796 shall accept evaluations submitted by professional engineers and
797 such other persons as meet the expertise established by this
798 section or by rule unless the department has a reasonable
799 scientific basis for questioning the accuracy or completeness of
800 the evaluation.
801 Section 11. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 381.00652,
802 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
803 381.00652 Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems
804 technical advisory committee.—
805 (5) By January 1 of each year, ~~2022,~~ the committee shall
806 submit its recommendations to the Governor, the President of the
807 Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
808 ~~(6) This section expires August 15, 2022.~~
809 Section 12. Subsection (3) is added to section 381.00655,
810 Florida Statutes, to read:
811 381.00655 Connection of existing onsite sewage treatment
812 and disposal systems to central sewerage system; requirements.—
813 (3) Local governmental agencies, as defined in s.
814 403.1835(2), that receive grants or loans from the department to
815 offset the cost of connecting onsite sewage treatment and
816 disposal systems to publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage
817 systems are encouraged to do all of the following while such
818 funds remain available:
819 (a) Identify the owners of onsite sewage treatment and
820 disposal systems within the jurisdiction of the respective local
821 governmental agency who are eligible to apply for the grant or
822 loan funds and notify such owners of the funding availability.

(b) Maintain a publicly available website with information relating to the availability of the grant or loan funds, including the amount of funds available and information on how the owner of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system may apply for such funds.

Section 13. Section 403.031, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

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

(1) "Contaminant" is any substance which is harmful to plant, animal, or human life.

(2) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.

(3) "Effluent limitations" means any restriction established by the department on quantities, rates, or concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, or other constituents which are discharged from sources into waters of the state.

(5) "Enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal system" means an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system approved by the department as capable of meeting or exceeding a 50 percent total nitrogen reduction before disposal of wastewater in the drainfield, or at least 65 percent total nitrogen reduction combined from onsite sewage tank or tanks and drainfield.

(6)~~(4)~~ "Installation" means ~~is~~ any structure, equipment, or facility, or appurtenances thereto, or operation which may emit

air or water contaminants in quantities prohibited by rules of the department.

(7) "Nutrient or nutrient-related standards" means water quality standards and criteria established for total nitrogen and total phosphorous, or their organic or inorganic forms; biological variables, such as chlorophyll-a, biomass, or the structure of the phytoplankton, periphyton, or vascular plant community, that respond to nutrient load or concentration in a predictable and measurable manner; or dissolved oxygen if it is demonstrated for the waterbody that dissolved oxygen conditions result in a biological imbalance and the dissolved oxygen responds to a nutrient load or concentration in a predictable and measurable manner.

(8) "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 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. The term does not include package sewage treatment facilities and other treatment works regulated under chapter 403.

(9) ~~(5)~~ "Person" means the state or any agency or institution thereof, the United States or any agency or institution thereof, or any municipality, political subdivision,

public or private corporation, individual, partnership, association, or other entity and includes any officer or governing or managing body of the state, the United States, any agency, any municipality, political subdivision, or public or private corporation.

(10) ~~(6)~~ "Plant" is any unit operation, complex, area, or multiple of unit operations that produce, process, or cause to be processed any materials, the processing of which can, or may, cause air or water pollution.

(11) ~~(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.

(12) ~~(8)~~ "Pollution prevention" means the steps taken by a potential generator of contamination or pollution to eliminate or reduce the contamination or pollution before it is discharged into the environment. The term includes nonmandatory steps taken to use alternative forms of energy, conserve or reduce the use of energy, substitute nontoxic materials for toxic materials, conserve or reduce the use of toxic materials and raw materials, reformulate products, modify manufacturing or other processes, improve in-plant maintenance and operations, implement environmental planning before expanding a facility, and recycle

toxic or other raw materials.

(14) ~~(9)~~ "Sewerage system" means pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, and force mains and all other structures, devices, appurtenances, and facilities used for collecting or conducting wastes to an ultimate point for treatment or disposal.

(15) ~~(10)~~ "Source" means ~~is~~ any and all points of origin of a contaminant ~~the item defined in subsection (1)~~, whether privately or publicly owned or operated.

(21) ~~(11)~~ "Treatment works" and "disposal systems" mean any plant or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing, or holding wastes.

(22) ~~(12)~~ "Wastes" means sewage, industrial wastes, and all other liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substances which may pollute or tend to pollute any waters of the state.

(23) ~~(13)~~ "Waters" include, but are not limited to, rivers, lakes, streams, springs, impoundments, wetlands, and all other waters or bodies of water, including fresh, brackish, saline, tidal, surface, or underground waters. Waters owned entirely by one person other than the state are included only in regard to possible discharge on other property or water. Underground waters include, but are not limited to, all underground waters passing through pores of rock or soils or flowing through in channels, whether manmade or natural. Solely for purposes of s. 403.0885, waters of the state also include navigable waters or waters of the contiguous zone as used in s. 502 of the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq., as in existence on January 1, 1993, except for those navigable waters seaward of the boundaries of the state set forth in s. 1, Art.

II of the State Constitution. Solely for purposes of this chapter, waters of the state also include the area bounded by the following:

(a) Commence at the intersection of State Road (SRD) 5 (U.S. 1) and the county line dividing Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties, said point also being the mean high-water line of Florida Bay, located in section 4, township 60 south, range 39 east of the Tallahassee Meridian for the point of beginning. From said point of beginning, thence run northwesterly along said SRD 5 to an intersection with the north line of section 18, township 58 south, range 39 east; thence run westerly to a point marking the southeast corner of section 12, township 58 south, range 37 east, said point also lying on the east boundary of the Everglades National Park; thence run north along the east boundary of the aforementioned Everglades National Park to a point marking the northeast corner of section 1, township 58 south, range 37 east; thence run west along said park to a point marking the northwest corner of said section 1; thence run northerly along said park to a point marking the northwest corner of section 24, township 57 south, range 37 east; thence run westerly along the south lines of sections 14, 15, and 16 to the southwest corner of section 16; thence leaving the Everglades National Park boundary run northerly along the west line of section 16 to the northwest corner of section 16; thence east along the northerly line of section 16 to a point at the intersection of the east one-half and west one-half of section 9; thence northerly along the line separating the east one-half and the west one-half of sections 9, 4, 33, and 28; thence run easterly along the north line of section 28 to the northeast

corner of section 28; thence run northerly along the west line of section 22 to the northwest corner of section 22; thence easterly along the north line of section 22 to a point at the intersection of the east one-half and west one-half of section 15; thence run northerly along said line to the point of intersection with the north line of section 15; thence easterly along the north line of section 15 to the northeast corner of section 15; thence run northerly along the west lines of sections 11 and 2 to the northwest corner of section 2; thence run easterly along the north lines of sections 2 and 1 to the northeast corner of section 1, township 56 south, range 37 east; thence run north along the east line of section 36, township 55 south, range 37 east to the northeast corner of section 36; thence run west along the north line of section 36 to the northwest corner of section 36; thence run north along the west line of section 25 to the northwest corner of section 25; thence run west along the north line of section 26 to the northwest corner of section 26; thence run north along the west line of section 23 to the northwest corner of section 23; thence run easterly along the north line of section 23 to the northeast corner of section 23; thence run north along the west line of section 13 to the northwest corner of section 13; thence run east along the north line of section 13 to a point of intersection with the west line of the southeast one-quarter of section 12; thence run north along the west line of the southeast one-quarter of section 12 to the northwest corner of the southeast one-quarter of section 12; thence run east along the north line of the southeast one-quarter of section 12 to the point of intersection with the east line of section 12; thence

run east along the south line of the northwest one-quarter of section 7 to the southeast corner of the northwest one-quarter of section 7; thence run north along the east line of the northwest one-quarter of section 7 to the point of intersection with the north line of section 7; thence run northerly along the west line of the southeast one-quarter of section 6 to the northwest corner of the southeast one-quarter of section 6; thence run east along the north lines of the southeast one-quarter of section 6 and the southwest one-quarter of section 5 to the northeast corner of the southwest one-quarter of section 5; thence run northerly along the east line of the northwest one-quarter of section 5 to the point of intersection with the north line of section 5; thence run northerly along the line dividing the east one-half and the west one-half of Lot 5 to a point intersecting the north line of Lot 5; thence run east along the north line of Lot 5 to the northeast corner of Lot 5, township 54 1/2 south, range 38 east; thence run north along the west line of section 33, township 54 south, range 38 east to a point intersecting the northwest corner of the southwest one-quarter of section 33; thence run easterly along the north line of the southwest one-quarter of section 33 to the northeast corner of the southwest one-quarter of section 33; thence run north along the west line of the northeast one-quarter of section 33 to a point intersecting the north line of section 33; thence run easterly along the north line of section 33 to the northeast corner of section 33; thence run northerly along the west line of section 27 to a point intersecting the northwest corner of the southwest one-quarter of section 27; thence run easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest one-quarter of

section 27; thence run northerly along the west line of the northeast one-quarter of section 27 to a point intersecting the north line of section 27; thence run west along the north line of section 27 to the northwest corner of section 27; thence run north along the west lines of sections 22 and 15 to the northwest corner of section 15; thence run easterly along the north lines of sections 15 and 14 to the point of intersection with the L-31N Levee, said intersection located near the southeast corner of section 11, township 54 south, range 38 east; thence run northerly along Levee L-31N crossing SRD 90 (U.S. 41 Tamiami Trail) to an intersection common to Levees L-31N, L-29, and L-30, said intersection located near the southeast corner of section 2, township 54 south, range 38 east; thence run northeasterly, northerly, and northeasterly along Levee L-30 to a point of intersection with the Miami-Dade/Broward Levee, said intersection located near the northeast corner of section 17, township 52 south, range 39 east; thence run due east to a point of intersection with SRD 27 (Krome Ave.); thence run northeasterly along SRD 27 to an intersection with SRD 25 (U.S. 27), said intersection located in section 3, township 52 south, range 39 east; thence run northerly along said SRD 25, entering into Broward County, to an intersection with SRD 84 at Andytown; thence run southeasterly along the aforementioned SRD 84 to an intersection with the southwesterly prolongation of Levee L-35A, said intersection being located in the northeast one-quarter of section 5, township 50 south, range 40 east; thence run northeasterly along Levee L-35A to an intersection of Levee L-36, said intersection located near the southeast corner of section 12, township 49 south, range 40

east; thence run northerly along Levee L-36, entering into Palm Beach County, to an intersection common to said Levees L-36, L-39, and L-40, said intersection located near the west quarter corner of section 19, township 47 south, range 41 east; thence run northeasterly, easterly, and northerly along Levee L-40, said Levee L-40 being the easterly boundary of the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, to an intersection with SRD 80 (U.S. 441), said intersection located near the southeast corner of section 32, township 43 south, range 40 east; thence run westerly along the aforementioned SRD 80 to a point marking the intersection of said road and the northeasterly prolongation of Levee L-7, said Levee L-7 being the westerly boundary of the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge; thence run southwesterly and southerly along said Levee L-7 to an intersection common to Levees L-7, L-15 (Hillsborough Canal), and L-6; thence run southwesterly along Levee L-6 to an intersection common to Levee L-6, SRD 25 (U.S. 27), and Levee L-5, said intersection being located near the northwest corner of section 27, township 47 south, range 38 east; thence run westerly along the aforementioned Levee L-5 to a point intersecting the east line of range 36 east; thence run northerly along said range line to a point marking the northeast corner of section 1, township 47 south, range 36 east; thence run westerly along the north line of township 47 south, to an intersection with Levee L-23/24 (Miami Canal); thence run northwesterly along the Miami Canal Levee to a point intersecting the north line of section 22, township 46 south, range 35 east; thence run westerly to a point marking the northwest corner of section 21, township 46 south, range 35 east; thence run southerly to the southwest corner of

said section 21; thence run westerly to a point marking the northwest corner of section 30, township 46 south, range 35 east, said point also being on the line dividing Palm Beach and Hendry Counties; from said point, thence run southerly along said county line to a point marking the intersection of Broward, Hendry, and Collier Counties, said point also being the northeast corner of section 1, township 49 south, range 34 east; thence run westerly along the line dividing Hendry and Collier Counties and continuing along the prolongation thereof to a point marking the southwest corner of section 36, township 48 south, range 29 east; thence run southerly to a point marking the southwest corner of section 12, township 49 south, range 29 east; thence run westerly to a point marking the southwest corner of section 10, township 49 south, range 29 east; thence run southerly to a point marking the southwest corner of section 15, township 49 south, range 29 east; thence run westerly to a point marking the northwest corner of section 24, township 49 south, range 28 east, said point lying on the west boundary of the Big Cypress Area of Critical State Concern as described in rule 28-25.001, Florida Administrative Code; thence run southerly along said boundary crossing SRD 84 (Alligator Alley) to a point marking the southwest corner of section 24, township 50 south, range 28 east; thence leaving the aforementioned west boundary of the Big Cypress Area of Critical State Concern run easterly to a point marking the northeast corner of section 25, township 50 south, range 28 east; thence run southerly along the east line of range 28 east to a point lying approximately 0.15 miles south of the northeast corner of section 1, township 52 south, range 28 east; thence run southwesterly 2.4 miles more or

less to an intersection with SRD 90 (U.S. 41 Tamiami Trail), said intersection lying 1.1 miles more or less west of the east line of range 28 east; thence run northwesterly and westerly along SRD 90 to an intersection with the west line of section 10, township 52 south, range 28 east; thence leaving SRD 90 run southerly to a point marking the southwest corner of section 15, township 52 south, range 28 east; thence run westerly crossing the Faka Union Canal 0.6 miles more or less to a point; thence run southerly and parallel to the Faka Union Canal to a point located on the mean high-water line of Faka Union Bay; thence run southeasterly along the mean high-water line of the various bays, rivers, inlets, and streams to the point of beginning.

(b) The area bounded by the line described in paragraph (a) generally includes those waters to be known as waters of the state. The landward extent of these waters shall be determined by the delineation methodology ratified in s. 373.4211. Any waters which are outside the general boundary line described in paragraph (a) but which are contiguous thereto by virtue of the presence of a wetland, watercourse, or other surface water, as determined by the delineation methodology ratified in s. 373.4211, shall be a part of this waterbody ~~water body~~. Any areas within the line described in paragraph (a) which are neither a wetland nor surface water, as determined by the delineation methodology ratified in s. 373.4211, shall be excluded therefrom. If the Florida Environmental Regulation Commission designates the waters within the boundaries an Outstanding Florida Water, waters outside the boundaries may ~~shall~~ not be included as part of such designation unless a hearing is held pursuant to notice in each appropriate county

and the boundaries of such lands are specifically considered and described for such designation.

(16)~~(14)~~ "State water resource implementation rule" means the rule authorized by s. 373.036, which sets forth goals, objectives, and guidance for the development and review of programs, rules, and plans relating to water resources, based on statutory policies and directives. The waters of the state are among its most basic resources. Such waters should be managed to conserve and protect water resources and to realize the full beneficial use of these resources.

(17)~~(15)~~ "Stormwater management program" means the institutional strategy for stormwater management, including urban, agricultural, and other stormwater.

(18)~~(16)~~ "Stormwater management system" means a system ~~which is~~ designed and constructed or implemented to control discharges that ~~which~~ are necessitated by rainfall events, incorporating methods to collect, convey, store, absorb, inhibit, treat, use, or reuse water to prevent or reduce flooding, overdrainage, environmental degradation and water pollution or otherwise affect the quantity and quality of discharges from the system.

(19)~~(17)~~ "Stormwater utility" means the funding of a stormwater management program by assessing the cost of the program to the beneficiaries based on their relative contribution to its need. It is operated as a typical utility which bills services regularly, similar to water and wastewater services.

(24)~~(18)~~ "Watershed" means the land area that ~~which~~ contributes to the flow of water into a receiving body of water.

(13)~~(19)~~ "Regulated air pollutant" means any pollutant regulated under the federal Clean Air Act.

(4)~~(20)~~ "Electrical power plant" means, for purposes of this part of this chapter, any electrical generating facility that uses any process or fuel and that is owned or operated by an electric utility, as defined in s. 403.503(14), and includes any associated facility that directly supports the operation of the electrical power plant.

(20)~~(21)~~ "Total maximum daily load" is defined as the sum of the individual wasteload allocations for point sources and the load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background. Prior to determining individual wasteload allocations and load allocations, the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody ~~water body~~ or water segment can assimilate from all sources without exceeding water quality standards must first be calculated.

Section 14. Paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (7) of section 403.067, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.067 Establishment and implementation of total maximum daily loads.—

(7) DEVELOPMENT OF BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS.—

(a) *Basin management action plans.*—

1. In developing and implementing the total maximum daily load for a waterbody ~~water body~~, the department, or the department in conjunction with a water management district, may develop a basin management action plan that addresses some or all of the watersheds and basins tributary to the waterbody ~~water body~~. Such plan must integrate the appropriate management

strategies available to the state through existing water quality protection programs to achieve the total maximum daily loads and may provide for phased implementation of these management strategies to promote timely, cost-effective actions as provided for in s. 403.151. The plan must establish a schedule implementing the management strategies, establish a basis for evaluating the plan's effectiveness, and identify feasible funding strategies for implementing the plan's management strategies. The management strategies may include regional treatment systems or other public works, when appropriate, and voluntary trading of water quality credits to achieve the needed pollutant load reductions.

2. A basin management action plan must equitably allocate, pursuant to paragraph (6)(b), pollutant reductions to individual basins, as a whole to all basins, or to each identified point source or category of nonpoint sources, as appropriate. For nonpoint sources for which best management practices have been adopted, the initial requirement specified by the plan must be those practices developed pursuant to paragraph (c). When appropriate, the plan may take into account the benefits of pollutant load reduction achieved by point or nonpoint sources that have implemented management strategies to reduce pollutant loads, including best management practices, before the development of the basin management action plan. The plan must also identify the mechanisms that will address potential future increases in pollutant loading.

3. The basin management action planning process is intended to involve the broadest possible range of interested parties, with the objective of encouraging the greatest amount of

cooperation and consensus possible. In developing a basin management action plan, the department shall assure that key stakeholders, including, but not limited to, applicable local governments, water management districts, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, other appropriate state agencies, local soil and water conservation districts, environmental groups, regulated interests, and affected pollution sources, are invited to participate in the process. The department shall hold at least one public meeting in the vicinity of the watershed or basin to discuss and receive comments during the planning process and shall otherwise encourage public participation to the greatest practicable extent. Notice of the public meeting must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which the watershed or basin lies at least 5 days, but not more than 15 days, before the public meeting. A basin management action plan does not supplant or otherwise alter any assessment made under subsection (3) or subsection (4) or any calculation or initial allocation.

4. Each new or revised basin management action plan must ~~shall~~ include all of the following:

a. The appropriate management strategies available through existing water quality protection programs to achieve total maximum daily loads, which may provide for phased implementation to promote timely, cost-effective actions as provided for in s. 403.151.~~;~~

b. A description of best management practices adopted by rule.~~;~~

c. For the applicable 5-year implementation milestone, a

list of projects that will achieve the pollutant load reductions needed to meet the total maximum daily load or the load allocations established pursuant to subsection (6). Each project must include a planning-level cost estimate and an estimated date of completion. ~~A list of projects in priority ranking with a planning-level cost estimate and estimated date of completion for each listed project;~~

d. A list of projects developed pursuant to paragraph (e), if applicable.

e.~~d.~~ The source and amount of financial assistance to be made available by the department, a water management district, or other entity for each listed project, if applicable.~~; and~~

f.~~e.~~ A planning-level estimate of each listed project's expected load reduction, if applicable.

5. The department shall adopt all or any part of a basin management action plan and any amendment to such plan by secretarial order pursuant to chapter 120 to implement this section.

6. The basin management action plan must include 5-year milestones for implementation and water quality improvement, and an associated water quality monitoring component sufficient to evaluate whether reasonable progress in pollutant load reductions is being achieved over time. An assessment of progress toward these milestones shall be conducted every 5 years, and revisions to the plan shall be made as appropriate. Any entity with a specific pollutant load reduction requirement established in a basin management action plan shall identify the projects or strategies that such entity will undertake to meet current 5-year pollution reduction milestones, beginning with

the first 5-year milestone for new basin management action plans, and submit such projects to the department for inclusion in the appropriate basin management action plan. Each project identified must include an estimated amount of nutrient reduction that is reasonably expected to be achieved based on the best scientific information available. Revisions to the basin management action plan shall be made by the department in cooperation with basin stakeholders. Revisions to the management strategies required for nonpoint sources must follow the procedures in subparagraph (c)4. Revised basin management action plans must be adopted pursuant to subparagraph 5.

7. In accordance with procedures adopted by rule under paragraph (9)(c), basin management action plans, and other pollution control programs under local, state, or federal authority as provided in subsection (4), may allow point or nonpoint sources that will achieve greater pollutant reductions than required by an adopted total maximum daily load or wasteload allocation to generate, register, and trade water quality credits for the excess reductions to enable other sources to achieve their allocation; however, the generation of water quality credits does not remove the obligation of a source or activity to meet applicable technology requirements or adopted best management practices. Such plans must allow trading between NPDES permittees, and trading that may or may not involve NPDES permittees, where the generation or use of the credits involve an entity or activity not subject to department water discharge permits whose owner voluntarily elects to obtain department authorization for the generation and sale of credits.

8. The department’s rule relating to the equitable

abatement of pollutants into surface waters does ~~do~~ not apply to waterbodies ~~water bodies~~ or waterbody ~~water body~~ segments for which a basin management plan that takes into account future new or expanded activities or discharges has been adopted under this section.

9. In order to promote resilient wastewater utilities, if the department identifies domestic wastewater treatment facilities or onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems as contributors of at least 20 percent of point source or nonpoint source nutrient pollution or if the department determines remediation is necessary to achieve the total maximum daily load, a basin management action plan for a nutrient total maximum daily load must include the following:

a. A wastewater treatment plan developed by each local government, in cooperation with the department, the water management district, and the public and private domestic wastewater treatment facilities within the jurisdiction of the local government, that addresses domestic wastewater. The wastewater treatment plan must:

(I) Provide for construction, expansion, or upgrades necessary to achieve the total maximum daily load requirements applicable to the domestic wastewater treatment facility.

(II) Include the permitted capacity in average annual gallons per day for the domestic wastewater treatment facility; the average nutrient concentration and the estimated average nutrient load of the domestic wastewater; a projected timeline of the dates by which the construction of any facility improvements will begin and be completed and the date by which operations of the improved facility will begin; the estimated

cost of the improvements; and the identity of responsible parties.

The wastewater treatment plan must be adopted as part of the basin management action plan no later than July 1, 2025. A local government that does not have a domestic wastewater treatment facility in its jurisdiction is not required to develop a wastewater treatment plan unless there is a demonstrated need to establish a domestic wastewater treatment facility within its jurisdiction to improve water quality necessary to achieve a total maximum daily load. A local government is not responsible for a private domestic wastewater facility's compliance with a basin management action plan unless such facility is operated through a public-private partnership to which the local government is a party.

b. An onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan developed by each local government in cooperation with the department, the Department of Health, water management districts, and public and private domestic wastewater treatment facilities.

(I) The onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan must identify cost-effective and financially feasible projects necessary to achieve the nutrient load reductions required for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. To identify cost-effective and financially feasible projects for remediation of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, the local government shall:

(A) Include an inventory of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems based on the best information available;

(B) Identify onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems that would be eliminated through connection to existing or future central domestic wastewater infrastructure in the jurisdiction or domestic wastewater service area of the local government, that would be replaced with or upgraded to enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, or that would remain on conventional onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems;

(C) Estimate the costs of potential onsite sewage treatment and disposal system connections, upgrades, or replacements; and

(D) Identify deadlines and interim milestones for the planning, design, and construction of projects.

(II) The department shall adopt the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan as part of the basin management action plan no later than July 1, 2025, or as required for Outstanding Florida Springs under s. 373.807.

10. The installation of new onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems constructed within a basin management action plan area adopted under this section, a reasonable assurance plan, or a pollution reduction plan is prohibited where connection to a publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage system is available as defined in s. 381.0065(2)(a). On lots of 1 acre or less within a basin management action plan adopted under this section, a reasonable assurance plan, or a pollution reduction plan where a publicly owned or investor-owned sewerage system is not available, the installation of enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems or other wastewater treatment systems that achieve at least 65 percent nitrogen reduction is required.

11.~~10.~~ When identifying wastewater projects in a basin management action plan, the department may not require the higher cost option if it achieves the same nutrient load reduction as a lower cost option. A regulated entity may choose a different cost option if it complies with the pollutant reduction requirements of an adopted total maximum daily load and meets or exceeds the pollution reduction requirement of the original project.

12. Annually, local governments subject to a basin management action plan or located within the basin of a waterbody not attaining nutrient or nutrient-related standards must provide to the department an update on the status of construction of sanitary sewers to serve such areas, in a manner prescribed by the department.

(e) *Cooperative agricultural regional water quality improvement element.*—

1. The department and~~,~~ the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in cooperation with ~~and~~ owners of agricultural operations in the basin, shall develop a cooperative agricultural regional water quality improvement element as part of a basin management action plan where ~~only if~~:

a. ~~Agricultural measures have been adopted by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to subparagraph (c)2. and have been implemented and the water body remains impaired;~~

~~b.~~ Agricultural nonpoint sources contribute to at least 20 percent of nonpoint source nutrient discharges; and

b.~~c.~~ The department determines that additional measures, in combination with state-sponsored regional projects and other

management strategies included in the basin management action plan, are necessary to achieve the total maximum daily load.

2. The element will be implemented through the use of cost-effective and technically and financially practical cooperative regional agricultural nutrient reduction ~~cost-sharing~~ projects and~~. The element~~ must include a list of such projects submitted to the department by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services which, in combination with the best management practices, additional measures, and other management strategies, will achieve the needed pollutant load reductions established for agricultural nonpoint sources ~~cost-effective and technically and financially practical cooperative regional agricultural nutrient reduction projects that can be implemented on private properties on a site-specific, cooperative basis~~. Such cooperative regional agricultural nutrient reduction projects may include, but are not limited to, land acquisition in fee or conservation easements on the lands of willing sellers and site-specific water quality improvement or dispersed water management projects. The list of regional projects included in the cooperative agricultural regional water quality improvement element must include a planning-level cost estimate of each project along with the estimated amount of nutrient reduction that such project will achieve ~~on the lands of project participants~~.

3. To qualify for participation in the cooperative agricultural regional water quality improvement element, the participant must have already implemented and be in compliance with best management practices or other measures adopted by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to

subparagraph (c)2. The element must ~~may~~ be included in the basin management action plan as a part of the next 5-year assessment under subparagraph (a)6.

4. The department or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may submit a legislative budget request to fund projects developed pursuant to this paragraph. In allocating funds for projects funded pursuant to this paragraph, the department shall provide at least 20 percent of its annual appropriation for projects in subbasins with the highest nutrient concentrations within a basin management action plan. Projects submitted pursuant to this paragraph are eligible for funding in accordance with s. 403.0673.

Section 15. Section 403.0673, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.0673 Water quality improvement ~~Wastewater~~ grant program.—A ~~wastewater~~ grant program is established within the Department of Environmental Protection to address wastewater, stormwater, and agricultural sources of nutrient loading to surface water or groundwater.

(1) The purpose of the grant program is to fund projects that will improve the quality of waters that:

(a) Are not attaining nutrient or nutrient-related standards;

(b) Have an established total maximum daily load; or

(c) Are located ~~Subject to the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, the department may provide grants for the following projects~~ within a basin management action plan area, a reasonable assurance plan area ~~an alternative restoration plan~~ adopted by final order, an accepted alternative restoration plan

area, or a rural area of opportunity under s. 288.0656.

(2) The department may provide grants for all of the following types of projects that reduce the amount of nutrients entering a waterbody identified in subsection (1):

(a) Connecting onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to central sewer facilities.

(b) Upgrading domestic wastewater treatment facilities to advanced waste treatment or greater.

(c) Repairing, upgrading, expanding, or constructing stormwater treatment facilities that result in improvements to surface water or groundwater quality.

(d) Repairing, upgrading, expanding, or constructing domestic wastewater treatment facilities that result in improvements to surface water or groundwater quality, including domestic wastewater reuse and collection systems.

(e) Projects identified pursuant to s. 403.067(7)(a) or (7)(e).

(f) Projects identified in a wastewater treatment plan or an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan developed pursuant to s. 403.067(7)(a)9.a. and b.

(g) Projects listed in a city or county capital improvement element pursuant to s. 163.3177(3)(a)4.b.

(h) Retrofitting onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to upgrade such systems to enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems where central sewerage is unavailable ~~which will individually or collectively reduce excess nutrient pollution:~~

~~(a) Projects to retrofit onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to upgrade such systems to enhanced nutrient-~~

~~reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.~~

~~(b) Projects to construct, upgrade, or expand facilities to provide advanced waste treatment, as defined in s. 403.086(4).~~

~~(c) Projects to connect onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to central sewer facilities~~.

(3)~~(2)~~ ~~In allocating such funds, priority must be given to projects that subsidize the connection of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to wastewater treatment facilities. First priority must be given to subsidize the connection of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to existing infrastructure. Second priority must be given to any expansion of a collection or transmission system that promotes efficiency by planning the installation of wastewater transmission facilities to be constructed concurrently with other construction projects occurring within or along a transportation facility right-of-way. Third priority must be given to all other connections of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to wastewater treatment facilities.~~ The department shall consider and prioritize those projects that:

(a) Have the maximum estimated reduction in nutrient load per project;

(b) Demonstrate project readiness;

(c) Are cost-effective;

(d) Have a cost share identified by the applicant, except for rural areas of opportunity;

(e) Have previous state commitment and involvement in the project, considering previously funded phases, the total amount of previous state funding, and previous partial appropriations for the proposed project; or

(f) Are in a ~~the cost-effectiveness of the project; the overall environmental benefit of a project; the~~ location where reductions are needed most to attain the water quality standards of a waterbody not attaining nutrient or nutrient-related standards.

Any project that does not result in reducing nutrient loading to a waterbody identified in subsection (1) is not eligible for funding under this section ~~of a project; the availability of local matching funds; and projected water savings or quantity improvements associated with a project~~.

~~(3) Each grant for a project described in subsection (1) must require a minimum of a 50-percent local match of funds. However, the department may, at its discretion, waive, in whole or in part, this consideration of the local contribution for proposed projects within an area designated as a rural area of opportunity under s. 288.0656.~~

(4) The department shall coordinate annually with each water management district~~, as necessary,~~ to identify potential projects ~~grant recipients~~ in each district.

(5) The department shall coordinate with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, local governments, and stakeholders to identify the most effective and beneficial water quality improvement projects.

(6) Beginning January 15, 2024 ~~1, 2021~~, and each January 15 ~~1~~ thereafter, the department shall submit a report regarding the projects funded pursuant to this section to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report must include a list of those

projects receiving funding and the following information for each project:

(a) A description of the project;

(b) The cost of the project;

(c) The estimated nutrient load reduction of the project;

(d) The location of the project;

(e) The waterbody or waterbodies where the project will reduce nutrients; and

(f) The total cost share being provided for the project.

========== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 2 - 61

and insert:

An act relating to environmental protection; creating s. 120.5436, F.S.; providing legislative intent; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection and water management districts to conduct a holistic review of certain permitting processes and programs; requiring the department to consult with the Department of Transportation in conducting its review; providing the scope and purpose of the review; providing the factors the department and water management districts must consider when conducting the review; requiring the department and water management districts to submit a specified report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; revising the required components of a local government comprehensive plan capital

improvements element and general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge element; making technical changes; requiring the update of comprehensive plans by a specified date; providing applicability; amending s. 253.025, F.S.; revising the real property purchase agreements that must be submitted to and approved by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund; increasing the estimated threshold that a parcel to be acquired must meet before additional appraisals are required; providing requirements for the assessment of property values; amending s. 259.032, F.S.; authorizing the board to acquire interests in lands that complete certain linkages within the Florida wildlife corridor; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; making technical changes; creating s. 373.469, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; providing the components of the Indian River Lagoon Protection Program; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to evaluate and update the basin management action plans within the program at specified intervals; requiring the department, in coordination with specified entities, to identify and prioritize strategies and projects to achieve certain water quality standards and total maximum daily loads; requiring the department, in coordination with specified entities, to implement the Indian River Lagoon Watershed Research and Water Quality Monitoring

Program for specified purposes; prohibiting the installation of new onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems beginning on a specified date under certain circumstances; requiring that commercial or residential properties with existing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems be connected to central sewer or be upgraded to a certain system by a specified date; providing construction; authorizing the department and the governing boards of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the South Florida Water Management District to adopt rules; amending s. 373.501, F.S.; requiring, rather than authorizing, the department to transfer appropriated funds to the water management districts for specified purposes; requiring the districts to annually report to the department on the use of such funds; amending s. 373.802, F.S.; defining the term "enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal system"; amending s. 373.807, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; revising requirements for onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plans for springs; amending s. 373.811, F.S.; prohibiting new onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems within basin management action plans in effect for Outstanding Florida Springs under certain circumstances; authorizing the installation of enhanced or alternative systems for certain lots; amending s. 381.0065, F.S.; defining the term "enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment

and disposal system”; amending s. 381.00652, F.S.; requiring the onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems technical advisory committee to submit annual recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature; removing the scheduled expiration of the committee; amending s. 381.00655, F.S.;