Amendment No. $\underline{1}$ (for drafter's use only)

CHAMBER ACTION	
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11 12	Representative(s) Harrington offered the following:
13	Amendment (with title amendment)
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15	Remove from the bill: Everything after the enacting clause
16	and insert in lieu thereof:
17	Section 1. Section 153.11, Florida Statutes, is
18	amended to read:
19	153.11 Water service charges and sewer service
20	charges; revenues
21	(1)(a) The county commission shall in the resolution
22	providing for the issuance of either water revenue bonds or
23	sewer revenue bonds, or both, fix the initial schedule of
24	rates, rate structures, fees, and other charges for the use of
25	and for the services furnished or to be furnished by the
26	facilities, to be paid by the owner, tenant or occupant of
27	each lot or parcel of land which may be connected with and use
28	any such facility by or through any part of the water system
29	of the county.
30	(b) After the system or systems shall have been in
31	operation the county commission may revise the such schedule

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of rates, rate structures, fees, and charges from time to Such rates, rate structures, fees, and charges shall be so fixed and revised as to provide funds, with other funds available for such purposes, sufficient at all times to pay the cost of maintaining, repairing and operating the system or systems including the reserves for such purposes and for replacements and depreciation and necessary extensions, to pay the principal of and the interest on the water revenue bonds and/or sewer revenue bonds as the same shall become due and the reserves therefor, and to provide a margin of safety for making such payments. The county commission may establish rates or rate structures in such a manner as to encourage and promote water conservation and the use of reclaimed water for nonpotable uses. The county commission shall charge and collect the rates, fees, and charges so fixed or revised, and the such rates, rate structures, fees, and charges shall not be subject to supervision or regulation by any other commission, board, bureau, or agency of the county or of the state or of any sanitary district or other political subdivision of the state.

- (c) Such rates, <u>rate structures</u>, fees, and charges shall be just and equitable and may be based or computed upon the quantity of water consumed and/or upon the number and size of sewer connections or upon the number and kind of plumbing fixtures in use in the premises connected with the sewer system or upon the number or average number of persons residing or working in or otherwise connected with such premises or upon any other factor affecting the use of the facilities furnished or upon any combination of the foregoing factors.
 - (d) In cases where the amount of water furnished to

any building or premises is such that it imposes an unreasonable burden upon the water supply system an additional charge may be made therefor or the county commission may if it deems advisable compel the owners or occupants of such building or premises to reduce the amount of water consumed thereon in a manner to be specified by the county commission or the county commission may refuse to furnish water to such building or premises.

- (e) In cases where the character of the sewage from any manufacturing or industrial plant or any building or premises is such that it imposes an unreasonable burden upon any sewage disposal system, an additional charge may be made therefor, or the county commission may, if it deems it advisable, compel such manufacturing or industrial plant or such building or premises to treat such sewage in such manner as shall be specified by the county commission before discharging such sewage into any sewer lines owned or maintained by the county.
- (2) The county commission may charge any owner or occupant of any building or premise receiving the services of the facilities herein provided such initial installation or connection charge or fee as the commission may determine to be just and reasonable.
- (3)(a) No rates, <u>rate structures</u>, fees, or charges shall be fixed under the foregoing provisions of this section until after a public hearing at which all of the users of the facilities provided by this chapter and owners, tenants and occupants of property served or to be served thereby and all others interested shall have an opportunity to be heard concerning the proposed rates, <u>rate structures</u>, fees, and charges. After the adoption by the county commission of a

resolution setting forth the preliminary schedule or schedules fixing and classifying such rates, rate structures, fees, and charges, notice of such public hearing setting forth the schedule or schedules of rates, rate structures, fees, and charges shall be given by one publication in a newspaper published in the county at least 10 days before the date fixed in said notice for the hearing, which said hearing may be adjourned from time to time. After such hearing such preliminary schedule or schedules, either as originally adopted or as modified or amended, shall be adopted and put into effect and thereupon the resolution providing for the issuance of water revenue bonds and/or sewer revenue bonds may be finally adopted.

- (b) A copy of the schedule or schedules of such rates, rate structures, fees, and charges finally fixed in such resolution shall be kept on file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the county and shall be open to inspection by all parties interested. The rates, rate structures, fees, or charges so fixed for any class of users or property served shall be extended to cover any additional property thereafter served which fall within the same class without the necessity of any hearing or notice.
- (c) Any change or revision of any rates, <u>rate</u> <u>structures</u>, fees, or charges may be made in the same manner as such rates, <u>rate structures</u>, fees, or charges were originally established as hereinabove provided, but if such change or revision be made substantially pro rata as to all classes of service no notice or hearing shall be required.

Section 2. Subsection (13) is added to section 163.3167, Florida Statutes, to read:

163.3167 Scope of act.--

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(13) Each local government shall address in its comprehensive plan the availability of water supplies necessary to meet the projected water use demands for the established planning period, compatible with any applicable plan developed pursuant to s. 373.036.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys.--

- (3) (a) The comprehensive plan shall contain a capital improvements element designed to consider the need for and the location of public facilities in order to encourage the efficient utilization of such facilities and set forth:
- 1. A component which outlines principles for construction, extension, or increase in capacity of public facilities, including potable water facilities compatible with the applicable regional water supply plan developed pursuant to s. 373.0361, as well as a component which outlines principles for correcting existing public facility deficiencies, which are necessary to implement the comprehensive plan. The components shall cover at least a 5-year period.
- 2. Estimated public facility costs, including a delineation of when facilities will be needed, the general location of the facilities, and projected revenue sources to fund the facilities.
- 3. Standards to ensure the availability of public facilities and the adequacy of those facilities including acceptable levels of service.
 - 4. Standards for the management of debt.

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- (4)(a) Coordination of the local comprehensive plan with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region; with any applicable plan developed pursuant to s. 373.036; with adopted rules pertaining to designated areas of critical state concern; and with the state comprehensive plan shall be a major objective of the local comprehensive planning process. To that end, in the preparation of a comprehensive plan or element thereof, and in the comprehensive plan or element as adopted, the governing body shall include a specific policy statement indicating the relationship of the proposed development of the area to the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region and to the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist.
- (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections
 (1)-(5), the comprehensive plan shall include the following
 elements:
- A general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, (C) potable water, and natural groundwater aguifer recharge element correlated to principles and guidelines for future land use, indicating ways to provide for future potable water, drainage, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and aquifer recharge protection requirements for the area. The element may be a detailed engineering plan including a topographic map depicting areas of prime groundwater recharge. The element shall describe the problems and needs and the general facilities that will be required for solution of the problems The element shall also include a topographic map and needs. depicting any areas adopted by a regional water management district as prime groundwater recharge areas for the Floridan

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or Biscayne aquifers, pursuant to s. 373.0395. These areas shall be given special consideration when the local government is engaged in zoning or considering future land use for said designated areas. For areas served by septic tanks, soil surveys shall be provided which indicate the suitability of soils for septic tanks. By October 1, 2002, the element shall also include data and analyses, based upon the appropriate plan developed pursuant to s. 373.036, that evaluate the availability of potable water compared to population growth projected by the future land use plan.

Section 4. Paragraph (k) is added to subsection (2) of section 373.1961, Florida Statutes, to read:

373.1961 Water production.--

(2) The Legislature finds that, due to a combination of factors, vastly increased demands have been placed on natural supplies of fresh water, and that, absent increased development of alternative water supplies, such demands may increase in the future. The Legislature also finds that potential exists in the state for the production of significant quantities of alternative water supplies, including reclaimed water, and that water production includes the development of alternative water supplies, including reclaimed water, for appropriate uses. It is the intent of the Legislature that utilities develop reclaimed water systems, where reclaimed water is the most appropriate alternative water supply option, to deliver reclaimed water to as many users as possible through the most cost-effective means, and to construct reclaimed water system infrastructure to their owned or operated properties and facilities where they have reclamation capability. It is also the intent of the Legislature that the water management districts which levy ad

valorem taxes for water management purposes should share a percentage of those tax revenues with water providers and users, including local governments, water, wastewater, and reuse utilities, municipal, industrial, and agricultural water users, and other public and private water users, to be used to supplement other funding sources in the development of alternative water supplies. The Legislature finds that public moneys or services provided to private entities for such uses constitute public purposes which are in the public interest. In order to further the development and use of alternative water supply systems, including reclaimed water systems, the Legislature provides the following:

(k) Pursuant to chapter 367, the Florida Public

Service Commission shall allow entities under its jurisdiction constructing alternative water supply facilities, including but not limited to aquifer storage and recovery wells, to recover the full, prudently incurred cost of such facilities through their rate structure. Every component of an alternative water supply facility constructed by an investor-owned utility shall be recovered in current rates.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 373.217, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.217 Superseded laws and regulations.--

(2) It is the further intent of the Legislature that Part II of the Florida Water Resources Act of 1972, as amended, as set forth in ss. 373.203-373.249, shall provide the exclusive authority for requiring permits for the consumptive use of water and for authorizing transportation thereof pursuant to s. 373.223(2). Nothwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 163, the issuance of a permit under this part shall be a conclusive determination of the availability

of water supplies, including ground and surface water resources and alternative water supplies, for the use authorized by such permit.

Section 6. Section 373.621, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.621 Water conservation.--The Legislature recognizes the significant value of water conservation in the protection and efficient use of water resources. Accordingly, additional consideration in the administration of ss. 373.223, 373.233, and 373.236 shall be given to applicants who implement water conservation practices pursuant to s. 570.080 or other applicable water conservation measures as determined by the department or water management district.

Section 7. Section 403.064, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.064 Reuse of reclaimed water.--

- (1) The encouragement and promotion of water conservation, and reuse of reclaimed water, as defined by the department, are state objectives and are considered to be in the public interest. The Legislature finds that the reuse of reclaimed water is a critical component of meeting the state's existing and future water supply needs while sustaining natural systems. The Legislature further finds that for those wastewater treatment plants permitted and operated under an approved reuse program by the department, the reclaimed water shall be considered environmentally acceptable and not a threat to public health and safety.
- (2) All applicants for permits to construct or operate a domestic wastewater treatment facility located within, serving a population located within, or discharging within a water resource caution area shall prepare a reuse feasibility

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study as part of their application for the permit. Reuse feasibility studies shall be prepared in accordance with department guidelines adopted by rule and shall include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Evaluation of monetary costs and benefits for several levels and types of reuse.
- (b) Evaluation of water savings if reuse is implemented.
- (c) Evaluation of rates and fees necessary to implement reuse.
- (d) Evaluation of environmental and water resource benefits associated with reuse.
- (e) Evaluation of economic, environmental, and technical constraints.
- (f) A schedule for implementation of reuse. The schedule shall consider phased implementation.
- (3) The permit applicant shall prepare a plan of study for the reuse feasibility study consistent with the reuse feasibility study guidelines adopted by department rule. The plan of study shall include detailed descriptions of applicable treatment and water supply alternatives to be evaluated and the methods of analysis to be used. The plan of study shall be submitted to the department for review and approval.
- (4)(3) The study required under subsection (2) shall be performed by the applicant, and the applicant shall determine the feasibility of reuse based upon the results of the study, 's determination of feasibility is final if the study complies with the requirements of subsections (2) and 3).
 - (5) A reuse feasibility study is not required if:

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- (a) The domestic wastewater treatment facility has an existing or proposed permitted or design capacity less than0.1 million gallons per day; or
- (b) The permitted reuse capacity equals or exceeds the total permitted capacity of the domestic wastewater treatment facility.
- (6)(5) A reuse feasibility study prepared under subsection (2) satisfies a water management district requirement to conduct a reuse feasibility study imposed on a local government or utility that has responsibility for wastewater management.
- (7)(6) Local governments may allow the use of reclaimed water for inside activities, including, but not limited to, toilet flushing, fire protection, and decorative water features, as well as for outdoor uses, provided the reclaimed water is from domestic wastewater treatment facilities which are permitted, constructed, and operated in accordance with department rules.
- (8)(7) Permits issued by the department for domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall be consistent with requirements for reuse included in applicable consumptive use permits issued by the water management district, if such requirements are consistent with department rules governing reuse of reclaimed water. This subsection applies only to domestic wastewater treatment facilities which are located within, or serve a population located within, or discharge within water resource caution areas and are owned, operated, or controlled by a local government or utility which has responsibility for water supply and wastewater management.
- $\underline{(9)(8)}$ Local governments may and are encouraged to implement programs for the reuse of reclaimed water. Nothing

in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit or preempt such local reuse programs.

 $\underline{(10)}(9)$ A local government that implements a reuse program under this section shall be allowed to allocate the costs in a reasonable manner.

(11)(10) Pursuant to chapter 367, the Florida Public Service Commission shall allow entities under its jurisdiction which conduct studies or implement reuse projects, including, but not limited to, any study required by subsection (2) or facilities used for reliability purposes for a reclaimed water reuse system, to recover the full, prudently incurred cost of such studies and facilities through their rate structure.

(12)(11) In issuing consumptive use permits, the permitting agency shall consider the local reuse program.

 $\underline{(13)}$ (12) A local government shall require a developer, as a condition for obtaining a development order, to comply with the local reuse program.

(14)(13) If, After conducting a feasibility study under subsection (2), an applicant determines that reuse of reclaimed water is feasible, domestic wastewater treatment facilities that dispose of effluent by Class I deep well injection, as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 144.6(a), must implement reuse according to the schedule for implementation contained in the study conducted under subsection (2), to the degree that reuse is determined feasible, based upon the applicant's reuse feasibility study. Applicable permits issued by the department shall be consistent with the requirements of this subsection.

(a) This subsection does not limit the use of a Class I deep well injection facility as backup for a reclaimed water reuse system.

This subsection applies only to domestic 1 2 wastewater treatment facilities located within, serving a 3 population located within, or discharging within a water 4 resource caution area. 5 (15)(14) If, After conducting a feasibility study 6 under subsection (2), an applicant determines that reuse of 7 reclaimed water is feasible, domestic wastewater treatment facilities that dispose of effluent by surface water 8 9 discharges or by land application methods must implement reuse 10 according to the schedule for implementation contained in the study conducted under subsection (2), to the degree that reuse 11 12 is determined feasible, based upon the applicant's reuse 13 feasibility study.. This subsection does not apply to surface water discharges or land application systems which are 14 15 currently categorized as reuse under department rules. Applicable permits issued by the department shall be 16 17 consistent with the requirements of this subsection. This subsection does not limit the use of a 18 surface water discharge or land application facility as backup 19 20 for a reclaimed water reuse system. 21 (b) This subsection applies only to domestic wastewater treatment facilities located within, serving a 22 population located within, or discharging within a water 23 24 resource caution area. Section 8. Section 570.080, Florida Statutes, is 25 created to read: 26 27 570.080 Agricultural water conservation program. -- The department shall establish an agricultural water conservation 28 29 program which includes the following:

(1) A cost share program, coordinated where

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other federal, state, regional, and local agencies, for
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    irrigation system retrofit and application of mobile
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    irrigation laboratory evaluations for water conservation as
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    provided in this section, and where applicable, for water
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    quality improvement pursuant to s. 403.067(7)(d).
          (2) The development and implementation of voluntary
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    interim measures or best management practices, adopted by
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    rule, which provide for increased efficiencies in the
    utilization and management of water for agricultural
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    production. In the process of developing and adopting rules
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    for interim measures or best management practices, the
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    department shall consult with the Department of Environmental
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    Protection and the water management districts. Such rules may
    also include a system to ensure the implementation of the
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    interim measures or best management practices, including
    record keeping requirements. As new information regarding
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    efficient agricultural water use and management becomes
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    available the department shall reevaluate, and revise as
   needed, the interim measures or best management practices. The
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    interim measures or best management practices may include
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    irrigation retrofit, implementation of mobile irrigation
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    laboratory evaluations and recommendations, water resource
    augmentation, and integrated water management systems for
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    drought management and flood control and should, to the
    maximum extend practicable, be designed to qualify for
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    regulatory and other incentives, as determined by the agency
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    having applicable statutory authority.
          (3) Provision of assistance to the water management
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    districts in the development and implementation of a
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    consistent, to the extent practicable, methodology for the
    efficient allocation of water for agricultural irrigation.
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Section 9. The South Florida, St. Johns River, and Southwest Florida Water Management Districts shall each develop and participate in financing at least one public-private alternative water project that expands the current availability of alternative water supplies. Funding for the selected project shall commence no later than fiscal year 2001-2002. The selected project shall meet the criteria in s. 373.0831(4)(a). Projects that create new sources in order to help implement a prevention or recovery strategy for a minimum flow or level shall be given priority consideration for funding. Section 10. As a result of ongoing drought conditions throughout the state and in order to aid in the development of a better understanding of Florida's unique surface and ground water sources, it is the intent of the Legislature that the water management districts undertake a coordinated effort to develop an illustrative public service program that depicts the current status of major surface and ground water sources. This program shall be designed to provide information that shows the water levels of aquifers and water bodies that are critical to water supplies within each water management district. It is the intent of the Legislature that the districts develop partnerships with the local media to assist in the dissemination of this information. Further, it is the intent of the Legislature that this program be developed and made available no later than December 31, 2001. Beginning January 1, 2002, and every six months thereafter, the information developed pursuant to this section shall be submitted to the appropriate legislative committees with substantive jurisdiction over the water management districts.

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Section 11. This act shall take effect upon becoming a

law. 1 2 3 4 ====== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ======== 5 And the title is amended as follows: On page 1, line 3 through page 2, line 24 6 7 remove from the title of the bill: all of said lines 8 9 and insert in lieu thereof: 10 amending s. 153.11, F.S.; authorizing county commissions to establish water and sewer rates 11 12 and rate structures to encourage and promote 13 water conservation and the use of reclaimed water; amending s. 163.3167, F.S.; requiring 14 15 that each local government provide in its growth management plan for the long-term 16 17 availability of water supplies for approved land development; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; 18 directing local government comprehensive plans 19 20 to coordinate with regional water supply plans; directing future land use plans to be based on 21 data regarding the availability of sufficient 22 water supplies for present and future growth; 23 24 amending s. 373.1961, F.S.; allowing certain 25 alternative water supply facilities to recover the costs of such facilities through rate 26 27 structures; amending s. 373.217, F.S.; recognizing a permit issued under Part II of 28 29 Chapter 373, F.S., as conclusive determination 30 of water supply availability; creating s. 31 373.621, F.S.; recognizing the significance of

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water conservation; requiring consideration of the implementation of water conservation practices in water use permitting; amending s. 403.064, F.S.; requiring the reuse of reclaimed water when feasible; creating s. 570.080, F.S.; establishing an agricultural water conservation program; requiring water management districts to develop and finance public-private alternative water supply projects; requiring the dissemination of public information regarding the status of major water sources; providing an effective date.