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An act relating to water protection; amending s. 403.8532, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Environmental Protection to make loans to certain public water systems; authorizing use of certain federal Safe Drinking Water Act funds for specified purposes; providing loan criteria, requirements, and limitations; providing for department rules; requiring an annual report; providing for audits; providing for loan service fees; providing for disposition of funds; providing for default; providing penalties for delinquent payments or noncompliance with loan terms and conditions; amending s. 403.860, F.S.; authorizing administrative penalties for failure of a public water system to comply with the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act; providing for rules and procedures; creating s. 403.8615, F.S.; requiring certain new water systems to demonstrate specified technical, managerial, and financial capabilities; creating s. 403.865, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent relating to operation of water and wastewater treatment facilities by qualified personnel; creating s. 403.866, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 403.867, F.S.; requiring such operators to be licensed by the department; creating s. 403.868, F.S.; authorizing a utility to have more stringent requirements; creating s. 403.869, F.S.;

1 authorizing department rules; creating s. 2 403.87, F.S.; authorizing appointment of a 3 technical advisory council for water and 4 domestic wastewater operator certification; creating s. 403.871, F.S.; providing for 5 6 application and examination, reexamination, 7 licensure, renewal, and recordmaking and 8 recordkeeping fees; providing for disposition 9 thereof; creating s. 403.872, F.S.; specifying requirements for licensure; creating s. 10 403.873, F.S.; providing for biennial license 11 12 renewal; creating s. 403.874, F.S.; providing for inactive status and reactivation of 13 inactive licenses; creating s. 403.875, F.S.; 14 15 specifying prohibited acts; providing a penalty; creating s. 403.876, F.S.; requiring 16 17 the department to establish grounds for disciplinary actions; providing for an 18 19 administrative fine; providing for transfer of 20 powers and duties relating to regulation of 21 operators of water treatment plants and 22 domestic wastewater treatment plants from the Department of Business and Professional 23 Regulation to the Department of Environmental 24 25 Protection; providing for continuation of 26 certain rules; providing a grandfather provision for operators certified prior to the 27 28 transfer; amending s. 403.087, F.S.; increasing 29 the maximum term for issuance of permits for 30 stationary water pollution sources; specifying conditions for renewing operation permits for 31

1 domestic wastewater treatment facilities for an 2 extended term at the same fee; requiring the 3 department to keep certain records; amending s. 4 403.0871, F.S.; correcting cross references; 5 amending s. 403.0872; clarifying air pollution 6 fee deadline; repealing ss. 468.540, 468.541, 7 468.542, 468.543, 468.544, 468.545, 468.546, 468.547, 468.548, 468.549, 468.550, 468.551, 8 9 and 468.552, F.S., relating to water and wastewater treatment plant operator 10 certification by the Department of Business and 11 12 Professional Regulation; providing an appropriation; amending s. 367.022, F.S.; 13 14 providing regulatory exemptions for nonpotable 15 irrigation water, under certain circumstances; 16 deregulating bulk supplies of water for sale or 17 resale; amending s. 193.625, F.S.; allowing 18 high-water recharge assessments when lands will 19 be used primarily for bona fide high-water 20 recharge purposes for a period of at least 5 21 years; amending s. 403.1835, F.S.; expanding 22 the sewage treatment facilities revolving loan 23 program to provide loans to local governmental agencies for construction of stormwater 24 25 management systems; defining "stormwater 26 management system"; providing additional responsibilities of local governments under the 27 28 program; providing priority for certain 29 stormwater management system projects; 30 providing for funding; providing an effective 31 date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 2 3 Section 1. Section 403.8532, Florida Statutes, is 4 amended to read: 5 403.8532 Drinking water state revolving loan fund; 6 use; rules.--7 (1) The purpose of this section is to assist in 8 implementing the legislative declarations of public policy 9 contained in ss. 403.021 and 403.851 by establishing infrastructure financing, technical assistance, and source 10 water protection programs to assist public drinking water 11 12 systems in achieving and maintaining compliance with the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act and the federal Safe Drinking 13 14 Water Act, as amended, and to conserve and protect the quality 15 of waters of the state. (2) For purposes of this section, the term: 16 17 (a) "Financially disadvantaged community" means the service area of a project to be served by a public water 18 19 system that meets criteria established by department rule and 20 in accordance with federal guidance. 21 (b) "Local governmental agency" means any municipality, county, district, or authority, or any agency 22 23 thereof, or a combination of two or more of the foregoing 24 acting jointly in connection with a project, having 25 jurisdiction over a public water system. (c) "Public water system" means all facilities, 26 including land, necessary for the treatment and distribution 27 28 of water for human consumption and includes public water systems as defined in s. $\underline{403.852}$ and as otherwise defined in 29

the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended. Such systems

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may be publicly owned, privately owned, investor-owned, or cooperatively held.

- (d) "Small public water system" means a public water system which regularly serves fewer than 10,000 people.
- The department is authorized to make loans to 5 (3) 6 community water systems, nonprofit noncommunity water systems, 7 and nonprofit nontransient noncommunity water systems to assist them in planning, designing, and constructing public 8 9 water systems, unless such public water systems are for-profit privately owned or investor-owned systems that regularly serve 10 1,500 service connections or more within a single certified or 11 12 franchised area. However, a for-profit privately owned or investor-owned public water system that regularly serves 1,500 13 14 service connections or more within a single certified or franchised area may qualify for a loan only if the proposed 15 project will result in the consolidation of two or more public 16 17 water systems. The department is authorized to provide loan guarantees, to purchase loan insurance, and to refinance local 18 19 debt through the issue of new loans for projects approved by 20 the department. Public water systems are authorized to borrow 21 funds made available pursuant to this section and may pledge any revenues or other adequate security available to them to 22 23 repay any funds borrowed. The department shall administer loans so that amounts credited to the Drinking Water Revolving 24 Loan Trust Fund in any fiscal year are reserved for the 25 26 following purposes:

 - (b) Up to 15 percent to qualifying financially disadvantaged communities.

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amended.

1	(a) Haveren if an inquifficient number of the projects
1	(c) However, if an insufficient number of the projects
2	for which funds are reserved under this paragraph have been
3	submitted to the department at the time the funding priority
4	list authorized under this section is adopted, the reservation
5	of these funds shall no longer apply. The department may
6	award the unreserved funds as otherwise provided in this
7	section.
8	(4) The department is authorized, subject to
9	legislative appropriation authority and authorization of
10	positions, to use funds from the annual capitalization grant
11	for activities authorized under the federal Safe Drinking
12	Water Act, as amended, such as:
13	(a) Program administration.
14	(b) Technical assistance.
15	(c) Source water protection program development and
16	implementation, including wellhead and aquifer protection
17	programs, programs to alleviate water quality and water supply
18	problems associated with saltwater intrusion, programs to
19	identify, monitor and assess source waters, and contaminant
20	source inventories.
21	(d) Capacity development and financial assessment
22	program development and administration.
23	(e) The costs of establishing and administering an
24	operator certification program for drinking water treatment
25	plant operators, to the extent such costs cannot be paid for
26	from fees.
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This subsection does not limit the department's ability to apply for and receive other funds made available for specific

purposes under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as

(5) The term of loans made pursuant to this section shall not exceed 30 years. The interest rate on such loans shall be no greater than that paid on the last bonds sold pursuant to s. 14, Art. VII of the State Constitution.

(6)(a) The department may provide financial assistance to financially disadvantaged communities for the purpose of

planning, designing, and constructing public water systems.

- Such assistance may include the forgiveness of loan principal.

 (b) The department shall establish by rule the criteria for determining whether a public water system serves a financially disadvantaged community. Such criteria shall be based on the median household income of the service population
- (7) To the extent not allowed by federal law, the department shall not provide financial assistance for projects primarily intended to serve future growth.

or other reliably documented measures of disadvantaged status.

- in an equitable, prudent, and cost-effective manner, the total amount of money loaned to any public water system during a fiscal year shall be no more than 25 percent of the total funds available for making loans during that year. The minimum amount of a loan shall be \$75,000.
- (9) The department is authorized to make rules

 necessary to carry out the purposes of this section and the

 federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended. Such rules shall:
- (a) Set forth a priority system for loans based on public health considerations, compliance with state and federal requirements relating to public drinking water systems, and affordability. The priority system shall give special consideration to the following:

1	1. Projects that provide for the development of
2	alternative drinking water supply projects and management
3	techniques in areas where existing source waters are limited
4	or threatened by saltwater intrusion, excessive drawdowns,
5	contamination, or other problems;
6	2. Projects that provide for a dependable, sustainable
7	supply of drinking water and that are not otherwise
8	financially feasible; and
9	3. Projects that contribute to the sustainability of
10	regional water sources.
11	(b) Establish the requirements for the award and
12	repayment of financial assistance.
13	(c) Require adequate security to ensure that each loan
14	recipient can meet its loan repayment requirements.
15	(d) Require each project receiving financial
16	assistance to be cost-effective, environmentally sound,
17	implementable, and self-supporting.
18	(e) Implement other provisions of the federal Safe
19	Drinking Water Act, as amended.
20	(10) The department shall prepare a report at the end
21	of each fiscal year, detailing the financial assistance
22	<pre>provided under this section, service fees collected, interest</pre>
23	earned, and loans outstanding.
24	(11) Prior to approval of a loan, the local government
25	or public water system shall, at a minimum:
26	(a) Provide a repayment schedule.
27	(b) Submit evidence of the permittability or
28	implementability of the project proposed for financial
29	assistance.
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- (c) Submit plans and specifications, biddable contract documents, or other documentation of appropriate procurement of goods and services.
- (d) Provide assurance that records will be kept using accepted government accounting standards and that the department and the Auditor General, or their agents will have access to all records pertaining to the loan.
- (e) Provide assurance that the public water system will be properly operated and maintained in order to achieve or maintain compliance with the requirements of the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended.
- (12) The department may conduct an audit of the loan project upon completion, or may require that a separate project audit, prepared by an independent certified public accountant, be submitted.
- (13) The department may require reasonable service fees on loans made to public water systems to ensure that the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Trust Fund will be operated in perpetuity and to implement the purposes authorized under this section. Service fees shall not be less than 2 percent nor greater than 4 percent of the loan amount exclusive of the service fee. Service fee revenues shall be deposited into the department's Grants and Donations Trust Fund. The fee revenues, and interest earnings thereon, shall be used exclusively to carry out the purposes of this section.
- (14) All moneys available for financial assistance under this section shall be deposited in the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Trust Fund exclusively to carry out the

purposes of this section. Any funds therein which are not 2 needed on an immediate basis for financial assistance shall be 3 invested pursuant to s. 215.49. State revolving fund 4 capitalization grants awarded by the Federal Government, state 5 matching funds, and investment earnings thereon shall be 6 deposited into the fund. The principal and interest of all 7 loans repaid and investment earnings thereon shall be 8 deposited into the fund. 9 (15)(a) If a local governmental agency defaults under the terms of its loan agreement, the department shall so 10 certify to the Comptroller, who shall forward the amount 11 12 delinquent to the department from any unobligated funds due to the local governmental agency under any revenue-sharing or 13 14 tax-sharing fund established by the state, except as otherwise 15 provided by the State Constitution. Certification of delinquency shall not limit the department from pursuing other 16 17 remedies available for default on a loan, including accelerating loan repayments, eliminating all or part of the 18 interest rate subsidy on the loan, and court appointment of a 19 20 receiver to manage the public water system. 21 (b) If a public water system owned by a person other than a local governmental agency defaults under the terms of 22 23 its loan agreement, the department may take all actions available under law to remedy the default. 24 25 (c) The department may impose a penalty for delinquent 26 loan payments in the amount of 6 percent of the amount due, in addition to charging the cost to handle and process the debt. 27 Penalty interest shall accrue on any amount due and payable 28 29 beginning on the 30th day following the date upon which payment is due. 30

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(16) The department is authorized to terminate or rescind a financial assistance agreement when the recipient fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the agreement.

- (1) If federal funds become available for a drinking water state revolving loan fund, the Department of Environmental Protection may use the funds to make grants and loans to the owners of public water systems, as defined in s. 403.852(2), and as otherwise authorized by the law making the funds available. The department may adopt rules necessary to satisfy requirements to receive these federal funds and to carry out the provisions of this subsection. The rules shall include, but not be limited to, a priority system based on public health considerations, system type, and population served; requirements for proper system operation and maintenance; and, where applicable, consideration of ability to repay loans.
- (2) The department shall, by January 1, 1995, report to the Legislature the status of any drinking water state revolving fund program authorized by federal law and shall include in the report recommendations as to appropriate and necessary statutory changes to govern its implementation.

Section 2. Intended Use Plan. --

- (1) The Florida Legislature recognizes that over 80 percent of the state's population lives in coastal areas and is dependent on groundwater sources for drinking water supplies. Further, the Legislature recognizes that saltwater intrusion is an increased threat to healthful and safe drinking water supplies.
- The Intended Use Plan required of the department (2) under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, shall

1	provide, in general, to the maximum extent practicable, that
2	priority for the use of funds be given to projects that:
3	(a) Address the most serious risk to human health,
4	especially projects that would develop alternative water
5	supply in areas with saltwater intrusion problems;
6	(b) Are necessary to ensure compliance with the
7	requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as
8	amended, including requirements for filtration; and
9	(c) Assist systems most in need on a per-household
10	basis according to affordability criteria established by the
11	Department of Environmental Protection by rule.
12	Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 403.860, Florida
13	Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (7), and a new
14	subsection (6) is added to said section to read:
15	403.860 Penalties and remedies
16	(6) The department is authorized to assess
17	administrative penalties for failure to comply with the
18	requirements of the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act.
19	(a)1. Prior to the assessment of an administrative
20	penalty, the department shall provide the public water system
21	a reasonable amount of time to complete the corrective action
22	necessary to bring the system back into compliance.
23	(b)1. At the time of assessment of the administrative
24	penalty, the department shall give the public water system
25	notice setting forth the amount assessed, the specific
26	provision of law, rule, or order alleged to be violated, the
27	facts alleged to constitute the violation, the corrective
28	action needed to bring the party into compliance, and the
29	rights available under chapter 120 to challenge the
30	assessment. The assessment shall be final and effective,
31	unless an administrative hearing is requested within 20 days

after receipt of the written notice, and shall be enforceable pursuant to s. 120.69.

- 2. The department shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this subsection. The rules shall establish specific procedures for implementing the penalties and shall identify assessment amounts. The rules shall authorize the application of adjustment factors for the purpose of increasing or decreasing the total amount assessed subsequent to initial assessment. Such factors may include the lack or degree of good faith to comply with the requirements, the lack or degree of willfulness or negligence on the part of the owner, the compliance history of the public water system, the economic benefit derived by the failure to comply with the requirements, and the ability to pay.
- (c) The amount of the penalties assessed shall be as follows:
- 1. In the case of a public water system serving a population of more than 10,000, the penalty shall be not less than \$1,000 per day per violation.
- 2. In the case of any other public water system, the penalty shall be adequate to ensure compliance.

However, the total amount of the penalty assessed on any public water system may not exceed \$10,000 per violation.

Section 4. Section 403.8615, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.8615 Determination of capability and capacity development.--

(1) The department shall require all new community water systems and new nontransient, noncommunity water systems seeking to commence operations after October 1, 1999, to

demonstrate the technical, managerial, and financial capabilities to comply with national primary drinking water regulations as required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended. The department shall establish by rule, consistent with any federal guidance on capacity development, the criteria for determining technical, managerial, and financial capabilities. At a minimum, such water systems must:

- (a) Employ or contract for the services of a certified operator, unless the department has waived this requirement pursuant to s. 403.854(5).
- (b) Demonstrate the capabilities to conduct required monitoring and reporting programs and maintain appropriate records of such monitoring.
- (c) Demonstrate financial soundness through the posting of a bond, creation of a reserve, documentation of an unreserved revenue source, or other appropriate means established by department rule.
- (2) If the department determines that such a water system can not demonstrate technical, managerial, or financial capability, a permit may not be issued for that system pursuant to s. 403.861(7) until the water system has been determined to have the required capabilities.

Section 5. Section 403.865, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.865 Purpose.--The Legislature finds that the threat to the public health and the environment from the operation of water and wastewater treatment plants mandates that qualified personnel operate these facilities. It is the legislative intent that any person who performs the duties of an operator and who falls below minimum competency or who

otherwise presents a danger to the public be prohibited from operating a plant or system in this state.

Section 6. Section 403.866, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{403.866}$ Definitions.--As used in ss. 403.865--403.876, the term:

- (1) "Domestic wastewater collection 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.
- (2) "Domestic wastewater treatment plant" means any plant or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing, or holding domestic wastes.
- who is in onsite charge of the actual operation, supervision, and maintenance of a water treatment plant or domestic wastewater treatment plant and includes the person in onsite charge of a shift or period of operation during any part of the day.
- $\underline{\text{(4)} \quad \texttt{"Public water system" has the same meaning as it}}\\ \underline{\text{has in s. 403.852.}}$
- of a public water system used in conveying water for human consumption from the water plant to the consumer's property, including pipelines, conduits, pumping stations, and all other structures, devices, appurtenances, and facilities used specifically for such purpose.
- (6) "Water treatment plant" means those components of a public water system used in collection, treatment, and storage of water for human consumption, whether or not such

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components are under the control of the operator of such
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    system.
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           Section 7. Section 403.867, Florida Statutes, is
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    created to read:
           403.867 License required. -- A person may not perform
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    the duties of an operator of a water treatment plant or a
 7
    domestic wastewater treatment plant unless he or she holds a
    current operator's license issued by the department.
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           Section 8. Section 403.868, Florida Statutes, is
    created to read:
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           403.868 Requirements by a utility.--A utility may have
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    more stringent requirements than set by law, including
    certification requirements for water distribution systems and
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    domestic wastewater collection systems operations, except that
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    a utility may not require a licensed contractor, as defined in
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    s. 489.105(3) to have any additional license for work in water
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    distribution systems or domestic wastewater collection
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    systems.
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           Section 9. Section 403.869, Florida Statutes, is
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    created to read:
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           403.869 Authority to adopt rules. -- The department may
    adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of ss.
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    403.865-403.876.
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           Section 10. Section 403.87, Florida Statutes, is
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    created to read:
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           403.87 Technical advisory council for water and
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    domestic wastewater operator certification .-- Within 90 days of
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    the effective date of this act, the secretary of the
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    department shall appoint a technical advisory council as
    necessary for the purposes of ss. 403.865-403.876. The
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    technical advisory council shall meet upon the request of the
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chair, upon request of a majority of its members, or upon 1 request of the secretary. Members shall provide for their own 2 3 expenses. The council shall consist of not less than five persons who, collectively, are expert in domestic wastewater 4 and drinking water treatment, facilities operation, public 5 6 health and environmental protection, including at least one 7 licensed wastewater treatment plant operator and one licensed water treatment plant operator. 8 9 Section 11. Section 403.871, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 10 403.871 Fees.--The department shall, by rule, 11 12 establish fees to be paid for application and examination, reexamination, licensing and renewal, renewal of an inactive 13 14 license, reactivation of an inactive license, recordmaking, and recordkeeping. The department shall establish fees 15 adequate to administer and implement ss. 403.865-403.876. 16 17 (1) The application fee may not exceed \$100 and is not 18 refundable. 19 (2) The renewal fee may not exceed \$100 and is not 20 refundable. 21 (3) All fees collected under this section must be deposited into the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund. The 22 23 fees shall be used exclusively to implement the provisions of 24 ss. 403.865-403.876. 25 Section 12. Section 403.872, Florida Statutes, is 26 created to read: 403.872 Requirements for licensure. --27 (1) Any person desiring to be licensed as a water 28 29 treatment plant operator or a domestic wastewater treatment plant operator must apply to the department to take the 30

licensure examination.

1	(2) The department shall examine the qualifications of
2	any applicant who meets the criteria established by the
3	department for licensure, submits a completed application, and
4	remits the required fee.
5	(3) The department shall license as an operator any
6	applicant who has passed the examination under this section.
7	(4) The department shall establish, by rule, the
8	criteria for licensure, including, but not limited to, a
9	requirement of a high school diploma or its equivalent, a
10	training course approved by the department, and onsite
11	operational experience.
12	(5) The department may also include a requirement that
13	an operator must not be the subject of a disciplinary or
14	enforcement action in another state at the time of application
15	for licensure in this state.
16	Section 13. Section 403.873, Florida Statutes, is
17	created to read:
18	403.873 Renewal of license
19	(1) The department shall renew a license upon receipt
20	of the renewal application and fee and in accordance with the
21	other provisions of ss. 403.865-403.876.
22	(2) The department shall adopt rules establishing a
23	procedure for the biennial renewal of licenses.
24	Section 14. Section 403.874, Florida Statutes, is
25	created to read:
26	403.874 Inactive status
27	(1) The department shall reactivate an inactive
28	license upon receipt of the reactivation application and fee.
29	(2) The department shall adopt rules relating to
30	licenses that have become inactive and for the reactivation of
31	inactive licenses.

1	Section 15. Section 403.875, Florida Statutes, is
2	created to read:
3	403.875 Prohibitions; penalties
4	(1) A person may not:
5	(a) Perform the duties of an operator of a water
6	treatment plant or domestic wastewater treatment plant unless
7	he or she is licensed under ss. 403.865-403.876.
8	(b) Use the name or title "water treatment plant
9	operator" or "domestic wastewater treatment plant operator" or
10	any other words, letters, abbreviations, or insignia
11	indicating or implying that he or she is an operator, or
12	otherwise holds himself or herself out as an operator, unless
13	the person is the holder of a valid license issued under ss.
14	403.865-403.876.
15	(c) Present as his or her own the license of another.
16	(d) Knowingly give false or forged evidence to the
17	department.
18	(e) Use or attempt to use a license that has been
19	suspended, revoked, or placed on inactive or delinquent
20	status.
21	(f) Employ unlicensed persons to perform the duties of
22	an operator of a water treatment or domestic wastewater
23	treatment plant.
24	(g) Conceal information relative to any violation of
25	ss. 403.865-403.876.
26	(2) Any person who violates any provision of this
27	section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable
28	as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
29	Section 16. Section 403.876, Florida Statutes, is
30	created to read:
31	403.876 Grounds for disciplinary action

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(1) The department shall establish, by rule, the
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   grounds for taking disciplinary action, including suspending
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    or revoking a valid license, placing a licensee on probation,
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    refusing to issue a license, refusing to renew a license, or
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    refusing to reactivate a license, and the imposition of an
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    administrative fine, not to exceed $1,000 per count or
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    offense. The fines collected under this section shall be
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    deposited into the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund.
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          (2) The department shall conduct disciplinary
   proceedings in accordance with chapter 120.
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          (3) The department shall reissue the license of a
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    disciplined operator when that operator has complied with all
    terms and conditions of the department's final order.
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           Section 17. All powers, duties and functions, rules,
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    records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of
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    appropriations, allocations, or other funds of the Department
    of Business and Professional Regulation related to the
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    classification and regulation of operators of water treatment
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    plants and domestic wastewater treatment plants are
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    transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in s. 20.06(2),
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    Florida Statutes, from the Department of Business and
    Professional Regulation to the Department of Environmental
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    Protection. The Department of Business and Professional
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    Regulation shall transfer to the Department of Environmental
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    Protection six positions, along with sufficient supporting
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    budget, as determined by the Department of Environmental
    Protection. The rules of the Department of Business and
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    Professional Regulation that regulate plant operators remain
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    in effect until the Department of Environmental Protection has
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    adopted rules to supersede those of the Department of
    Professional and Business Regulation.
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Section 18. Operators certified by the Department of
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    Professional and Business Regulation as of the effective date
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    of this act shall be deemed to be licensed by the Department
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    of Environmental Protection until the expiration of the term
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    of their certification.
           Section 19. Paragraph (g) is added to subsection (7)
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    of section 163.01, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, to read:
           163.01 Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969.--
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9
           (7)
          (g)1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this
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    section, any separate legal entity created under this section,
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    the membership of which is limited to municipalities and
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    counties of the state, may acquire, own, construct, improve,
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    operate, and manage public facilities relating to a
    governmental function or purpose, including, but not limited
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    to, wastewater facilities, water or alternative water supply
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    facilities, and water reuse facilities, which may serve
    populations within or outside of the members of the entity.
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   Notwithstanding s. 367.171(7), any separate legal entity
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    created under this paragraph is not subject to commission
    jurisdiction and may not provide utility services within the
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    service area of an existing utility system unless it has
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    received the consent of the utility. The entity may finance or
    refinance the acquisition, construction, expansion, and
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    improvement of the public facility through the issuance of its
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    bonds, notes, or other obligations under this section. The
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    entity has all the powers provided by the interlocal agreement
    under which it is created or which are necessary to own,
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    operate, or manage the public facility, including, without
    limitation, the power to establish rates, charges, and fees
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    for products or services provided by it, the power to levy
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special assessments, the power to sell all or a portion of its 2 facility, and the power to contract with a public or private 3 entity to manage and operate its facilities or to provide or 4 receive services or products. Except as may be limited by the interlocal agreement under which the entity is created, all of the privileges, benefits, powers, and terms of s. 125.01, relating to counties, and s. 166.021, relating to municipalities, are fully applicable to the entity. However, neither the entity nor any of its members on behalf of the entity may exercise the power of eminent domain over the 10 facilities or property of any existing water or wastewater 11 12 plant utility system, nor may the entity acquire title to any water or wastewater plant utility facilities or property which 13 14 was acquired by the use of eminent domain after the effective date of this act. Bonds, notes, and other obligations issued 15 by the entity are issued on behalf of the public agencies that 16 17 are members of the entity. 18 2. Any entity created under this section may also 19

issue bond anticipation notes in connection with the authorization, issuance, and sale of bonds. The bonds may be issued as serial bonds or as term bonds or both. Any entity may issue capital appreciation bonds or variable rate bonds. Any bonds, notes, or other obligations must be authorized by resolution of the governing body of the entity and bear the date or dates, mature at the time or times, not exceeding 40 years from their respective dates, bear interest at the rate or rates, be payable at the time or times, be in the denomination, be in the form, carry the registration privileges, be executed in the manner, be payable from the sources and in the medium or payment and at the place, and be subject to the terms of redemption, including redemption prior

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to maturity, as the resolution may provide. If any officer
   whose signature, or a facsimile of whose signature, appears on
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    any bonds, notes, or other obligations ceases to be an officer
    before the delivery of the bonds, notes, or other obligations,
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    the signature or facsimile is valid and sufficient for all
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   purposes as if he or she had remained in office until the
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    delivery. The bonds, notes, or other obligations may be sold
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    at public or private sale for such price as the governing body
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    of the entity shall determine. Pending preparation of the
    definitive bonds, the entity may issue interim certificates,
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    which shall be exchanged for the definitive bonds. The bonds
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    may be secured by a form of credit enhancement, if any, as the
    entity deems appropriate. The bonds may be secured by an
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    indenture of trust or trust agreement. In addition, the
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    governing body of the legal entity may delegate, to an
    officer, official, or agent of the legal entity as the
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    governing body of the legal entity may select, the power to
    determine the time; manner of sale, public or private;
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   maturities; rate of interest, which may be fixed or may vary
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    at the time and in accordance with a specified formula or
    method of determination; and other terms and conditions as may
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    be deemed appropriate by the officer, official, or agent so
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    designated by the governing body of the legal entity. However,
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    the amount and maturity of the bonds, notes, or other
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    obligations and the interest rate of the bonds, notes or other
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    obligations must be within the limits prescribed by the
    governing body of the legal entity and its resolution
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    delegating to an officer, official, or agent the power to
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    authorize the issuance and sale of the bonds, notes, or other
    obligations.
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- 3. Bonds, notes, or other obligations issued under subparagraph 1. may be validated as provided in chapter 75.

 The complaint in any action to validate the bonds, notes, or other obligations must be filed only in the Circuit Court for Leon County. The notice required to be published by s. 75.06 must be published in Leon County and in each county that is a member of the entity issuing the bonds, notes, or other obligations, or in which a member of the entity is located, and the complaint and order of the circuit court must be served only on the State Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit and on the state attorney of each circuit in each county that is a member of the entity issuing the bonds, notes, or other obligations or in which a member of the entity is located. Section 75.04(2) does not apply to a complaint for validation brought by the legal entity.
- 4. The accomplishment of the authorized purposes of a legal entity created under this paragraph is in all respects for the benefit of the people of the state, for the increase of their commerce and prosperity, and for the improvement of their health and living conditions. Since the legal entity will perform essential governmental functions in accomplishing its purposes, the legal entity is not required to pay any taxes or assessments of any kind whatsoever upon any property acquired or used by it for such purposes or upon any revenues at any time received by it. The bonds, notes, and other obligations of an entity, their transfer and the income therefrom, including any profits made on the sale thereof, are at all times free from taxation of any kind by the state or by any political subdivision or other agency or instrumentality thereof. The exemption granted in this subparagraph is not

applicable to any tax imposed by chapter 220 on interest, income, or profits on debt obligations owned by corporations.

Section 20. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 403.087, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (3) through (8) of that section are redesignated as subsections (4) through (9), respectively, and new subsection (3) is added to that section to read:

403.087 Permits; general issuance; denial; revocation; prohibition; penalty.--

- (1) A No stationary installation that is which will reasonably be expected to be a source of air or water pollution must not shall be operated, maintained, constructed, expanded, or modified without an appropriate and currently valid permit issued by the department, unless exempted by department rule. In no event shall a permit for a water pollution source be issued for a term of more than 10 5 years, <U>nor and in no event may an operation permit issued after July 1, 1992, for a major source of air pollution have a fixed term of more than 5 years. However, upon expiration, a new permit may be issued by the department in accordance with this chapter act and the rules and regulations of the department.
- (2) The department shall adopt, and may amend, or repeal, rules, regulations, and standards for the issuance, denial, modification, and revocation of permits under this section.
- (3) A renewal of an operation permit for a domestic wastewater treatment facility other than a facility regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program under s. 403.0885 must be issued upon request for a term of up to 10 years, for the same fee and under the

same conditions as a 5-year permit, in order to provide the 1 2 owner or operator with a financial incentive, if: 3 (a) The waters from the treatment facility are not 4 discharged to Class 1 municipal injection wells or the 5 treatment facility is not required to comply with the federal 6 standards under the Underground Injection Control program 7 under chapter 62-528 of the Florida Administrative Code; 8 The treatment facility is not operating under a 9 temporary operating permit or a permit with an accompanying administrative order and does not have any enforcement action 10 pending against it by the United States Environmental 11 12 Protection Agency, the department, or a local program approved under s. 403.182; 13 14 (c) The treatment facility has operated under an operation permit for 5 years and, for at least the preceding 2 15 years, has generally operated in conformance with the limits 16 17 of permitted flows and other conditions specified in the 18 permit; 19 (d) The department has reviewed the 20 discharge-monitoring reports required under department rule 21 and is satisfied that the reports are accurate; (e) The treatment facility has generally met water 22 23 quality standards in the preceding 2 years, except for violations attributable to events beyond the control of the 24 25 treatment plant or its operator, such as destruction of equipment by fire, wind, or other abnormal events that could 26 27 not reasonably be expected to occur; and The department, or a local program approved under 28 (f) 29 s. 403.182, has conducted, in the preceding 12 months, an 30 inspection of the facility and has verified in writing to the

is amended to read:

operator of the facility that it is not exceeding the permitted capacity and is in substantial compliance.

The department shall keep records of the number of 10-year permits applied for and the number and duration of permits issued for longer than 5 years.

Section 21. Section 403.0871, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

403.0871 Florida Permit Fee Trust Fund.—There is established within the department a nonlapsing trust fund to be known as the "Florida Permit Fee Trust Fund." All funds received from applicants for permits pursuant to ss. 161.041, 161.053, 161.0535, 403.087(6)(5), and 403.861(8) shall be deposited in the Florida Permit Fee Trust Fund and shall be used by the department with the advice and consent of the

Legislature to supplement appropriations and other funds

received by the department for the administration of its

case shall funds from the Florida Permit Fee Trust Fund be

responsibilities under this chapter and chapter 161.

used for salary increases without the approval of the Legislature.

Section 22. Paragraphs (a)7. and (a)10. of subsection (11) of section 403.0872, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement,

403.0872 Operation permits for major sources of air pollution; annual operation license fee.--Provided that program approval pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s. 7661a has been received from the United States Environmental Protection Agency, beginning January 2, 1995, each major source of air pollution, including electrical power plants certified under s. 403.511, must obtain from the department an operation

permit for a major source of air pollution under this section, which is the only department operation permit for a major source of air pollution required for such source. Operation permits for major sources of air pollution, except general permits issued pursuant to s. 403.814, must be issued in accordance with the following procedures and in accordance with chapter 120; however, to the extent that chapter 120 is inconsistent with the provisions of this section, the procedures contained in this section prevail:

- (11) Commencing in 1993, each major source of air pollution permitted to operate in this state must pay between January 15 and March 1 of each year, upon written notice from the department, an annual operation license fee in an amount determined by department rule. The annual operation license fee shall be terminated immediately in the event the United States Environmental Protection Agency imposes annual fees solely to implement and administer the major source air-operation permit program in Florida under 40 C.F.R. s. 70.10(d).
- (a) The annual fee must be assessed based upon the source's previous year's emissions and must be calculated by multiplying the applicable annual operation license fee factor times the tons of each regulated air pollutant (except carbon monoxide) allowed to be emitted per hour by specific condition of the source's most recent construction or operation permit, times the annual hours of operation allowed by permit condition; provided, however, that:
- 7. If the department has not received the fee by February 15 of the calendar year, the permittee must be sent a written warning of the consequences for failing to pay the fee by March 1. If the department has not received the fee is not

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postmarked by March 1 of the calendar year, commencing with calendar year 1997, the department shall impose, in addition 2 3 to the fee, a penalty of 50 percent of the amount of the fee, 4 plus interest on such amount computed in accordance with s. 5 220.807. The department may not impose such penalty or interest on any amount underpaid, provided that the permittee 6 7 has timely remitted payment of at least 90 percent of the amount determined to be due and remits full payment within 60 9 days after receipt of notice of the amount underpaid. department may waive the collection of underpayment and shall 10 not be required to refund overpayment of the fee, if the 11 12 amount due is less than 1 percent of the fee, up to \$50. The department may revoke any major air pollution source operation 13 14 permit if it finds that the permitholder has failed to timely 15 pay any required annual operation license fee, penalty, or 16 interest. 17 10. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. $403.087(6)\frac{(5)}{(a)}(a)4.a.$, authorizing air pollution construction 18 19 permit fees, the department may not require such fees for 20 changes or additions to a major source of air pollution permitted pursuant to this section, unless the activity 21 triggers permitting requirements under Title I, Part C or Part 22 23 D, of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 7470-7514a. Costs to issue and administer such permits shall be considered 24 direct and indirect costs of the major stationary source 25 26 air-operation permit program under s. 403.0873. The department 27 shall, however, require fees pursuant to the provisions of s.

source of air pollution that will be subject to the permitting

activities triggering permitting requirements under Title I,

 $403.087(6)\frac{(5)}{(a)}$ (a) 4.a. for the construction of a new major

requirements of this section once constructed and for

1 Part C or Part D, of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 2 7470-7514a.

Section 23. Sections 468.540, 468.541, 468.542, 468.543, 468.544, 468.545, 468.546, 468.547, 468.548, and 468.552, Florida Statutes, and sections 468.549, 468.550, and 468.551, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 94-119, Laws of Florida, are hereby repealed.

Section 24. Subsections (11) and (12) are added to section 367.022, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, to read:

367.022 Exemptions.--The following are not subject to regulation by the commission as a utility nor are they subject to the provisions of this chapter, except as expressly provided:

- (11) Any person providing only nonpotable water for irrigation purposes in a geographic area where potable water service is available from a governmentally or privately owned utility or a private well.
- (12) The sale for resale of bulk supplies of water to a governmental authority or to a utility regulated pursuant to this chapter either by the commission or the county.

Section 25. Subsection (5) of section 193.625, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

193.625 High-water recharge lands; classification and assessment.--

- (5)(a) In years in which proper application for high-water recharge assessment has been made and granted under this section, for purposes of taxes levied by the county, the assessment of the land must be based on the formula adopted by the county as provided in paragraph (b).
- (b) Counties that choose to have a high-water recharge protection tax assessment program must adopt by ordinance a

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formula for determining the assessment of properties classified as high-water recharge property and a method of contracting with property owners who wish to be involved in the program.

- (c) The contract must include a provision that the land assessed as high-water recharge land will be used primarily for bona fide high-water recharge purposes for a period of at least 5 10 years, as determined by the county, from January 1 of the year in which the assessment is made. Violation of the contract results in the property owner being subject to the payment of the difference between the total amount of taxes actually paid on the property and the amount of taxes which would have been paid in each previous year the contract was in effect if the high-water recharge assessment had not been used.
- (d) A municipality located in any county that adopts an ordinance under paragraph (a) may adopt an ordinance providing for the assessment of land located in the incorporated areas in accordance with the county's ordinance.
- (e) Property owners whose land lies within an area determined to be a high-water recharge area must not be required to have their land assessed according to the high-water recharge classification.
- In years in which proper application for high-water recharge assessment has not been made, the land must be assessed under s. 193.011.

Section 26. Subsections (3), (4), (6), and (9) of section 403.1835, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.1835 Sewage treatment facilities revolving loan program. --

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- (3) The department is authorized to make loans <u>and grants</u> to local governmental agencies to assist them in planning, designing, and constructing sewage treatment facilities <u>and stormwater management systems</u>.
- (a) The department is authorized to <u>make loans</u>, use the funds to provide loan guarantees, to purchase loan insurance, and to refinance local debt through the issue of new loans for projects approved by the department. Local governmental agencies are authorized to borrow funds made available pursuant to this section and may pledge any revenue available to them to repay any funds borrowed. The department shall administer loans to local governmental agencies so that at least 15 percent of each annual allocation for loans is reserved for small communities.
- (b) The department may make grants to financially disadvantaged small communities, as defined in s. 403.1838, using funds made available from grant allocations on loans authorized under subsection (4). The grants must be administered in accordance with s. 403.1838.
- (c) The department may make grants to local government agencies as authorized under the Federal Water Pollution

 Control Act, or as a result of other federal action. The grants must be administered in accordance with this section and applicable federal requirements.
- (4) The term of loans made pursuant to this section shall not exceed 30 years. The department may assess grant allocations on the loans for the purpose of making grants to financially disadvantaged small communities. The combined rate of interest and grant allocations rate on loans shall be no greater than the interest rate that paid on the last bonds sold pursuant to s. 14, Art. VII of the State Constitution.

The grant allocations on a loan shall be equal to or less than the interest rate on the loan.

- (6) Prior to approval of a <u>construction</u> loan, the local government shall:
 - (a) Provide a repayment schedule.
- (b) Submit plans and specifications <u>and evidence of</u> <u>permittability</u> for sewage treatment facilities <u>and stormwater</u> management systems.
- (c) Provide assurance that records will be kept using accepted government accounting standards and that the department, the Auditor General, or their agents will have access to all records pertaining to the loan.
- (d) Provide assurance that the facility will be properly operated and maintained.
- (e) Document that the revenues generated will be sufficient to ensure that the facilities will be self-supporting.
- (f) Provide assurance that annual financial audit reports, and a separate project audit prepared by an independent certified public accountant upon project completion, will be submitted to the department.
- (g) Submit project planning documentation

 demonstrating cost-effectiveness, environmental soundness,

 public participation, and the implementability of the proposed sewage treatment facilities and stormwater management systems.
- (9) <u>Funds for the loans and grants authorized under</u> this section must be managed as follows:
- (a) A nonlapsing trust fund with revolving loan provisions to be known as the "Sewage Treatment Revolving Loan Fund" is hereby established in the State Treasury to be used as a revolving fund by the department to carry out the purpose

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of this section. Any funds therein which are not needed on an immediate basis for loans may be invested pursuant to s.

215.49. The cost of administering the program shall, to the extent possible, be paid from federal funds and, when federal funds become no longer available, from reasonable service fees that may be imposed upon loans so as to enhance program perpetuity. Grants awarded by the Federal Government, state matching funds, and investment earnings thereon to fund revolving loans for local governmental agencies' sewage treatment facilities shall be deposited into the fund. All moneys available in the fund are hereby designated to carry out the purpose of this section. The principal and interest of all loans repaid and investment earnings shall be deposited into this fund.

(b) Revenues from the loan grant allocations authorized under subsection (4), federal appropriations, state matching funds for grants authorized by federal statute or other federal action, and service fees, and all earnings thereon, shall be deposited into the department's Grants and Donations Trust Fund. Service fees and all earnings thereon must be used solely for program administration. The loan grant allocation revenues and earnings thereon must be used solely for the purpose of making grants to financially disadvantaged small communities. Federal appropriations and state matching funds for grants authorized by federal statute or other federal action, and earnings thereon, must be used solely for the purposes authorized. All deposits into the department's Grants and Donations Trust Fund under this section, and earnings thereon, must be accounted for separately from all other moneys deposited into the fund.

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           Section 27. Beginning in fiscal year 1998-1999, the
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    Department of Environmental Protection shall make available up
    to 10 percent of the annual revenue received in the Sewage
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    Treatment Revolving Loan Fund for loans to local governmental
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    agencies for constructing stormwater management systems
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    authorized pursuant to s. 403.1835, Florida Statutes. During
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    this period of time, if the department does not receive
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    requests for projects to use the funds available for
    stormwater management systems, such funds shall be used for
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    constructing sewage treatment facilities and other activities
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    authorized by s. 403.1835, Florida Statutes.
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           Section 28. This act shall take effect July 1, 1997.
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