1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to water management; amending 3 s. 287.042, F.S.; providing requirements to 4 protest contracts administered by water management districts; amending s. 373.083, 5 6 F.S.; authorizing a water management district 7 governing board to delegate its powers, duties, and functions to district staff; amending s. 8 9 373.323, F.S.; providing additional licensure requirements for water well contractors; 10 amending s. 373.324, F.S.; providing for a 11 12 continuing education requirement for license renewal; providing for rules; amending s. 13 14 373.414, F.S.; revising the criteria to be considered in determining the cumulative 15 impacts of activities upon surface waters and 16 17 wetlands; creating s. 403.065, F.S.; providing 18 findings and declarations; providing for 19 classification and permitting of aquifer storage and recovery wells; providing a zone of 20 21 discharge for aquifer storage and recovery wells meeting specific criteria; providing 22 23 monitoring requirements for aquifer storage and recovery wells; requiring an aquifer exemption 24 for aquifer storage and recovery wells 25 26 exceeding primary drinking water standards other than total coliform bacteria or sodium; 27 28 requiring the Department of Environmental 29 Protection to make a reasonable effort to issue or deny permits within 90 days; providing the 30 department with rulemaking authority; amending 31

s. 403.0882, F.S.; reorganizing and clarifying 1 2 provisions; directing the department to adopt 3 rules; creating a technical advisory committee 4 to assist in rule development; providing 5 permitting requirements relating to failure of 6 toxicity tests due to naturally occurring 7 constituents; amending s. 403.061, F.S.; providing an exemption allowing 8 9 demineralization concentrate mixing zones in Outstanding Florida Waters with specific 10 requirements; amending s. 403.852, F.S.; 11 12 redefining the terms "public water system," "noncommunity water system," and "nontransient 13 14 noncommunity water system," and defining the 15 term "transient noncommunity water system"; 16 amending s. 403.853, F.S.; requiring the 17 department to adopt and enforce certain primary 18 and secondary drinking water regulations for 19 nontransient noncommunity water systems and transient noncommunity water systems; amending 20 21 s. 403.8532, F.S.; authorizing the department to make loans to nonprofit transient 22 23 noncommunity water systems; amending s. 403.854, F.S.; allowing the department to waive 24 25 disinfection requirements and operator 26 requirements for certain water systems on a 27 case-by-case basis; amending s. 403.865, F.S.; 28 expanding the legislative declaration to 29 include water distribution systems; amending s. 403.866, F.S.; redefining the term "water 30 distribution system"; amending ss. 403.867, 31

403.872, 403.875, and 403.88, F.S.; expanding 1 provisions relating to water and wastewater 2 3 facilities personnel to include "water 4 distribution systems," as required by federal 5 law; providing for the development of a 6 proposal to dredge an access channel in Santa 7 Rosa Sound; providing for a plan of mitigation; providing responsibility for costs; providing 8 9 for an expedited process for state dredge and fill permits; developing project criteria; 10 amending s. 20.255, F.S.; requiring the 11 12 Governor to provide reasonable representation from all sections of the state in making 13 14 appointments to the Environmental Regulation Commission; amending s. 403.088, F.S.; 15 requiring persons holding water pollution 16 17 operation permits to report certain 18 noncompliance; providing for the adoption of 19 rules; providing for the distribution of 20 certain documentary stamp tax revenues to the 21 Marine Resource Conservation Trust Fund to be 22 used for marine mammal care; amending s. 23 201.15, F.S.; providing for the distribution of 24 certain documentary stamp tax revenues to the Marine Resource Conservation Trust Fund to be 25 26 used for marine mammal care, effective July 1, 27 2001; amending s. 328.72, F.S.; revising the 28 process of handling voluntary contributions for 29 manatee protection; amending s. 328.76, F.S.; eliminating the transfer of certain registered 30 vessel revenues to the Save the Manatee Trust 31

Fund; amending s. 370.0603, F.S.; providing requirements for the use of funds in the Marine Resource Conservation Trust Fund; amending s. 370.12, F.S.; eliminating requirements for the use of specified funds for manatee rehabilitation from the Save the Manatee Trust Fund; providing an appropriation; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 287.042, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(2)

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

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department pertaining to agencies' requests for approval of exceptional purchases, the bond shall be in an amount equal to 1 percent of the requesting agency's estimate of the contract amount for the exceptional purchase requested or \$5,000, whichever is less. In lieu of a bond, the department, the water management district, or the state agency may, in either case, accept a cashier's check or money order in the amount of the bond. If, after completion of the administrative hearing process and any appellate court proceedings, the water management district or the agency prevails, it shall recover all costs and charges which shall be included in the final order or judgment, excluding attorney's fees. This section shall not apply to protests filed by the Minority Business Advocacy and Assistance Office. Upon payment of such costs and charges by the person protesting the award, the bond, cashier's check, or money order shall be returned to him or her. If the person protesting the award prevails, he or she shall recover from the water management district or the agency all costs and charges which shall be included in the final order of judgment, excluding attorney's fees.

Section 2. Subsection (5) is added to section 373.083, Florida Statutes, to read:

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

(5) Execute any of the powers, duties, and functions vested in the governing board through a member or members thereof, the executive director, or other district staff as designated by the governing board. The governing board may establish the scope and terms of any delegation. However, if the governing board delegates the authority to take final

action on permit applications under part II or part IV, or petitions for variances or waivers of permitting requirements under part II or part IV, the governing board shall provide a process for referring any denial of such application or petition to the governing board to take final action. The authority in this subsection is supplemental to any other provision of this chapter granting authority to the governing board to delegate specific powers, duties, or functions.

Section 3. Subsection (5) of section 373.323, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (10) is added to said section, to read:

373.323 Licensure of water well contractors; application, qualifications, and examinations; equipment identification.--

- well contracting license to any applicant who receives a passing grade on the examination, has paid the initial application fee, takes and completes to the satisfaction of the department a minimum of 12 hours of approved course work, and has complied with the requirements of this section. A passing grade on the examination shall be as established by the department by rule. A license issued by any water management district in the state.
- (10) Effective July 1, 2001, water well contractors licensed under the provisions of this section shall be able to install, repair, and modify pumps and tanks in accordance with the Florida Building Code, Chapter 29, section 612--Well Pumps and Tanks Used for Potable Water Systems.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 373.324, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsections (3), (4), and (5) are

renumbered as subsections (4), (5), and (6), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to said section, to read:

373.324 License renewal.--

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

Section 5. Subsection (8) of section 373.414, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.414 Additional criteria for activities in surface waters and wetlands.--

- (8)(a) The governing board or the department, in deciding whether to grant or deny a permit for an activity regulated under this part shall consider the cumulative impacts upon surface water and wetlands, as delineated in s. 373.421(1), within the same drainage basin as defined in s. 373.403(9), of:
  - 1.(a) The activity for which the permit is sought.
- $\underline{2.(b)}$  Projects which are existing or activities regulated under this part which are under construction or projects for which permits or determinations pursuant to s. 373.421 or s. 403.914 have been sought.
- 3.(c) Activities which are under review, approved, or vested pursuant to s. 380.06, or other activities regulated under this part which may reasonably be expected to be located within surface waters or wetlands, as delineated in s. 373.421(1), in the same drainage basin as defined in s.

373.403(9), based upon the comprehensive plans, adopted pursuant to chapter 163, of the local governments having jurisdiction over the activities, or applicable land use restrictions and regulations.

(b) If an applicant proposes mitigation within the same drainage basin where adverse effects are to be mitigated and if the mitigation offsets these adverse effects, the governing board and department shall consider the regulated activity to meet the requirements of paragraph (a). However, this paragraph may not be construed to prohibit mitigation outside the drainage basin which offsets the adverse effects within the drainage basin.

Section 6. Section 403.065, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.065 Aquifer Storage and Recovery Wells.--

- (1) The Legislature finds and declares that it is in the public interest to conserve and protect water resources, provide adequate water supplies, provide for natural systems, and promote quality aquifer storage and recovery projects by removing inappropriate institutional barriers.
- (2) Aquifer storage and recovery wells shall be classified and permitted according to department rules, consistent with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. They shall be constructed to prevent violation of state groundwater quality standards at the point of discharge, except as specifically provided in this section.
- (3) Aquifer storage and recovery wells shall be allowed a zone of discharge for sodium and secondary drinking water standards, provided that the requirements of paragraphs (4)(b), (c), and (d) and subsection (6) are met.

(4) Aquifer storage and recovery wells used to inject water from a surfacewater or groundwater source shall be allowed a zone of discharge for total coliform bacteria when the applicant for the aquifer storage and recovery well permit demonstrates, through a risk-based analysis, the following:

- (a) The native groundwater within the proposed zone of discharge contains no less than 1,500 milligrams per liter total dissolved solids;
- (b) The native groundwater within the proposed zone of discharge is not currently being used as a public or private drinking water supply, nor can any other person other than the permit applicant be reasonably expected to withdraw water from the zone of discharge in the future for such use;
- (c) The presence of the stored water will not cause any person other than the permit applicant to treat its source water in any way that would not have been required in the absence of the aquifer storage and recovery well;
- (d) The department has approved a monitoring plan that specifies the number and location of monitor wells, monitoring parameters, and frequency of monitoring;
- (e) Total coliform bacteria is the only primary drinking water standard other than sodium that will not be met prior to injection;
- (f) The permit applicant demonstrates that biological contaminants will experience die-off such that primary drinking water standards will be met at the edge of the zone of discharge and that those contaminants will not pose an adverse risk to human health;
- (g) The permit applicant documents the environmental benefits to be derived from the storage, recovery, and future use of the injected water;

(h) The use of the recovered water is consistent with
its intended primary purpose; and

- (i) The storage of water will not endanger drinking water sources, as defined in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 300h.
- (5) The department may allow a zone of discharge for sodium, total coliform bacteria, and secondary drinking water standards if the total dissolved solids concentration of the native groundwater within the proposed zone of discharge is less than 1,500 milligrams per liter and if the requirements of paragraphs (4)(b)-(i) are satisfied and:
- (a) The applicant for the aquifer storage and recovery well permit demonstrates that no person, other than the permit applicant, may in the future withdraw water from the zone of discharge for use as a public or private drinking water supply because of legal restrictions imposed by a water management district, state agency, local government, or other governmental entity having jurisdiction over water supply or well construction;
- (b) The permit applicant provides written notice, including specific information about the proposed aquifer storage and recovery project, to each land owner whose property overlies the zone of discharge.
- (6) A zone of discharge for aquifer storage and recovery wells shall not intersect or include any part of a 500-foot radius surrounding any well that uses the injection zone to supply drinking water.
- (7) The department shall specify in the permit for the aquifer storage and recovery well the vertical and lateral limits of the approved zone of discharge. The zone of discharge limits shall be based on hydrogeological conditions,

for which the permit applicant shall provide calculations or the results of modeling that include, but are not limited to, reasonable assumptions about the expected volume of water to be stored and recovered and reasonable assumptions regarding aquifer thickness and porosity. Compliance with the primary drinking water standard for total coliform bacteria, sodium, and the secondary drinking water standards shall be required at the edge of the zone of discharge.

- (8) After the aquifer storage and recovery well is in operation, groundwater monitoring must demonstrate that biological die-off is occurring, no exceedances of the primary drinking water standards have occurred outside of the zone of discharge, and there is no adverse risk to human health from the injection activity. Failure of the applicant to make this demonstration shall result in revocation of the zone of discharge.
- (9) If drinking water supply wells are present in the injection zone within 2.5 miles of the edge of the zone of discharge, additional monitor wells may be required to detect the possible movement of injected fluids in the direction of the drinking water wells.
- (10) Monitor wells shall be sampled at least monthly for the parameters specified in the permit for the aquifer storage and recovery well. The department may modify the monitoring requirements if necessary to provide reasonable assurance that underground sources of drinking water are adequately protected.
- (11) An aquifer exemption shall be obtained prior to injection if the injection fluid exceeds any primary drinking water standard maximum contaminant level other than total coliform bacteria or sodium, or if the presence of any

contaminant in the injection fluid may adversely affect the health of persons and the applicant cannot demonstrate with reasonable certainty that such contaminant will experience die-off within the proposed zone of discharge.

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

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

Section 7. Section 403.0882, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 403.0882, F.S., for present text.)

403.0882 Discharge of demineralization concentrate. --

(1) The Legislature finds and declares that it is in the public interest to conserve and protect water resources, provide adequate water supplies and provide for natural systems, and promote brackish water demineralization as an alternative to withdrawals of freshwater from groundwater and surface water by removing institutional barriers to demineralization and through research, including demonstration projects, to advance water and water byproduct treatment technology, sound waste byproduct disposal methods, and

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regional solutions to water resources issues. In order to 1 2 promote the state objective of alternative water supply 3 development, including the use of demineralization 4 technologies, and to encourage the conservation and protection of the state's natural resources, the concentrate resulting from demineralization must be classified as potable water byproduct regardless of flow quantity and must be 8 appropriately treated and discharged or reused.

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

technical advisory committee, consideration must be given to geographical balance. The rules must address, at a minimum:

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

of two times the natural water depth at the point of discharge under all flow conditions; and

2. All other permitting requirements are met.

A variance for toxicity under the circumstance described in this paragraph is not required.

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

| 1  | (b) The presumption in paragraph (a) may be overcome           |
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| 2  | only by a demonstration that one or more of the following      |
| 3  | conditions is present:   |
| 4  | 1. The discharge will be made directly into an                 |
| 5  | Outstanding Florida Water, except as provided in chapter       |
| 6  | 90-262, Laws of Florida;                                       |
| 7  | 2. The discharge will be made directly to Class I or           |
| 8  | Class II waters;   |
| 9  | 3. The discharge will be made to a water body having a         |
| LO | total maximum daily load established by the department and the |
| L1 | discharge will cause or contribute to a violation of the       |
| L2 | established load;  |
| L3 | 4. The discharge fails to meet the requirements of the         |
| L4 | antidegradation policy contained in the department rules;      |
| L5 | 5. The discharge will be made to a sole-source                 |
| L6 | aquifer;   |
| L7 | 6. The discharge fails to meet applicable surfacewater         |
| L8 | and groundwater quality standards; or                          |
| L9 | 7. The results of any toxicity test performed by the           |
| 20 | applicant under paragraph (d) or by the department indicate    |
| 21 | that the discharge does not meet toxicity requirements at the  |
| 22 | boundary of the mixing zone under subparagraph (a)2.           |
| 23 | (c) If one or more of the conditions in paragraph (b)          |
| 24 | has been demonstrated, the department may:                     |
| 25 | 1. Require more stringent effluent limitations;                |
| 26 | 2. Require relocation of the discharge point or a              |
| 27 | change in the method of discharge;                             |
| 28 | 3. Limit the duration or volume of the discharge; or           |
| 29 | 4. Prohibit the discharge if there is no alternative           |
| 30 | that meets the conditions of subparagraphs 13.                 |
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 $\underline{\mbox{(d)}}$  For facilities owned by small water utility businesses, the department may not:

1. Require those businesses to perform toxicity testing at other than the time of permit application, permit renewal, or any requested permit modification, unless the initial toxicity test or any subsequent toxicity test performed by the department does not meet toxicity requirements.

- 2. Require those businesses to obtain a water-quality-based effluent limitation determination.
- (7) The department may adopt additional rules for the regulation of demineralization and to administer this section and s. 403.061(11)(b).

Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (11) of section 403.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (11) Establish ambient air quality and water quality standards for the state as a whole or for any part thereof, and also standards for the abatement of excessive and unnecessary noise. The department is authorized to establish reasonable zones of mixing for discharges into waters.
- (b) No mixing zone for point source discharges shall be permitted in Outstanding Florida Waters except for:
- 1. Sources that which have received permits from the department prior to April 1, 1982, or the date of designation, whichever is later;
- 2. Blowdown from new power plants certified pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act; and

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Discharges of water necessary for water management purposes that which have been approved by the governing board of a water management district and, if required by law, by the secretary; and →

The discharge of demineralization concentrate which has been determined permittable under s. 403.0882 and which meets the specific provisions of s. 403.0882(4)(a) and (b), if the proposed discharge is clearly in the public interest.

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

Section 9. Subsections (2), (4), and (17) of section 403.852, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (18) is added to that section to read:

403.852 Definitions; ss. 403.850-403.864.--As used in ss. 403.850-403.864:

- (2) "Public water system" means a community, nontransient noncommunity, or noncommunity system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances if, provided that such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. A public water system is either a community water system or a noncommunity water system. The term"public water system"includes:
- (a) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facility or facilities under control of the

operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system.

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

Section 10. Subsections (1) and (6) of section 403.853, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.853 Drinking water standards.--

- (1) The department shall adopt and enforce:
- (a)1. State primary drinking water regulations that shall be no less stringent at any given time than the complete interim or revised national primary drinking water regulations in effect at such time; and

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State secondary drinking water regulations patterned after the national secondary drinking water regulations.

- (b) Primary and secondary drinking water regulations for nontransient noncommunity water systems and transient noncommunity water systems, which shall be no more stringent than the corresponding national primary or secondary drinking water regulations in effect at such time, except that nontransient, noncommunity systems shall monitor and comply with additional primary drinking water regulations as determined by the department.
- (6) Upon the request of the owner or operator of a transient noncommunity water system serving businesses, other than restaurants or other public food service establishments, and using groundwater as a source of supply, the department, or a local county health department designated by the department, shall perform a sanitary survey of the facility. Upon receipt of satisfactory survey results according to department criteria, the department shall reduce the requirements of such owner or operator from monitoring and reporting on a quarterly basis to performing these functions on an annual basis. Any revised monitoring and reporting schedule approved by the department under this subsection shall apply until such time as a violation of applicable state or federal primary drinking water standards is determined by the system owner or operator, by the department, or by an agency designated by the department, after a random or routine sanitary survey. Certified operators are not required for transient noncommunity water systems of the type and size covered by this subsection. Any reports required of such system shall be limited to the minimum as required by federal

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law. When not contrary to the provisions of federal law, the department may, upon request and by rule, waive additional provisions of state drinking water regulations for such systems.

Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 403.8532, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(3) The department is authorized to make loans to community water systems, nonprofit transient noncommunity water systems, and nonprofit nontransient noncommunity water systems to assist them in planning, designing, and constructing public water systems, unless such public water systems are for-profit privately owned or investor-owned systems that regularly serve 1,500 service connections or more within a single certified or franchised area. However, a for-profit privately owned or investor-owned public water system that regularly serves 1,500 service connections or more within a single certified or franchised area may qualify for a loan only if the proposed project will result in the consolidation of two or more public water systems. The department is authorized to provide loan guarantees, to purchase loan insurance, and to refinance local debt through the issue of new loans for projects approved by the department. Public water systems are authorized to borrow funds made available pursuant to this section and may pledge any revenues or other adequate security available to them to repay any funds borrowed. The department shall administer loans so that amounts credited to the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Trust Fund in any fiscal year are reserved for the following purposes:

(a) At least 15 percent to qualifying small public water systems.

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

Section 12. Subsections (4), (5), and (8) of section 403.854, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.854 Variances, exemptions, and waivers.--

- (4)(a) The department shall, except upon a showing of good cause, waive on a case-by-case basis any <u>disinfection</u> chlorination requirement applicable to <u>transient</u> noncommunity water systems <u>using groundwater as a source of supply</u> upon an affirmative showing by the supplier of water that no hazard to health will result. This showing shall be based upon the following:
  - 1. The completion of a satisfactory sanitary survey;
- 2. The history of the quality of water provided by the system and monthly monitoring tests for bacteriological contamination;
- 3. Evaluation of the well and the site on which it is located, including geology, depth of well, casing, grouting, and other relevant factors which have an impact on the quality of water supplied; and
- 4. The number of connections and size of the distribution system.

(b) The department may as a condition of waiver require a monitoring program of sufficient frequency to assure that safe drinking water standards are being met.

- (5) The department shall, except upon a showing of good cause, waive on a case-by-case basis any requirement for a certified operator for a transient noncommunity or noncommunity water system using groundwater as a source of supply having a design flow of less than 10,000 gallons per day upon an affirmative showing by the supplier of water that the system can be properly maintained without a certified operator. The department shall consider:
- (a) The results of a sanitary survey if deemed necessary;
- (b) The operation and maintenance records for the year preceding an application for waiver;
- (c) The adequacy of monitoring procedures for maximum contaminant levels included in primary drinking water regulations;
- (d) The feasibility of the supplier of water becoming a certified operator; and
- (e) Any threat to public health that could result from nonattendance of the system by a certified operator.
- (8) Neither the department nor any of its employees shall be held liable for money damages for any injury, sickness, or death sustained by any person as a result of drinking water from any <u>transient</u> noncommunity water system granted a waiver under subsection (4) or subsection (5).
- Section 13. Section 403.865, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 403.865 Water and wastewater facility personnel; legislative purpose.--The Legislature finds that the threat to

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

Section 14. Subsection (5) of section 403.866, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(5) "Water distribution system" means those components of a public water system used in conveying water for human consumption from the water <u>treatment</u> plant to the consumer's property, including <u>pipes</u>, <u>tanks</u>, <u>pumps</u>, <u>pipelines</u>, <u>conduits</u>, <u>pumping stations</u>, and <u>all</u> other <u>constructed conveyances</u> <u>structures</u>, <u>devices</u>, <u>appurtenances</u>, and <u>facilities used</u> <u>specifically for such purpose</u>.

Section 15. Section 403.867, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 403.872, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.872 Requirements for licensure. --

(1) Any person desiring to be licensed as a water treatment plant operator, a water distributions system operator, or a domestic wastewater treatment plant operator

must apply to the department to take the licensure examination.

Section 17. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (f) of subsection (1) of section 403.875, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 403.875 Prohibitions; penalties.--

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

Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 403.88, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.88 Classification of water and wastewater treatment facilities and facility operators.--
- (1) The department shall classify water treatment plants, and water distribution systems by size, complexity, and level of treatment necessary to render the wastewater or source water suitable for its intended purpose in compliance with this chapter and department rules.

Section 19. The Department of Environmental Protection 1 2 in cooperation with the Santa Rosa Shores Homeowners 3 Association shall develop a proposal for dredging of a single access channel connected to the existing channels and canals 4 5 within Santa Rosa Shores, Santa Rosa County, and extending to 6 navigable depths in Santa Rosa Sound. The proposal shall 7 include a plan of mitigation for offsetting adverse impacts of 8 the dredging, a plan for disposing of dredged materials, a 9 plan for protecting water quality and sea grass habitat during dredging, a plan for long-term maintenance of the channel, and 10 a plan for inspection and study of the project, with annual 11 12 progress reports to be prepared by the Santa Rosa Shores Homeowners Association for submittal to the Department of 13 14 Environmental Protection. The Santa Rosa Shores Homeowners 15 Association shall be responsible for the payment of costs involved with the project and for submitting all required 16 applications required to authorize the project. Santa Rosa 17 Shores Homeowners Association and the Department of 18 19 Environmental Protection may contract with the University of 20 West Florida to provide the necessary monitoring services and 21 reports. The Department of Environmental Protection shall assist in expediting the processing of the required state 22 23 dredge and fill permit, and any associated authorizations required from the Board of Trustees and the United States Army 24 25 Corps of Engineers. The Department of Environmental 26 Protection shall assist the Santa Rosa Shores Homeowners Association in developing project criteria, including but not 27 28 limited to: the length, width, and depth of the access 29 channel; where and how material is to be excavated and 30 disposed; the method for protecting water quality and sea grass habitat; long-term maintenance of the channel as needed; 31 26

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mitigation design; and design of the monitoring and reporting program.

Section 20. Subsection (10) of section 20.255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20.255 Department of Environmental Protection. -- There is created a Department of Environmental Protection.

(10) There is created as a part of the Department of Environmental Protection an Environmental Regulation Commission. The commission shall be composed of seven residents of this state appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. In making appointments, the Governor shall provide reasonable representation from all sections of the state. The commission shall include one, but not more than two, members from each water management district who have resided in the district for at least 1 year, and the remainder shall be selected from the state at large. Membership shall be representative of agriculture, the development industry, local government, the environmental community, lay citizens, and members of the scientific and technical community who have substantial expertise in the areas of the fate and transport of water pollutants, toxicology, epidemiology, geology, biology, environmental sciences, or engineering. The Governor shall appoint the chair, and the vice chair shall be elected from among the membership. The members serving on the commission on July 1, 1995, shall continue to serve on the commission for the remainder of their current terms. All appointments thereafter shall continue to be for 4-year terms. The Governor may at any time fill a vacancy for the unexpired term. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be paid travel and per diem as provided in s. 112.061 while in the

performance of their official duties. Administrative, personnel, and other support services necessary for the commission shall be furnished by the department.

Section 21. Subsection (5) is added to section 403.088, Florida Statutes, to read:

403.088 Water pollution operation permits; conditions.--

- (5)(a) A person permitted under this section shall report to the department, upon discovery, any noncompliance that may endanger public health or the environment. Notification shall be provided orally to the department immediately after notification of appropriate local health and emergency management authorities. A written report detailing the noncompliance circumstances and actions taken to resolve the noncompliance also shall be provided to the department within five days of discovery unless the department waives the report.
  - (b) The department may adopt rules to:
- 1. Specify the circumstances of noncompliance that warrant notification, including but not limited to bypasses, upsets, violations of permitted discharge limits, and unauthorized discharges to surface or ground waters;
- 2. Specify the information to be included in oral and written notifications of noncompliance;
- 3. Specify the persons to be notified of noncompliance and the manner of notification, with consideration given to use of the statewide emergency response system;
- 4. Specify any follow-up actions necessary to ensure resolution of the noncompliance and prevention of future noncompliance; and

5. Otherwise carry out the purposes of this subsection.

(c) Until such rules are implemented, the department shall notify all affected permittees about the existing statewide toll-free emergency management communications system and other appropriate means of reporting the instances of noncompliance identified in this subsection.

Section 22. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and subsection (8) of section 201.15, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

201.15 Distribution of taxes collected.—All taxes collected under this chapter shall be distributed as follows and shall be subject to the service charge imposed in s.
215.20(1), except that such service charge shall not be levied against any portion of taxes pledged to debt service on bonds to the extent that the amount of the service charge is required to pay any amounts relating to the bonds:

- (1) Sixty-two and sixty-three hundredths percent of the remaining taxes collected under this chapter shall be used for the following purposes:
- (c) The remainder of the moneys distributed under this subsection, after the required payments under paragraphs (a) and (b), shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Revenue Fund of the state to be used and expended for the purposes for which the General Revenue Fund was created and exists by law or to the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund or to the Marine Resource

  Conservation Trust Fund as provided in subsection (8).
- (2) Seven and fifty-six hundredths percent of the remaining taxes collected under this chapter shall be used for the following purposes:

(a) Beginning in the month following the final payment for a fiscal year under paragraph (1)(b), available moneys shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Revenue Fund of the state to be used and expended for the purposes for which the General Revenue Fund was created and exists by law or to the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund or to the Marine Resource Conservation Trust Fund as provided in subsection (8). Payments made under this paragraph shall continue until the cumulative amount credited to the General Revenue Fund for the fiscal year under this paragraph equals the cumulative payments made under paragraph (1)(b) for the same fiscal year.

(8) From the moneys specified in paragraphs (1)(c) and (2)(a) and prior to deposit of any moneys into the General Revenue Fund, \$30\$10 million shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund in fiscal year 1998-1999, \$20 million in fiscal year 1999-2000, and \$30 million in fiscal year 2000-2001 and each fiscal year thereafter, to be used for the preservation and repair of the state's beaches as provided in ss. 161.091-161.212 and \$2 million shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Marine Resources

Conservation Trust Fund to be used for marine mammal care as provided in s. 370.0603(3).

Section 23. Effective July 1, 2001, paragraph (c) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and subsection (11) of section 201.15, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 2 of chapter 99-247, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:

201.15 Distribution of taxes collected.--All taxes collected under this chapter shall be distributed as follows

and shall be subject to the service charge imposed in s. 215.20(1), except that such service charge shall not be levied against any portion of taxes pledged to debt service on bonds to the extent that the amount of the service charge is required to pay any amounts relating to the bonds:

- (1) Sixty-two and sixty-three hundredths percent of the remaining taxes collected under this chapter shall be used for the following purposes:
- (c) The remainder of the moneys distributed under this subsection, after the required payments under paragraph (a), shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Revenue Fund of the state to be used and expended for the purposes for which the General Revenue Fund was created and exists by law or to the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund or to the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund as provided in subsection (11).
- (2) Seven and fifty-six hundredths percent of the remaining taxes collected under this chapter shall be used for the following purposes:
- (a) Beginning in the month following the final payment for a fiscal year under paragraph (1)(b), available moneys shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Revenue Fund of the state to be used and expended for the purposes for which the General Revenue Fund was created and exists by law or to the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund or to the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund as provided in subsection (11). Payments made under this paragraph shall continue until the cumulative amount credited to the General Revenue Fund for the fiscal year under this paragraph equals the cumulative payments made under paragraph (1)(b) for the same fiscal year.

(11) From the moneys specified in paragraphs (1)(c) and (2)(a) and prior to deposit of any moneys into the General Revenue Fund, \$30\$\frac{\$10}{\$10}\$ million shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund in fiscal year \$1998-1999, \$20 million in fiscal year 1999-2000, and \$30 million in fiscal year 2000-2001 and each fiscal year thereafter, to be used for the preservation and repair of the state's beaches as provided in ss. 161.091-161.212 and \$2 million shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Marine Resources

Conservation Trust Fund to be used for marine mammal care as provided in s. 370.0603(3).

Section 24. Subsection (11) of section 328.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.72 Classification; registration; fees and charges; surcharge; disposition of fees; fines; marine turtle stickers.--

(11) VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—The application form for boat registration shall include a provision to allow each applicant to indicate a desire to pay an additional voluntary contribution to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund for manatee and marine mammal research, protection, recovery, rescue, rehabilitation, and release. This contribution shall be in addition to all other fees and charges. The amount of the request for a voluntary contribution solicited shall be \$2 or \$5 per registrant. A registrant who provides a voluntary contribution of \$5 or more shall be given a sticker or emblem by the tax collector to display, which signifies support for the Save the Manatee Trust Fund. All voluntary contributions shall be deposited in the Save the Manatee Trust Fund for use according to this subsection. The first \$2 of Voluntary

contribution by a vessel registrant shall be available for the manatee protection and recovery effort pursuant to  $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{370.12(4)s}$ .  $\underline{370.12(4)(a)}$ . Any additional amount of voluntary contribution by a vessel registrant shall also be for the purpose of the manatee protection and recovery effort, except that any voluntary contribution in excess of the first \$2 voluntary contribution by a vessel registrant but not exceeding \$2 shall be available for manatee rehabilitation by those facilities approved to rescue, rehabilitate, and release manatees pursuant to  $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{370.12(4)(b)}$ . The form shall also include language permitting a voluntary contribution of \$5 per applicant, which contribution shall be transferred into the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund. A statement providing an explanation of the purpose of the trust fund shall also be included.

Section 25. Subsection (1) of section 328.76, is amended to read:

328.76 Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; vessel registration funds; appropriation and distribution.--

administrative costs, all funds collected from the registration of vessels through the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and the tax collectors of the state shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund for recreational channel marking; public launching facilities; law enforcement and quality control programs; aquatic weed control; manatee protection, recovery, rescue, rehabilitation, and release; and marine mammal protection and recovery. The funds collected pursuant to s. 328.72(1) shall be transferred as follows:

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1 (a) In each fiscal year, an amount equal to\$1.50\$\frac{\$1}{2}\$ 2 for each vessel registered in this state shall be transferred 3 to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund for manatee and marine 4 mammal research, protection, and recovery in accordance with 5 the provisions of s. 370.12(4)(a). (b) In addition, in each fiscal year, an amount equal 6 7 to 50 cents for each vessel registered in this state shall be 8 transferred to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund in accordance 9 with the provisions of s. 370.12(4)(b) for use by those 10 facilities approved to rescue, rehabilitate, and release manatees as authorized pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife 11 12 Service of the United States Department of the Interior. (b)(c) Two dollars from each noncommercial vessel 13 14 registration fee, except that for class A-1 vessels, shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for 15 aquatic weed research and control. 16 (c)(d) Forty percent of the registration fees from 17 commercial vessels shall be used for law enforcement and 18 19 quality control programs. 20 (d)<del>(e)</del> Forty percent of the registration fees from 21 commercial vessels shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for aquatic plant research and control. 22 Section 26. Subsection (3) is added to section 23 370.0603, Florida Statutes, to read: 24 25 370.0603 Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; 26 purposes. --27 (3) Funds provided to the Marine Resources 28 Conservation Trust Fund from taxes distributed under s.

(a) To reimburse the cost of activities authorized pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States

201.15(9), shall be used for the following purposes:

Department of the Interior. Such facilities must be involved in the actual rescue and full-time acute care veterinarian-based rehabilitation of manatees. The cost of activities includes, but is not limited to, costs associated with expansion, capital outlay, repair, maintenance, and operation related to the rescue, treatment, stabilization, maintenance, release, and monitoring of manatees. Moneys distributed through the contractual agreement to each facility for manatee rehabilitation must be proportionate to the number of manatees under acute care rehabilitation and those released during the previous fiscal year. The commission may set a cap on the total amount reimbursed per manatee per year.

- (b) For training on the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of marine mammals at the Whitney Laboratory and the Veterinary School of Medicine at the University of Florida.
  - (c) For program administration costs of the agency.
- (d) Funds not distributed in any 1 fiscal year must be carried over for distribution in subsequent years.

Section 27. Subsection (4) of section 370.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.12 Marine animals; regulation.--

(4) ANNUAL FUNDING OF PROGRAMS FOR MARINE ANIMALS.--

(a) Each fiscal year the Save the Manatee Trust Fund shall be available to fund an impartial scientific benchmark census of the manatee population in the state. Weather permitting, the study shall be conducted annually by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the results shall be made available to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor and Cabinet for use in the evaluation and development of manatee protection

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measures. In addition, the Save the Manatee Trust Fund shall be available for annual funding of activities of public and private organizations and those of the commission intended to provide manatee and marine mammal protection and recovery effort; manufacture and erection of informational and regulatory signs; production, publication, and distribution of educational materials; participation in manatee and marine mammal research programs, including carcass salvage and other programs; programs intended to assist the recovery of the manatee as an endangered species, assist the recovery of the endangered or threatened marine mammals, and prevent the endangerment of other species of marine mammals; and other similar programs intended to protect and enhance the recovery of the manatee and other species of marine mammals. The commission shall annually solicit advisory recommendations from the Save the Manatee Committee affiliated with the Save the Manatee Club, as identified and recognized in Executive Order 85-19, on the use of funds from the Save the Manatee Trust Fund.

(b) Each fiscal year moneys in the Save the Manatee
Trust Fund shall also be used, pursuant to s. 328.76(1)(b), to
reimburse the cost of activities related to manatee
rehabilitation by facilities that rescue, rehabilitate, and
release manatees as authorized pursuant to the Fish and
Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the
Interior. Such facilities must be involved in the actual
rescue and full-time acute care veterinarian-based
rehabilitation of manatees. The cost of activities includes,
but is not limited to, costs associated with expansion,
capital outlay, repair, maintenance, and operations related to
the rescue, treatment, stabilization, maintenance, release,

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and monitoring of manatees. Moneys distributed through contractual agreement to each facility for manatee rehabilitation shall be proportionate to the number of manatees under acute care rehabilitation and those released during the previous fiscal year. However, the reimbursement may not exceed the total amount available pursuant to ss. 328.72(11) and 328.76(1)(b) for the purposes provided in this paragraph. Prior to receiving reimbursement for the expenses of rescue, rehabilitation, and release, a facility that qualifies under state and federal regulations shall submit a plan to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for assisting the commission and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in marketing the manatee specialty license plates. At a minimum, the plan shall include provisions for graphics, dissemination of brochures, recorded oral and visual presentation, and maintenance of a marketing exhibit. The plan shall be updated annually, and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall inspect each marketing exhibit at least once each year to ensure the quality of the exhibit and promotional material. Each facility that receives funds for manatee rehabilitation shall annually provide the commission a written report, within 30 days after the close of the state fiscal year, documenting the efforts and effectiveness of the facility's promotional activities.

(b)(c) By December 1 each year, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall provide the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a written report, enumerating the amounts and purposes for which all proceeds in the Save the Manatee Trust Fund for the previous fiscal year are expended, in a manner consistent with

those recovery tasks enumerated within the manatee recovery plan as required by the Endangered Species Act. (c) (d) When the federal and state governments remove the manatee from status as an endangered or threatened species, the annual allocation may be reduced. Section 28. The sum of \$2 million is appropriated to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission from the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund beginning in fiscal year 2000-2001 to be expended as follows: \$810,000 for training in the care of marine mammals at the Whitney Laboratory and the Veterinary School of Medicine at the University of Florida, up to \$1,150,000 for the care of marine mammals at licensed research facilities pursuant to section 370.0603(3), Florida Statutes, and up to \$40,000 for program administration costs of the agency. Section 29. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. 

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.