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By the Council for Smarter Government and Representatives Russell, Byrd, Harrington, Machek, Goodlette, Baxley, Seiler, Fasano, Clarke, Allen, Harrell, Gannon, Carassas, Spratt and Dockery

A bill to be entitled An act relating to water supply policy; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; specifying additional requirements for comprehensive plans relating to water resources, water supplies, and water supply plans; requiring a water-use-related element of future land use plans to be based on data regarding the availability of sufficient water supplies for present and future growth; amending s. 163.3191, F.S.; requiring the evaluation and appraisal report for building water supply facilities to include a work plan; amending s. 367.022, F.S.; exempting the use of nonpotable water for fireflow purposes from regulation as a utility; amending s. 403.064, F.S.; providing legislative intent regarding reuse of reclaimed water; revising requirements for feasibility study and implementation by permit applicants; providing an exemption from feasibility study requirements for applicants located in Monroe County; amending s. 403.1835, F.S.; providing for low-interest loans to provide certain water pollution control financial assistance; requiring water management districts to develop and distribute certain water sources and conservation information; repealing s. 403.804(3), F.S., relating to Environmental Regulation Commission approval of grants for construction of wastewater or water treatment works; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and paragraphs (c), (d), and (h) 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.
- 30 (4)(a) Coordination of the local comprehensive plan 31 with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the

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county, adjacent counties, or the region; with the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plans approved pursuant to s. 373.0361; 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:
- (c) A general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge element correlated to principles and guidelines for future land use, indicating ways to provide for future potable water, drainage, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and aquifer recharge protection requirements for the area. The element may be a detailed engineering plan including a topographic map depicting areas of prime groundwater recharge. The element shall describe the problems and needs and the general facilities that will be required for solution of the problems and needs. The element shall also include a topographic map depicting any areas adopted by a regional water management district as prime groundwater recharge areas for the Floridan 31 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 July 1, 2007, or the evaluation and appraisal report adoption deadline established for the local government pursuant to s. 163.3191(1)(a), whichever date occurs first, the element must consider the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361. The potable water element shall include a work plan covering at least a 10-year planning period for building water supply facilities that are identified in the potable water element as necessary to meet projected water demand to serve existing and new development and for which the local government is responsible.

(d) A conservation element for the conservation, use, and protection of natural resources in the area, including air, water, water recharge areas, wetlands, waterwells, estuarine marshes, soils, beaches, shores, flood plains, rivers, bays, lakes, harbors, forests, fisheries and wildlife, marine habitat, minerals, and other natural and environmental resources. Local governments shall assess their current, as well as projected, water needs and sources for at least a 10-year period, considering the appropriate regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361 or the district water management plan approved pursuant to s. 373.036(2) in the absence of an approved regional water supply plan. This information shall be submitted to the appropriate agencies. The land use map or map series contained in the future land use element shall generally identify and depict the following:

- 1. Existing and planned waterwells and cones of influence where applicable.
 - 2. Beaches and shores, including estuarine systems.
 - 3. Rivers, bays, lakes, flood plains, and harbors.
 - 4. Wetlands.
 - 5. Minerals and soils.

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The land uses identified on such maps shall be consistent with applicable state law and rules.

- (h)1. An intergovernmental coordination element showing relationships and stating principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, and with the state comprehensive plan, and with the applicable regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist. This element of the local comprehensive plan shall demonstrate consideration of the particular effects of the local plan, when adopted, upon the development of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, or upon the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require.
- a. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for procedures to identify and implement joint planning areas, especially for the purpose of annexation, municipal incorporation, and joint infrastructure service areas.

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- The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for recognition of campus master plans prepared pursuant to s. 240.155.
- The intergovernmental coordination element may provide for a voluntary dispute resolution process as established pursuant to s. 186.509 for bringing to closure in a timely manner intergovernmental disputes. A local government may develop and use an alternative local dispute resolution process for this purpose.
- The intergovernmental coordination element shall further state principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local government providing facilities and services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land. In addition, the intergovernmental coordination element shall describe joint processes for collaborative planning and decisionmaking on population projections and public school siting, the location and extension of public facilities subject to concurrency, and siting facilities with countywide significance, including locally unwanted land uses whose nature and identity are established in an agreement. Within 1 year of adopting their intergovernmental coordination elements, each county, all the municipalities within that county, the district school board, and any unit of local government service providers in that county shall establish by interlocal or other formal agreement executed by all affected entities, the joint processes described in this subparagraph consistent with their adopted intergovernmental coordination elements.
- To foster coordination between special districts 31 and local general-purpose governments as local general-purpose

governments implement local comprehensive plans, each independent special district must submit a public facilities report to the appropriate local government as required by s. 189.415.

4. The state land planning agency shall establish a schedule for phased completion and transmittal of plan amendments to implement subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. from all jurisdictions so as to accomplish their adoption by December 31, 1999. A local government may complete and transmit its plan amendments to carry out these provisions prior to the scheduled date established by the state land planning agency. The plan amendments are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).

Section 2. Paragraph (1) is added to subsection (2) of section 163.3191, Florida Statutes, to read:

163.3191 Evaluation and appraisal of comprehensive plan.--

- (2) The report shall present an evaluation and assessment of the comprehensive plan and shall contain appropriate statements to update the comprehensive plan, including, but not limited to, words, maps, illustrations, or other media, related to:
- (1) Consideration of the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361. The potable water element must be revised to include a work plan covering at least a 10-year planning period for building water supply facilities that are identified in the potable water element as necessary to serve existing and new development and for which the local government is responsible.

Section 3. Subsection (11) of section 367.022, Florida Statutes, is amended 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 or fireflow purposes in a geographic area where potable water service is available from a governmentally or privately owned utility or a private well.

Section 4. 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 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 <u>applicant shall</u> determine the <u>applicant's determination of feasibility of reuse based upon the results of the study is final if the study complies with the requirements of <u>subsections</u> subsection (2) and (3).</u>
 - (5) (4) A reuse feasibility study is not required if:
- (a) The domestic wastewater treatment facility has an existing or proposed permitted or design capacity less than 0.1 million gallons per day; $\frac{1}{2}$

- (b) The permitted reuse capacity equals or exceeds the total permitted capacity of the domestic wastewater treatment facility: or $\overline{\cdot}$
- (c) The applicant is located within an area as defined by s. 7.44. Any applicant exempt under this paragraph may elect to utilize the provisions of this section.
- $\underline{(6)(5)}$ 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

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

(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.

(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 31 reuse system.

(b) This subsection applies only to domestic wastewater treatment facilities located within, serving a population located within, or discharging within a water resource caution area.

(15)(14) 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 surface water discharges or by land application methods 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. This subsection does not apply to surface water discharges or land application systems which are currently categorized as reuse under department rules. 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 surface water discharge or land application facility as backup for a reclaimed water reuse system.
- (b) This subsection applies only to domestic wastewater treatment facilities located within, serving a population located within, or discharging within a water resource caution area.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 403.1835, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.1835 Water pollution control financial assistance.--

(3) The department may provide financial assistance through any program authorized under s. 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), Pub. L. No.

92-500, as amended, including, but not limited to, making grants and loans, providing loan guarantees, purchasing loan insurance or other credit enhancements, and buying or refinancing local debt. This financial assistance must be administered in accordance with this section and applicable federal authorities. The department shall administer all programs operated from funds secured through the activities of the Florida Water Pollution Control Financing Corporation under s. 403.1837, to fulfill the purposes of this section.

(b) The department may make or request the corporation to make loans, grants, and deposits to other entities eligible to participate in the financial assistance programs authorized under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or as a result of other federal action, which entities may pledge any revenue available to them to repay any funds borrowed. Notwithstanding s. 18.10, the department may make deposits to financial institutions that earn less than the prevailing rate for United States Treasury securities with corresponding maturities for the purpose of enabling such financial institutions to make below-market interest rate loans to entities qualified to receive loans under this section and the rules of the department.

Section 6. In order to aid in the development of a better understanding of the unique surface and groundwater resources of this state, the water management districts shall develop an information program designed to provide information on existing hydrologic conditions of major surface and groundwater sources in this state and suggestions for good conservation practices within those areas. The program shall be developed no later than December 31, 2002. Beginning January 1, 2003, and on a regular basis no less than every 6

months thereafter, the information developed pursuant to this section shall be distributed to every member of the Florida Senate and the Florida House of Representatives and to local print and broadcast news organizations. Each water management district shall be responsible for the distribution of this information within its established geographic area. Section 7. Subsection (3) of s. 403.804, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 8. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.