Senator Mayfield moved the following:

**Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

Delete lines 330 - 2318

and insert:

Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (7) of section 373.036, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

373.036 Florida water plan; district water management plans.—

(7) CONSOLIDATED WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT ANNUAL REPORT.—

(a) By March 1, annually, each water management district shall prepare and submit to the Office of Economic and
Demographic Research, the department, the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a consolidated water management district annual report on the management of water resources. In addition, copies must be provided by the water management districts to the chairs of all legislative committees having substantive or fiscal jurisdiction over the districts and the governing board of each county in the district having jurisdiction or deriving any funds for operations of the district. Copies of the consolidated annual report must be made available to the public, either in printed or electronic format.

(b) The consolidated annual report shall contain the following elements, as appropriate to that water management district:

1. A district water management plan annual report or the annual work plan report allowed in subparagraph (2)(e)4.

2. The department-approved minimum flows and minimum water levels annual priority list and schedule required by s. 373.042(3).

3. The annual 5-year capital improvements plan required by s. 373.536(6)(a)3.

4. The alternative water supplies annual report required by s. 373.707(8)(n).

5. The final annual 5-year water resource development work program required by s. 373.536(6)(a)4.


7. The mitigation donation annual report required by s. 373.414(1)(b)2.
8. Information on all projects related to water quality or water quantity as part of a 5-year work program, including:
   a. A list of all specific projects identified to implement a basin management action plan, including any projects to connect onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to central sewerage systems and convert onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, or a recovery or prevention strategy;
   b. A priority ranking for each listed project for which state funding through the water resources development work program is requested, which must be made available to the public for comment at least 30 days before submission of the consolidated annual report;
   c. The estimated cost for each listed project;
   d. The estimated completion date for each listed project;
   e. The source and amount of financial assistance to be made available by the department, a water management district, or other entity for each listed project; and
   f. A quantitative estimate of each listed project’s benefit to the watershed, water body, or water segment in which it is located.

9. A grade for each watershed, water body, or water segment in which a project listed under subparagraph 8. is located representing the level of impairment and violations of adopted minimum flow or minimum water levels. The grading system must reflect the severity of the impairment of the watershed, water body, or water segment.

Section 4. Bottled water industry study.—The department
shall, in coordination with the water management districts, conduct a study on the bottled water industry in this state.

(1) The study must:

(a) Identify all springs statewide that have an associated consumptive use permit for a bottled water facility producing its product with water derived from a spring. Such identification must include:

1. The magnitude of the spring;
2. Whether the spring has been identified as an Outstanding Florida Spring as defined in s. 373.802, Florida Statutes;
3. Any department- or water management district-adopted minimum flow or minimum water levels, the status of any adopted minimum flow or minimum water levels, and any associated recovery or prevention strategy;
4. The permitted and actual use associated with the consumptive use permits;
5. The reduction in flow associated with the permitted and actual use associated with the consumptive use permits;
6. The impact on springs of bottled water facilities as compared to other users; and
7. Types of water conservation measures employed at bottled water facilities permitted to derive water from a spring.

(b) Identify the labeling and marketing regulations associated with the identification of bottled water as spring water, including whether these regulations incentivize the withdrawal of water from springs.

(c) Evaluate the direct and indirect economic benefits to the local communities resulting from bottled water facilities that derive water from springs, including, but not limited to,
tax revenue, job creation, and wages.

(d) Evaluate the direct and indirect costs to the local communities located in proximity to springs impacted by withdrawals from bottled water production, including, but not limited to, the decreased recreational value of the springs and the cost to other users for the development of alternative water supply or reductions in permit durations and allocations.

(e) Include a cost-benefit analysis of withdrawing, producing, marketing, selling, and consuming spring water as compared to other sources of bottled water.

(f) Evaluate how much bottled water derived from Florida springs is sold in this state.

(2) By June 30, 2021, the department shall submit a report containing the findings of the study to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Office of Economic and Demographic Research.

(3) As used in this section, the term “bottled water” has the same meaning as in s. 500.03, Florida Statutes, and the term “water derived from a spring” means water derived from an underground formation from which water flows naturally to the surface of the earth in the manner described in 21 C.F.R. 165.110(a)(2)(vi).

Section 5. Subsection (5) of section 373.4131, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

373.4131 Statewide environmental resource permitting rules.—

(5) To ensure consistent implementation and interpretation
of the rules adopted pursuant to this section, the department shall conduct or oversee regular assessment and training of its staff and the staffs of the water management districts and local governments delegated local pollution control program authority under s. 373.441. The training must include field inspections of publicly and privately owned stormwater structural controls, such as stormwater retention and detention ponds.

(6) By January 1, 2021:
   (a) The department and the water management districts shall initiate rulemaking to update the stormwater design and operation regulations, including updates to the Environmental Resource Permit Applicant’s Handbook, using the most recent scientific information available. As part of rule development, the department shall consider and address low-impact design best management practices and design criteria that increase the removal of nutrients from stormwater discharges, and measures for consistent application of the net improvement performance standard to ensure significant reductions of any pollutant loadings to a waterbody.
   (b) The department shall review and evaluate permits and inspection data by those entities that submit a self-certification under s. 403.814(12) for compliance with state water quality standards and provide the Legislature with recommendations for improvements to the self-certification process, including, but not limited to, additional staff resources for department review of portions of the process where high-priority water quality issues justify such action.

Section 6. Subsection (7) is added to section 381.0065, Florida Statutes, to read:
381.0065 Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; regulation.—

(7) USE OF ENHANCED NUTRIENT-REDUCING ONSITE SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS.—To meet the requirements of a total maximum daily load, the department shall implement a fast-track approval process of no longer than 6 months for the determination of the use of American National Standards Institute 245 systems approved by NSF International before July 1, 2020.

Section 7. Effective July 1, 2021, present paragraphs (d) through (q) of subsection (2) of section 381.0065, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (e) through (r), respectively, subsections (3) and (4) of that section are amended, and a new paragraph (d) is added to subsection (2) of that section, to read:

381.0065 Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; regulation.—

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

(d) “Department” means the Department of Environmental Protection.

(3) DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION HEALTH.—The department shall:

(a) Adopt rules to administer ss. 381.0065-381.0067, including definitions that are consistent with the definitions in this section, decreases to setback requirements where no health hazard exists, increases for the lot-flow allowance for performance-based systems, requirements for separation from water table elevation during the wettest season, requirements
for the design and construction of any component part of an
onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, application and
permit requirements for persons who maintain an onsite sewage
treatment and disposal system, requirements for maintenance and
service agreements for aerobic treatment units and performance-based treatment systems, and recommended standards, including
disclosure requirements, for voluntary system inspections to be
performed by individuals who are authorized by law to perform
such inspections and who shall inform a person having ownership,
control, or use of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal
system of the inspection standards and of that person’s
authority to request an inspection based on all or part of the
standards.

(b) Perform application reviews and site evaluations, issue
permits, and conduct inspections and complaint investigations
associated with the construction, installation, maintenance,
modification, abandonment, operation, use, or repair of an
onsite sewage treatment and disposal system for a residence or
establishment with an estimated domestic sewage flow of 10,000
gallons or less per day, or an estimated commercial sewage flow
of 5,000 gallons or less per day, which is not currently
regulated under chapter 403.

(c) Develop a comprehensive program to ensure that onsite
sewage treatment and disposal systems regulated by the
department are sized, designed, constructed, installed, sited,
repaired, modified, abandoned, used, operated, and maintained in
compliance with this section and rules adopted under this
section to prevent groundwater contamination, including impacts
from nutrient pollution, and surface water contamination and to
preserve the public health. The department is the final administrative interpretive authority regarding rule interpretation. In the event of a conflict regarding rule interpretation, the Secretary of Environmental Protection State Surgeon General, or his or her designee, shall timely assign a staff person to resolve the dispute.

(d) Grant variances in hardship cases under the conditions prescribed in this section and rules adopted under this section.

(e) Permit the use of a limited number of innovative systems for a specific period of time, when there is compelling evidence that the system will function properly and reliably to meet the requirements of this section and rules adopted under this section.

(f) Issue annual operating permits under this section.

(g) Establish and collect fees as established under s. 381.0066 for services provided with respect to onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

(h) Conduct enforcement activities, including imposing fines, issuing citations, suspensions, revocations, injunctions, and emergency orders for violations of this section, part I of chapter 386, or part III of chapter 489 or for a violation of any rule adopted under this section, part I of chapter 386, or part III of chapter 489.

(i) Provide or conduct education and training of department personnel, service providers, and the public regarding onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

(j) Supervise research on, demonstration of, and training on the performance, environmental impact, and public health impact of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems within
this state. Research fees collected under s. 381.0066(2)(k) must be used to develop and fund hands-on training centers designed to provide practical information about onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to septic tank contractors, master septic tank contractors, contractors, inspectors, engineers, and the public and must also be used to fund research projects which focus on improvements of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, including use of performance-based standards and reduction of environmental impact. Research projects shall be initially approved by the technical review and advisory panel and shall be applicable to and reflect the soil conditions specific to this state Florida. Such projects shall be awarded through competitive negotiation, using the procedures provided in s. 287.055, to public or private entities that have experience in onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in this state Florida and that are principally located in this state Florida. Research projects shall not be awarded to firms or entities that employ or are associated with persons who serve on either the technical review and advisory panel or the research review and advisory committee.

(k) Approve the installation of individual graywater disposal systems in which blackwater is treated by a central sewerage system.

(l) Regulate and permit the sanitation, handling, treatment, storage, reuse, and disposal of byproducts from any system regulated under this chapter and not regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection.

(m) Permit and inspect portable or temporary toilet services and holding tanks. The department shall review
applications, perform site evaluations, and issue permits for
the temporary use of holding tanks, privies, portable toilet
services, or any other toilet facility that is intended for use
on a permanent or nonpermanent basis, including facilities
placed on construction sites when workers are present. The
department may specify standards for the construction,
maintenance, use, and operation of any such facility for
temporary use.

(n) Regulate and permit maintenance entities for
performance-based treatment systems and aerobic treatment unit
systems. To ensure systems are maintained and operated according
to manufacturer’s specifications and designs, the department
shall establish by rule minimum qualifying criteria for
maintenance entities. The criteria shall include training,
access to approved spare parts and components, access to
manufacturer’s maintenance and operation manuals, and service
response time. The maintenance entity shall employ a contractor
licensed under s. 489.105(3)(m), or part III of chapter 489, or
a state-licensed wastewater plant operator, who is responsible
for maintenance and repair of all systems under contract.

(4) PERMITS; INSTALLATION; AND CONDITIONS.—A person may not
construct, repair, modify, abandon, or operate an onsite sewage
treatment and disposal system without first obtaining a permit
approved by the department. The department may issue permits to
carry out this section, but shall not make the issuance of such
permits contingent upon prior approval by the department of
Environmental Protection, except that the issuance of a permit
for work seaward of the coastal construction control line
established under s. 161.053 shall be contingent upon receipt of
any required coastal construction control line permit from the department of Environmental Protection. A construction permit is valid for 18 months after from the date of issuance and may be extended by the department for one 90-day period under rules adopted by the department. A repair permit is valid for 90 days after from the date of issuance. An operating permit must be obtained before prior to the use of any aerobic treatment unit or if the establishment generates commercial waste. Buildings or establishments that use an aerobic treatment unit or generate commercial waste shall be inspected by the department at least annually to assure compliance with the terms of the operating permit. The operating permit for a commercial wastewater system is valid for 1 year after from the date of issuance and must be renewed annually. The operating permit for an aerobic treatment unit is valid for 2 years after from the date of issuance and must be renewed every 2 years. If all information pertaining to the siting, location, and installation conditions or repair of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remains the same, a construction or repair permit for the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system may be transferred to another person, if the transferee files, within 60 days after the transfer of ownership, an amended application providing all corrected information and proof of ownership of the property. A There is no fee is not associated with the processing of this supplemental information. A person may not contract to construct, modify, alter, repair, service, abandon, or maintain any portion of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system without being registered under part III of chapter 489. A property owner who personally performs construction,
maintenance, or repairs to a system serving his or her own owner-occupied single-family residence is exempt from registration requirements for performing such construction, maintenance, or repairs on that residence, but is subject to all permitting requirements. A municipality or political subdivision of the state may not issue a building or plumbing permit for any building that requires the use of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system unless the owner or builder has received a construction permit for such system from the department. A building or structure may not be occupied and a municipality, political subdivision, or any state or federal agency may not authorize occupancy until the department approves the final installation of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system. A municipality or political subdivision of the state may not approve any change in occupancy or tenancy of a building that uses an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system until the department has reviewed the use of the system with the proposed change, approved the change, and amended the operating permit. (a) Subdivisions and lots in which each lot has a minimum area of at least one-half acre and either a minimum dimension of 100 feet or a mean of at least 100 feet of the side bordering the street and the distance formed by a line parallel to the side bordering the street drawn between the two most distant points of the remainder of the lot may be developed with a water system regulated under s. 381.0062 and onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, provided the projected daily sewage flow does not exceed an average of 1,500 gallons per acre per day, and provided satisfactory drinking water can be obtained and all distance and setback, soil condition, water table elevation, and
other related requirements of this section and rules adopted under this section can be met.

(b) Subdivisions and lots using a public water system as defined in s. 403.852 may use onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, provided there are no more than four lots per acre, provided the projected daily sewage flow does not exceed an average of 2,500 gallons per acre per day, and provided that all distance and setback, soil condition, water table elevation, and other related requirements that are generally applicable to the use of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems are met.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), for subdivisions platted of record on or before October 1, 1991, when a developer or other appropriate entity has previously made or makes provisions, including financial assurances or other commitments, acceptable to the department of Health, that a central water system will be installed by a regulated public utility based on a density formula, private potable wells may be used with onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems until the agreed-upon densities are reached. In a subdivision regulated by this paragraph, the average daily sewage flow may not exceed 2,500 gallons per acre per day. This section does not affect the validity of existing prior agreements. After October 1, 1991, the exception provided under this paragraph is not available to a developer or other appropriate entity.

(d) Paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply to any proposed residential subdivision with more than 50 lots or to any proposed commercial subdivision with more than 5 lots where a publicly owned or investor-owned sewage treatment system is available. It is the intent of This paragraph does not
(e) The department shall adopt rules relating to the location of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, including establishing setback distances, to prevent groundwater contamination and surface water contamination and to preserve the public health. The rulemaking process for such rules must be completed by July 1, 2022, and the department shall notify the Division of Law Revision of the date such rules take effect. The rules must consider conventional and enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal system designs, impaired or degraded water bodies, domestic wastewater and drinking water infrastructure, potable water sources, nonpotable wells, stormwater infrastructure, the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plans developed pursuant to s. 403.067(7)(a)9.b., nutrient pollution, and the recommendations of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems technical advisory committee established pursuant to s. 381.00652. The rules must also allow a person to apply for and receive a variance from a rule requirement upon demonstration that the requirement would cause an undue hardship and granting the variance would not cause or contribute to the exceedance of a total maximum daily load.

(f) Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems that are permitted before the rules in paragraph (e) take effect may not be placed closer than:

1. Seventy-five feet from a private potable well.
2. Two hundred feet from a public potable well serving a residential or nonresidential establishment having a total
sewage flow of greater than 2,000 gallons per day.

3. One hundred feet from a public potable well serving a residential or nonresidential establishment having a total sewage flow of less than or equal to 2,000 gallons per day.

4. Fifty feet from any nonpotable well.

5. Ten feet from any storm sewer pipe, to the maximum extent possible, but in no instance shall the setback be less than 5 feet.

6. Seventy-five feet from the mean high-water line of a tidally influenced surface water body.

7. Seventy-five feet from the mean annual flood line of a permanent nontidal surface water body.

8. Fifteen feet from the design high-water line of retention areas, detention areas, or swales designed to contain standing or flowing water for less than 72 hours after a rainfall or the design high-water level of normally dry drainage ditches or normally dry individual lot stormwater retention areas.

(f) Except as provided under paragraphs (e) and (t), no limitations shall be imposed by rule, relating to the distance between an onsite disposal system and any area that either permanently or temporarily has visible surface water.

(g) All provisions of this section and rules adopted under this section relating to soil condition, water table elevation, distance, and other setback requirements must be equally applied to all lots, with the following exceptions:

1. Any residential lot that was platted and recorded on or after January 1, 1972, or that is part of a residential subdivision that was approved by the appropriate permitting
agency on or after January 1, 1972, and that was eligible for an
onsite sewage treatment and disposal system construction permit
on the date of such platting and recording or approval shall be
eligible for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system
construction permit, regardless of when the application for a
permit is made. If rules in effect at the time the permit
application is filed cannot be met, residential lots platted and
recorded or approved on or after January 1, 1972, shall, to the
maximum extent possible, comply with the rules in effect at the
time the permit application is filed. At a minimum, however,
those residential lots platted and recorded or approved on or
after January 1, 1972, but before January 1, 1983, shall comply
with those rules in effect on January 1, 1983, and those
residential lots platted and recorded or approved on or after
January 1, 1983, shall comply with those rules in effect at the
time of such platting and recording or approval. In determining
the maximum extent of compliance with current rules that is
possible, the department shall allow structures and
appurtenances thereto which were authorized at the time such
lots were platted and recorded or approved.

2. Lots platted before 1972 are subject to a 50-foot
minimum surface water setback and are not subject to lot size
requirements. The projected daily flow for onsite sewage
treatment and disposal systems for lots platted before 1972 may
not exceed:

   a. Two thousand five hundred gallons per acre per day for
      lots served by public water systems as defined in s. 403.852.
   b. One thousand five hundred gallons per acre per day for
      lots served by water systems regulated under s. 381.0062.
(h)1. The department may grant variances in hardship cases which may be less restrictive than the provisions specified in this section. If a variance is granted and the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system construction permit has been issued, the variance may be transferred with the system construction permit, if the transferee files, within 60 days after the transfer of ownership, an amended construction permit application providing all corrected information and proof of ownership of the property and if the same variance would have been required for the new owner of the property as was originally granted to the original applicant for the variance. A fee is not associated with the processing of this supplemental information. A variance may not be granted under this section until the department is satisfied that:

   a. The hardship was not caused intentionally by the action of the applicant;
   b. A reasonable alternative, taking into consideration factors such as cost, does not exist for the treatment of the sewage; and
   c. The discharge from the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system will not adversely affect the health of the applicant or the public or significantly degrade the groundwater or surface waters.

Where soil conditions, water table elevation, and setback provisions are determined by the department to be satisfactory, special consideration must be given to those lots platted before 1972.

2. The department shall appoint and staff a variance review
and advisory committee, which shall meet monthly to recommend agency action on variance requests. The committee shall make its recommendations on variance requests at the meeting in which the application is scheduled for consideration, except for an extraordinary change in circumstances, the receipt of new information that raises new issues, or when the applicant requests an extension. The committee shall consider the criteria in subparagraph 1. in its recommended agency action on variance requests and shall also strive to allow property owners the full use of their land where possible. The committee consists of the following:

   a. The Secretary of Environmental Protection or his or her designee.
   b. A representative from the county health departments.
   c. A representative from the home building industry recommended by the Florida Home Builders Association.
   d. A representative from the septic tank industry recommended by the Florida Onsite Wastewater Association.
   e. A representative from the Department of Health Environmental Protection.
   f. A representative from the real estate industry who is also a developer in this state who develops lots using onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, recommended by the Florida Association of Realtors.
   g. A representative from the engineering profession recommended by the Florida Engineering Society.

Members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, with such appointments being staggered so that the terms of no more than...
two members expire in any one year. Members shall serve without
remuneration, but if requested, shall be reimbursed for per diem
and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.

(i) A construction permit may not be issued for an onsite
sewage treatment and disposal system in any area zoned or used
for industrial or manufacturing purposes, or its equivalent,
where a publicly owned or investor-owned sewage treatment system
is available, or where a likelihood exists that the system will
receive toxic, hazardous, or industrial waste. An existing
onsite sewage treatment and disposal system may be repaired if a
publicly owned or investor-owned sewage treatment system is not available within 500 feet of the building sewer
stub-out and if system construction and operation standards can
be met. This paragraph does not require publicly owned or
investor-owned sewage treatment systems to accept
anything other than domestic wastewater.

1. A building located in an area zoned or used for
industrial or manufacturing purposes, or its equivalent, when
such building is served by an onsite sewage treatment and
disposal system, must not be occupied until the owner or tenant
has obtained written approval from the department. The
department may not grant approval when the proposed use of
the system is to dispose of toxic, hazardous, or industrial
wastewater or toxic or hazardous chemicals.

2. Each person who owns or operates a business or facility
in an area zoned or used for industrial or manufacturing
purposes, or its equivalent, or who owns or operates a business
that has the potential to generate toxic, hazardous, or
industrial wastewater or toxic or hazardous chemicals, and uses
an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system that is installed on or after July 5, 1989, must obtain an annual system operating permit from the department. A person who owns or operates a business that uses an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system that was installed and approved before July 5, 1989, does not need to obtain a system operating permit. However, upon change of ownership or tenancy, the new owner or operator must notify the department of the change, and the new owner or operator must obtain an annual system operating permit, regardless of the date that the system was installed or approved.

3. The department shall periodically review and evaluate the continued use of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in areas zoned or used for industrial or manufacturing purposes, or its equivalent, and may require the collection and analyses of samples from within and around such systems. If the department finds that toxic or hazardous chemicals or toxic, hazardous, or industrial wastewater have been or are being disposed of through an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, the department shall initiate enforcement actions against the owner or tenant to ensure adequate cleanup, treatment, and disposal.

(j) An onsite sewage treatment and disposal system designed by a professional engineer registered in the state and certified by such engineer as complying with performance criteria adopted by the department must be approved by the department subject to the following:

1. The performance criteria applicable to engineer-designed systems must be limited to those necessary to ensure that such
systems do not adversely affect the public health or
significantly degrade the groundwater or surface water. Such
performance criteria shall include consideration of the quality
of system effluent, the proposed total sewage flow per acre,
wastewater treatment capabilities of the natural or replaced
soil, water quality classification of the potential surface-
water-receiving body, and the structural and maintenance
viability of the system for the treatment of domestic
wastewater. However, performance criteria shall address only the
performance of a system and not a system’s design.

2. A person electing to use utilize an engineer-designed
system shall, upon completion of the system design, submit such
design, certified by a registered professional engineer, to the
county health department. The county health department may use
utilize an outside consultant to review the engineer-designed
system, with the actual cost of such review to be borne by the
applicant. Within 5 working days after receiving an engineer-
designed system permit application, the county health department
shall request additional information if the application is not
complete. Within 15 working days after receiving a complete
application for an engineer-designed system, the county health
department either shall issue the permit or, if it determines
that the system does not comply with the performance criteria,
shall notify the applicant of that determination and refer the
application to the department for a determination as to whether
the system should be approved, disapproved, or approved with
modification. The department engineer’s determination shall
prevail over the action of the county health department. The
applicant shall be notified in writing of the department’s
determination and of the applicant’s rights to pursue a variance
or seek review under the provisions of chapter 120.

3. The owner of an engineer-designed performance-based
system must maintain a current maintenance service agreement
with a maintenance entity permitted by the department. The
maintenance entity shall inspect each system at least twice each
year and shall report quarterly to the department on the number
of systems inspected and serviced. The reports may be submitted
electronically.

4. The property owner of an owner-occupied, single-family
residence may be approved and permitted by the department as a
maintenance entity for his or her own performance-based
treatment system upon written certification from the system
manufacturer’s approved representative that the property owner
has received training on the proper installation and service of
the system. The maintenance service agreement must conspicuously
disclose that the property owner has the right to maintain his
or her own system and is exempt from contractor registration
requirements for performing construction, maintenance, or
repairs on the system but is subject to all permitting
requirements.

5. The property owner shall obtain a biennial system
operating permit from the department for each system. The
department shall inspect the system at least annually, or on
such periodic basis as the fee collected permits, and may
collect system-effluent samples if appropriate to determine
compliance with the performance criteria. The fee for the
biennial operating permit shall be collected beginning with the
second year of system operation.
6. If an engineer-designed system fails to properly function or fails to meet performance standards, the system shall be re-engineered, if necessary, to bring the system into compliance with the provisions of this section.

   (k) An innovative system may be approved in conjunction with an engineer-designed site-specific system that which is certified by the engineer to meet the performance-based criteria adopted by the department.

   (l) For the Florida Keys, the department shall adopt a special rule for the construction, installation, modification, operation, repair, maintenance, and performance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems which considers the unique soil conditions and water table elevations, densities, and setback requirements. On lots where a setback distance of 75 feet from surface waters, saltmarsh, and buttonwood association habitat areas cannot be met, an injection well, approved and permitted by the department, may be used for disposal of effluent from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. The following additional requirements apply to onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in Monroe County:

   1. The county, each municipality, and those special districts established for the purpose of the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage shall ensure, in accordance with the specific schedules adopted by the Administration Commission under s. 380.0552, the completion of onsite sewage treatment and disposal system upgrades to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

   2. Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems must cease discharge by December 31, 2015, or must comply with department
rules and provide the level of treatment which, on a permitted
annual average basis, produces an effluent that contains no more
than the following concentrations:

a. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5) of 10 mg/l.
b. Suspended Solids of 10 mg/l.
c. Total Nitrogen, expressed as N, of 10 mg/l or a
reduction in nitrogen of at least 70 percent. A system that has
been tested and certified to reduce nitrogen concentrations by
at least 70 percent shall be deemed to be in compliance with
this standard.
d. Total Phosphorus, expressed as P, of 1 mg/l.

In addition, onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems
discharging to an injection well must provide basic disinfection
as defined by department rule.

3. In areas not scheduled to be served by a central
sewerage system sewer, onsite sewage treatment and disposal
systems must, by December 31, 2015, comply with department rules
and provide the level of treatment described in subparagraph 2.

4. In areas scheduled to be served by a central sewerage
system sewer by December 31, 2015, if the property owner has
paid a connection fee or assessment for connection to the
central sewerage sewer system, the property owner may install a
holding tank with a high water alarm or an onsite sewage
treatment and disposal system that meets the following minimum
standards:

a. The existing tanks must be pumped and inspected and
certified as being watertight and free of defects in accordance
with department rule; and
b. A sand-lined drainfield or injection well in accordance with department rule must be installed.

5. Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems must be monitored for total nitrogen and total phosphorus concentrations as required by department rule.

6. The department shall enforce proper installation, operation, and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems pursuant to this chapter, including ensuring that the appropriate level of treatment described in subparagraph 2. is met.

7. The authority of a local government, including a special district, to mandate connection of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system is governed by s. 4, chapter 99-395, Laws of Florida.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system installed after July 1, 2010, in unincorporated Monroe County, excluding special wastewater districts, that complies with the standards in subparagraph 2. is not required to connect to a central sewerage system until December 31, 2020.

(m) A product sold in the state for use in onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems may not contain any substance in concentrations or amounts that would interfere with or prevent the successful operation of such system, or that would cause discharges from such systems to violate applicable water quality standards. The department shall publish criteria for products known or expected to meet the conditions of this paragraph. If in the event a product does not meet such criteria, such product may be sold if the manufacturer satisfactorily demonstrates to
the department that the conditions of this paragraph are met.

(n) Evaluations for determining the seasonal high-water table elevations or the suitability of soils for the use of a new onsite sewage treatment and disposal system shall be performed by department personnel, professional engineers registered in the state, or such other persons with expertise, as defined by rule, in making such evaluations. Evaluations for determining mean annual flood lines shall be performed by those persons identified in paragraph (2)(k) (2)(j). The department shall accept evaluations submitted by professional engineers and such other persons as meet the expertise established by this section or by rule unless the department has a reasonable scientific basis for questioning the accuracy or completeness of the evaluation.

(o) The department shall appoint a research review and advisory committee, which shall meet at least semiannually. The committee shall advise the department on directions for new research, review and rank proposals for research contracts, and review draft research reports and make comments. The committee is comprised of:

1. A representative of the State Surgeon General, or his or her designee.

2. A representative from the septic tank industry.

3. A representative from the home building industry.

4. A representative from an environmental interest group.

5. A representative from the State University System, from a department knowledgeable about onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

6. A professional engineer registered in this state who has
work experience in onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

7. A representative from local government who is knowledgeable about domestic wastewater treatment.

8. A representative from the real estate profession.

9. A representative from the restaurant industry.

10. A consumer.

Members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, with the appointments being staggered so that the terms of no more than four members expire in any one year. Members shall serve without remuneration, but are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.

(o)(p) An application for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system permit shall be completed in full, signed by the owner or the owner’s authorized representative, or by a contractor licensed under chapter 489, and shall be accompanied by all required exhibits and fees. No specific documentation of property ownership is not required as a prerequisite to the review of an application or the issuance of a permit. The issuance of a permit does not constitute determination by the department of property ownership.

(p)(q) The department may not require any form of subdivision analysis of property by an owner, developer, or subdivider before submission of an application for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system.

(q)(r) Nothing in this section does not limit the power of a municipality or county to enforce other laws for the protection of the public health and safety.

(r)(s) In the siting of onsite sewage treatment and
disposal systems, including drainfields, shoulders, and slopes, guttering \textit{may} \textit{shall} not be required on single-family residential dwelling units for systems located greater than 5 feet from the roof drip line of the house. If guttering is used on residential dwelling units, the downspouts shall be directed away from the drainfield.

\textbf{(s)(t) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (g)1.,} onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems located in floodways of the Suwannee and Aucilla Rivers must adhere to the following requirements:

1. The absorption surface of the drainfield \textit{may} \textit{shall} not be subject to flooding based on 10-year flood elevations. Provided, however, for lots or parcels created by the subdivision of land in accordance with applicable local government regulations \textit{before} \textit{prior} to January 17, 1990, if an applicant cannot construct a drainfield system with the absorption surface of the drainfield at an elevation equal to or above 10-year flood elevation, the department shall issue a permit for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system within the 10-year floodplain of rivers, streams, and other bodies of flowing water if all of the following criteria are met:

a. The lot is at least one-half acre in size;

b. The bottom of the drainfield is at least 36 inches above the 2-year flood elevation; and

c. The applicant installs \textit{either} a waterless, incinerating, or organic waste composting toilet and a graywater system and drainfield in accordance with department rules; an aerobic treatment unit and drainfield in accordance with department rules; a system approved by the State Health Office.
that is capable of reducing effluent nitrate by at least 50 percent in accordance with department rules; or a system other than a system using alternative drainfield materials in accordance with department rules approved by the county health department pursuant to department rule other than a system using alternative drainfield materials. The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service soil maps, State of Florida Water Management District data, and Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance maps are resources that shall be used to identify flood-prone areas.

2. The use of fill or mounding to elevate a drainfield system out of the 10-year floodplain of rivers, streams, or other bodies of flowing water may not be permitted if such a system lies within a regulatory floodway of the Suwannee and Aucilla Rivers. In cases where the 10-year flood elevation does not coincide with the boundaries of the regulatory floodway, the regulatory floodway will be considered for the purposes of this subsection to extend at a minimum to the 10-year flood elevation.

(t)1. The owner of an aerobic treatment unit system shall maintain a current maintenance service agreement with an aerobic treatment unit maintenance entity permitted by the department. The maintenance entity shall inspect each aerobic treatment unit system at least twice each year and shall report quarterly to the department on the number of aerobic treatment unit systems inspected and serviced. The reports may be submitted electronically.

2. The property owner of an owner-occupied, single-family residence may be approved and permitted by the department as a
maintenance entity for his or her own aerobic treatment unit system upon written certification from the system manufacturer’s approved representative that the property owner has received training on the proper installation and service of the system. The maintenance entity service agreement must conspicuously disclose that the property owner has the right to maintain his or her own system and is exempt from contractor registration requirements for performing construction, maintenance, or repairs on the system but is subject to all permitting requirements.

3. A septic tank contractor licensed under part III of chapter 489, if approved by the manufacturer, may not be denied access by the manufacturer to aerobic treatment unit system training or spare parts for maintenance entities. After the original warranty period, component parts for an aerobic treatment unit system may be replaced with parts that meet manufacturer’s specifications but are manufactured by others. The maintenance entity shall maintain documentation of the substitute part’s equivalency for 2 years and shall provide such documentation to the department upon request.

4. The owner of an aerobic treatment unit system shall obtain a system operating permit from the department and allow the department to inspect during reasonable hours each aerobic treatment unit system at least annually, and such inspection may include collection and analysis of system-effluent samples for performance criteria established by rule of the department. 

(u)(v) The department may require the submission of detailed system construction plans that are prepared by a professional engineer registered in this state. The department
shall establish by rule criteria for determining when such a submission is required.

(v) Any permit issued and approved by the department for the installation, modification, or repair of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system shall transfer with the title to the property in a real estate transaction. A title may not be encumbered at the time of transfer by new permit requirements by a governmental entity for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system which differ from the permitting requirements in effect at the time the system was permitted, modified, or repaired. An inspection of a system may not be mandated by a governmental entity at the point of sale in a real estate transaction. This paragraph does not affect a septic tank phase-out deferral program implemented by a consolidated government as defined in s. 9, Art. VIII of the State Constitution (1885).

(w) A governmental entity, including a municipality, county, or statutorily created commission, may not require an engineer-designed performance-based treatment system, excluding a passive engineer-designed performance-based treatment system, before the completion of the Florida Onsite Sewage Nitrogen Reduction Strategies Project. This paragraph does not apply to a governmental entity, including a municipality, county, or statutorily created commission, which adopted a local law, ordinance, or regulation on or before January 31, 2012. Notwithstanding this paragraph, an engineer-designed performance-based treatment system may be used to meet the requirements of the variance review and advisory committee recommendations.

(x) An onsite sewage treatment and disposal system
is not considered abandoned if the system is disconnected from a structure that was made unusable or destroyed following a disaster and if the system was properly functioning at the time of disconnection and was not adversely affected by the disaster. The onsite sewage treatment and disposal system may be reconnected to a rebuilt structure if:

a. The reconnection of the system is to the same type of structure which contains the same number of bedrooms or fewer, if the square footage of the structure is less than or equal to 110 percent of the original square footage of the structure that existed before the disaster;

b. The system is not a sanitary nuisance; and

c. The system has not been altered without prior authorization.

2. An onsite sewage treatment and disposal system that serves a property that is foreclosed upon is not considered abandoned.

(y) If an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system permittee receives, relies upon, and undertakes construction of a system based upon a validly issued construction permit under rules applicable at the time of construction but a change to a rule occurs within 5 years after the approval of the system for construction but before the final approval of the system, the rules applicable and in effect at the time of construction approval apply at the time of final approval if fundamental site conditions have not changed between the time of construction approval and final approval.

(z) An existing-system inspection or evaluation and assessment, or a modification, replacement, or upgrade of an
onsite sewage treatment and disposal system is not required for a remodeling addition or modification to a single-family home if a bedroom is not added. However, a remodeling addition or modification to a single-family home may not cover any part of the existing system or encroach upon a required setback or the unobstructed area. To determine if a setback or the unobstructed area is impacted, the local health department shall review and verify a floor plan and site plan of the proposed remodeling addition or modification to the home submitted by a remodeler which shows the location of the system, including the distance of the remodeling addition or modification to the home from the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system. The local health department may visit the site or otherwise determine the best means of verifying the information submitted. A verification of the location of a system is not an inspection or evaluation and assessment of the system. The review and verification must be completed within 7 business days after receipt by the local health department of a floor plan and site plan. If the review and verification is not completed within such time, the remodeling addition or modification to the single-family home, for the purposes of this paragraph, is approved.

Section 8. Section 381.00652, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

381.00652 Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems technical advisory committee.—

(1) As used in this section, the term “department” means the Department of Environmental Protection.

(2) An onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems technical advisory committee, a committee as defined in s.
20.03(8), is created within the department. The committee shall:

(a) Provide recommendations to increase the availability of enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in the marketplace, including such systems that are cost-effective, low maintenance, and reliable.

(b) Consider and recommend regulatory options, such as fast-track approval, prequalification, or expedited permitting, to facilitate the introduction and use of enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems that have been reviewed and approved by a national agency or organization, such as the American National Standards Institute 245 systems approved by the NSF International.

(c) Provide recommendations for appropriate setback distances for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems from surface water, groundwater, and wells.

(3) The department shall use existing and available resources to administer and support the activities of the committee.

(4)(a) By August 1, 2021, the department, in consultation with the Department of Health, shall appoint no more than 10 members to the committee, as follows:

1. A professional engineer.
2. A septic tank contractor.
3. Two representatives from the home building industry.
4. A representative from the real estate industry.
5. A representative from the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system industry.
6. A representative from local government.
7. Two representatives from the environmental community.
8. A representative of the scientific and technical community who has substantial expertise in the areas of the fate and transport of water pollutants, toxicology, epidemiology, geology, biology, or environmental sciences.

(b) Members shall serve without compensation and are not entitled to reimbursement for per diem or travel expenses.

(5) By January 1, 2022, the committee shall submit its recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(6) This section expires August 15, 2022.

Section 9. Effective July 1, 2021, section 381.0068, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 10. Present subsections (14) through (44) of section 403.061, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (15) through (45), respectively, subsection (7) is amended, and a new subsection (14) is added to that section, 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:

(7) Adopt rules pursuant to sss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this act. Any rule adopted pursuant to this act must be consistent with the provisions of federal law, if any, relating to control of emissions from motor vehicles, effluent limitations, pretreatment requirements, or standards of performance. A county, municipality, or political subdivision may not adopt or enforce any local ordinance, special law, or local regulation requiring the
installation of Stage II vapor recovery systems, as currently defined by department rule, unless such county, municipality, or political subdivision is or has been in the past designated by federal regulation as a moderate, serious, or severe ozone nonattainment area. Rules adopted pursuant to this act may shall not require dischargers of waste into waters of the state to improve natural background conditions. The department shall adopt rules to reasonably limit, reduce, and eliminate domestic wastewater collection and transmission system pipe leakages and inflow and infiltration. Discharges from steam electric generating plants existing or licensed under this chapter on July 1, 1984, may shall not be required to be treated to a greater extent than may be necessary to assure that the quality of nonthermal components of discharges from nonrecirculated cooling water systems is as high as the quality of the makeup waters; that the quality of nonthermal components of discharges from recirculated cooling water systems is no lower than is allowed for blowdown from such systems; or that the quality of noncooling system discharges which receive makeup water from a receiving body of water which does not meet applicable department water quality standards is as high as the quality of the receiving body of water. The department may not adopt standards more stringent than federal regulations, except as provided in s. 403.804.

(14) In order to promote resilient utilities, require public utilities or their affiliated companies holding, applying for, or renewing a domestic wastewater discharge permit to file annual reports and other data regarding transactions or allocations of common costs and expenditures on pollution
mitigation and prevention among the utility’s permitted systems, including, but not limited to, the prevention of sanitary sewer overflows, collection and transmission system pipe leakages, and inflow and infiltration. The department shall adopt rules to implement this subsection.

The department shall implement such programs in conjunction with its other powers and duties and shall place special emphasis on reducing and eliminating contamination that presents a threat to humans, animals or plants, or to the environment.

Section 11. Section 403.0616, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.0616 Real-time water quality monitoring program.—
(1) Subject to appropriation, the department shall establish a real-time water quality monitoring program to assist in the restoration, preservation, and enhancement of impaired water bodies and coastal resources.

(2) In order to expedite the creation and implementation of the program, the department is encouraged to form public-private partnerships with established scientific entities that have proven existing real-time water quality monitoring equipment and experience in deploying the equipment.

Section 12. Subsection (17) is added to section 403.064, Florida Statutes, to read:

403.064 Reuse of reclaimed water.—
(17) By December 31, 2020, the department shall initiate rule revisions based on the recommendations of the Potable Reuse Commission’s 2020 report “Advancing Potable Reuse in Florida: Framework for the Implementation of Potable Reuse in Florida.”
Rules for potable reuse projects must address contaminants of emerging concern and meet or exceed federal and state drinking water quality standards and other applicable water quality standards. Reclaimed water is deemed a water source for public water supply systems.

Section 13. Subsection (7) of section 403.067, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.067 Establishment and implementation of total maximum daily loads.—

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

(a) Basin management action plans.—

1. In developing and implementing the total maximum daily load for a water body, the department, or the department in conjunction with a water management district, may develop a basin management action plan that addresses some or all of the watersheds and basins tributary to the water body. Such plan must integrate the appropriate management strategies available to the state through existing water quality protection programs to achieve the total maximum daily loads and may provide for phased implementation of these management strategies to promote timely, cost-effective actions as provided for in s. 403.151. The plan must establish a schedule implementing the management strategies, establish a basis for evaluating the plan’s effectiveness, and identify feasible funding strategies for implementing the plan’s management strategies. The management strategies may include regional treatment systems or other public works, where appropriate, and voluntary trading of water quality credits to achieve the needed pollutant load.
reductions.

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

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

4. Each new or revised basin management action plan shall include:
   a. The appropriate management strategies available through existing water quality protection programs to achieve total maximum daily loads, which may provide for phased implementation to promote timely, cost-effective actions as provided for in s. 403.151;
   b. A description of best management practices adopted by rule;
   c. A list of projects in priority ranking with a planning-level cost estimate and estimated date of completion for each listed project;
   d. The source and amount of financial assistance to be made available by the department, a water management district, or other entity for each listed project, if applicable; and
   e. A planning-level estimate of each listed project’s expected load reduction, if applicable.

5. The department shall adopt all or any part of a basin management action plan and any amendment to such plan by secretarial order pursuant to chapter 120 to implement the provisions of this section.
6. The basin management action plan must include milestones for implementation and water quality improvement, and an associated water quality monitoring component sufficient to evaluate whether reasonable progress in pollutant load reductions is being achieved over time. An assessment of progress toward these milestones shall be conducted every 5 years, and revisions to the plan shall be made as appropriate. Revisions to the basin management action plan shall be made by the department in cooperation with basin stakeholders. Revisions to the management strategies required for nonpoint sources must follow the procedures set forth in subparagraph (c)4. Revised basin management action plans must be adopted pursuant to subparagraph 5.

7. In accordance with procedures adopted by rule under paragraph (9)(c), basin management action plans, and other pollution control programs under local, state, or federal authority as provided in subsection (4), may allow point or nonpoint sources that will achieve greater pollutant reductions than required by an adopted total maximum daily load or wasteload allocation to generate, register, and trade water quality credits for the excess reductions to enable other sources to achieve their allocation; however, the generation of water quality credits does not remove the obligation of a source or activity to meet applicable technology requirements or adopted best management practices. Such plans must allow trading between NPDES permittees, and trading that may or may not involve NPDES permittees, where the generation or use of the credits involve an entity or activity not subject to department water discharge permits whose owner voluntarily elects to obtain
department authorization for the generation and sale of credits. The provisions of The department’s rule relating to the equitable abatement of pollutants into surface waters do not apply to water bodies or water body segments for which a basin management plan that takes into account future new or expanded activities or discharges has been adopted under this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Total maximum daily load implementation.—

1. The department shall be the lead agency in coordinating the implementation of the total maximum daily loads through existing water quality protection programs. Application of a
total maximum daily load by a water management district must be consistent with this section and does not require the issuance of an order or a separate action pursuant to s. 120.536(1) or s. 120.54 for the adoption of the calculation and allocation previously established by the department. Such programs may include, but are not limited to:

a. Permitting and other existing regulatory programs, including water-quality-based effluent limitations;

b. Nonregulatory and incentive-based programs, including best management practices, cost sharing, waste minimization, pollution prevention, agreements established pursuant to s. 403.061(22), and public education;

c. Other water quality management and restoration activities, for example surface water improvement and management plans approved by water management districts or basin management action plans developed pursuant to this subsection;

d. Trading of water quality credits or other equitable economically based agreements;

e. Public works including capital facilities; or

f. Land acquisition.

2. For a basin management action plan adopted pursuant to paragraph (a), any management strategies and pollutant reduction requirements associated with a pollutant of concern for which a total maximum daily load has been developed, including effluent limits set forth for a discharger subject to NPDES permitting, if any, must be included in a timely manner in subsequent NPDES permits or permit modifications for that discharger. The department may not impose limits or conditions implementing an adopted total maximum daily load in an NPDES permit until the
permit expires, the discharge is modified, or the permit is reopened pursuant to an adopted basin management action plan.

a. Absent a detailed allocation, total maximum daily loads must be implemented through NPDES permit conditions that provide for a compliance schedule. In such instances, a facility’s NPDES permit must allow time for the issuance of an order adopting the basin management action plan. The time allowed for the issuance of an order adopting the plan may not exceed 5 years. Upon issuance of an order adopting the plan, the permit must be reopened or renewed, as necessary, and permit conditions consistent with the plan must be established. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subparagraph, upon request by an NPDES permittee, the department as part of a permit issuance, renewal, or modification may establish individual allocations before the adoption of a basin management action plan.

b. For holders of NPDES municipal separate storm sewer system permits and other stormwater sources, implementation of a total maximum daily load or basin management action plan must be achieved, to the maximum extent practicable, through the use of best management practices or other management measures.

c. The basin management action plan does not relieve the discharger from any requirement to obtain, renew, or modify an NPDES permit or to abide by other requirements of the permit.

d. Management strategies set forth in a basin management action plan to be implemented by a discharger subject to permitting by the department must be completed pursuant to the schedule set forth in the basin management action plan. This implementation schedule may extend beyond the 5-year term of an NPDES permit.
e. Management strategies and pollution reduction requirements set forth in a basin management action plan for a specific pollutant of concern are not subject to challenge under chapter 120 at the time they are incorporated, in an identical form, into a subsequent NPDES permit or permit modification.

f. For nonagricultural pollutant sources not subject to NPDES permitting but permitted pursuant to other state, regional, or local water quality programs, the pollutant reduction actions adopted in a basin management action plan must be implemented to the maximum extent practicable as part of those permitting programs.

g. A nonpoint source discharger included in a basin management action plan must demonstrate compliance with the pollutant reductions established under subsection (6) by implementing the appropriate best management practices established pursuant to paragraph (c) or conducting water quality monitoring prescribed by the department or a water management district. A nonpoint source discharger may, in accordance with department rules, supplement the implementation of best management practices with water quality credit trades in order to demonstrate compliance with the pollutant reductions established under subsection (6).

h. A nonpoint source discharger included in a basin management action plan may be subject to enforcement action by the department or a water management district based upon a failure to implement the responsibilities set forth in subparagraph g.

i. A landowner, discharger, or other responsible person who is implementing applicable management strategies specified in an
adopted basin management action plan may not be required by permit, enforcement action, or otherwise to implement additional management strategies, including water quality credit trading, to reduce pollutant loads to attain the pollutant reductions established pursuant to subsection (6) and shall be deemed to be in compliance with this section. This subparagraph does not limit the authority of the department to amend a basin management action plan as specified in subparagraph (a)6.

(c) Best management practices.—

1. The department, in cooperation with the water management districts and other interested parties, as appropriate, may develop suitable interim measures, best management practices, or other measures necessary to achieve the level of pollution reduction established by the department for nonagricultural nonpoint pollutant sources in allocations developed pursuant to subsection (6) and this subsection. These practices and measures may be adopted by rule by the department and the water management districts and, where adopted by rule, shall be implemented by those parties responsible for nonagricultural nonpoint source pollution.

2. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may develop and adopt by rule pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 suitable interim measures, best management practices, or other measures necessary to achieve the level of pollution reduction established by the department for agricultural pollutant sources in allocations developed pursuant to subsection (6) and this subsection or for programs implemented pursuant to paragraph (12)(b). These practices and measures may be implemented by those parties responsible for agricultural pollutant sources and
the department, the water management districts, and the
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall assist
with implementation. In the process of developing and adopting
rules for interim measures, best management practices, or other
measures, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
shall consult with the department, the Department of Health, the
water management districts, representatives from affected
farming groups, and environmental group representatives. Such
rules must also incorporate provisions for a notice of intent to
implement the practices and a system to assure the
implementation of the practices, including site inspection and
recordkeeping requirements.

3. When interim measures, best management practices,
or other measures are adopted by rule, the effectiveness of such
practices in achieving the levels of pollution reduction
established in allocations developed by the department pursuant
to subsection (6) and this subsection or in programs implemented
pursuant to paragraph (12)(b) must be verified at representative
sites by the department. The department shall use best
professional judgment in making the initial verification that
the best management practices are reasonably expected to be
effective and, when applicable, shall must notify the
appropriate water management district or the Department of
Agriculture and Consumer Services of its initial verification
before the adoption of a rule proposed pursuant to this
paragraph. Implementation, in accordance with rules adopted
under this paragraph, of practices that have been initially
verified to be effective, or verified to be effective by
monitoring at representative sites, by the department, shall
provide a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards and release from the provisions of s. 376.307(5) for those pollutants addressed by the practices, and the department is not authorized to institute proceedings against the owner of the source of pollution to recover costs or damages associated with the contamination of surface water or groundwater caused by those pollutants. Research projects funded by the department, a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to develop or demonstrate interim measures or best management practices shall be granted a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards and a release from the provisions of s. 376.307(5). The presumption of compliance and release is limited to the research site and only for those pollutants addressed by the interim measures or best management practices. Eligibility for the presumption of compliance and release is limited to research projects on sites where the owner or operator of the research site and the department, a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services have entered into a contract or other agreement that, at a minimum, specifies the research objectives, the cost-share responsibilities of the parties, and a schedule that details the beginning and ending dates of the project.

4. When water quality problems are demonstrated, despite the appropriate implementation, operation, and maintenance of best management practices and other measures required by rules adopted under this paragraph, the department, a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with the department, shall institute a reevaluation of the best management practice
or other measure. **If should** the reevaluation determines determine that the best management practice or other measure requires modification, the department, a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, as appropriate, shall revise the rule to require implementation of the modified practice within a reasonable time period as specified in the rule.

5. Subject to subparagraph 6., the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall provide to the department information obtained pursuant to subparagraph (d)3.

6. Agricultural records relating to processes or methods of production, costs of production, profits, or other financial information held by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to subparagraphs 3. and 4., and 5. or pursuant to any rule adopted pursuant to subparagraph 2. are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Upon request, records made confidential and exempt pursuant to this subparagraph shall be released to the department or any water management district provided that the confidentiality specified by this subparagraph for such records is maintained.

7. The provisions of Subparagraphs 1. and 2. do not preclude the department or water management district from requiring compliance with water quality standards or with current best management practice requirements set forth in any applicable regulatory program authorized by law for the purpose of protecting water quality. Additionally, subparagraphs 1. and 2. are applicable only to the extent that they do not conflict with any rules adopted by the department that are necessary to
maintain a federally delegated or approved program.

(d) Enforcement and verification of basin management action plans and management strategies.—

1. Basin management action plans are enforceable pursuant to this section and ss. 403.121, 403.141, and 403.161. Management strategies, including best management practices and water quality monitoring, are enforceable under this chapter.

2. No later than January 1, 2017:
   a. The department, in consultation with the water management districts and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall initiate rulemaking to adopt procedures to verify implementation of water quality monitoring required in lieu of implementation of best management practices or other measures pursuant to sub-subparagraph (b)2.g.;
   b. The department, in consultation with the water management districts and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall initiate rulemaking to adopt procedures to verify implementation of nonagricultural interim measures, best management practices, or other measures adopted by rule pursuant to subparagraph (c)1.; and
   c. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with the water management districts and the department, shall initiate rulemaking to adopt procedures to verify implementation of agricultural interim measures, best management practices, or other measures adopted by rule pursuant to subparagraph (c)2.

The rules required under this subparagraph shall include enforcement procedures applicable to the landowner, discharger,
or other responsible person required to implement applicable
management strategies, including best management practices or
water quality monitoring as a result of noncompliance.

3. At least every 2 years, the Department of Agriculture
and Consumer Services shall perform onsite inspections of each
agricultural producer that enrolls in a best management practice
to ensure that such practice is being properly implemented. Such
verification must include a collection and review of the best
management practice documentation from the previous 2 years
required by rules adopted pursuant to subparagraph (c)2.,
including, but not limited to, nitrogen and phosphorus
fertilizer application records, which must be collected and
retained pursuant to subparagraphs (c)3., 4., and 6. The
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall initially
prioritize the inspection of agricultural producers located in
the basin management action plans for Lake Okeechobee, the
Indian River Lagoon, the Caloosahatchee River and Estuary, and
Silver Springs.

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

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

   a. Agricultural measures have been adopted by the
   Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to
   subparagraph (c)2. and have been implemented and the waterbody
   remains impaired;
b. Agricultural nonpoint sources contribute to at least 20 percent of nonpoint source nutrient discharges; and

c. The department determines that additional measures, in combination with state-sponsored regional projects and other management strategies included in the basin management action plan, are necessary to achieve the total maximum daily load.

2. The element will be implemented through the use of cost-sharing projects. The element must include cost-effective and technically and financially practical cooperative regional agricultural nutrient reduction projects that can be implemented on private properties on a site-specific, cooperative basis. Such cooperative regional agricultural nutrient reduction projects may include land acquisition in fee or conservation easements on the lands of willing sellers and site-specific water quality improvement or dispersed water management projects on the lands of project participants.

3. To qualify for participation in the cooperative agricultural regional water quality improvement element, the participant must have already implemented and be in compliance with best management practices or other measures adopted by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to subparagraph (c)2. The element may be included in the basin management action plan as a part of the next 5-year assessment under subparagraph (a)6.

4. The department may submit a legislative budget request to fund projects developed pursuant to this paragraph. In allocating funds for projects funded pursuant to this paragraph, the department shall provide at least 20 percent of its annual appropriation for projects in subbasins with the highest...
nutrient concentrations within a basin management action plan.

(f) Data collection and research.—

1. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in cooperation with the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences and other state universities and Florida College System institutions that have agricultural research programs, shall annually develop research plans and legislative budget requests to:

   a. Evaluate and suggest enhancements to the existing adopted agricultural best management practices to reduce nutrient runoff;

   b. Develop new best management practices that, if proven effective, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may adopt by rule pursuant to subparagraph (c)2.; and

   c. Develop agricultural nutrient runoff reduction projects that willing participants could implement on a site-specific, cooperative basis, in addition to best management practices. The department may consider these projects for inclusion in a basin management action plan. These nutrient runoff reduction projects must reduce the nutrient impacts from agricultural operations on water quality when evaluated with the projects and management strategies currently included in the basin management action plan.

2. To be considered for funding, the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences and other state universities and Florida College System institutions that have agricultural research programs must submit such plans to the department and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services by August 1, 2021, and each May 1 thereafter.
3. The department shall work with the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences and regulated entities to consider the adoption by rule of best management practices for nutrient impacts from golf courses. Such adopted best management practices are subject to the requirements of paragraph (c).

Section 14. Section 403.0671, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.0671 Basin management action plan wastewater reports.—
(1) By July 1, 2021, the department, in coordination with the county health departments, wastewater treatment facilities, and other governmental entities, shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives evaluating the costs of wastewater projects identified in the basin management action plans developed pursuant to ss. 373.807 and 403.067(7) and the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plans and other restoration plans developed to meet the total maximum daily loads required under s. 403.067. The report must include:

(a) Projects to:

1. Replace onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems with enhanced nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

2. Install or retrofit onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems with enhanced nutrient-reducing technologies.

3. Construct, upgrade, or expand domestic wastewater treatment facilities to meet the wastewater treatment plan required under s. 403.067(7)(a)9.

4. Connect onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to
domestic wastewater treatment facilities;
  (b) The estimated costs, nutrient load reduction estimates,
  and other benefits of each project;
  (c) The estimated implementation timeline for each project;
  (d) A proposed 5-year funding plan for each project and the
  source and amount of financial assistance the department, a
  water management district, or other project partner will make
  available to fund the project; and
  (e) The projected costs of installing enhanced nutrient-
  reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems on
  buildable lots in priority focus areas to comply with s.
  373.811.

(2) By July 1, 2021, the department shall submit a report
  to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of
  the House of Representatives that provides an assessment of the
  water quality monitoring being conducted for each basin
  management action plan implementing a nutrient total maximum
  daily load. In developing the report, the department may
  coordinate with water management districts and any applicable
  university. The report must:
  (a) Evaluate the water quality monitoring prescribed for
  each basin management action plan to determine if it is
  sufficient to detect changes in water quality caused by the
  implementation of a project.
  (b) Identify gaps in water quality monitoring.
  (c) Recommend water quality monitoring needs.

(3) Beginning January 1, 2022, and each January 1
  thereafter, the department shall submit to the Office of
  Economic and Demographic Research the cost estimates for
projects required in s. 403.067(7)(a). The office shall include
the project cost estimates in its annual assessment conducted
pursuant to s. 403.928.

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

403.0673 Wastewater grant program.—A wastewater grant
program is established within the Department of Environmental
Protection.

(1) Subject to the appropriation of funds by the
Legislature, the department may provide grants for the following
projects within a basin management action plan, an alternative
restoration plan adopted by final order, or a rural area of
opportunity under s. 288.0656 which will individually or
collectively reduce excess nutrient pollution:

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

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

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

(2) In allocating such funds, priority must be given to
projects that subsidize the connection of onsite sewage
treatment and disposal systems to wastewater treatment
facilities. First priority must be given to subsidize the
connection of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to
existing infrastructure. Second priority must be given to any
expansion of a collection or transmission system that promotes
efficiency by planning the installation of wastewater
transmission facilities to be constructed concurrently with other construction projects occurring within or along a transportation facility right-of-way. Third priority must be given to all other connections of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems to wastewater treatment facilities. The department shall consider the estimated reduction in nutrient load per project; project readiness; the cost-effectiveness of the project; the overall environmental benefit of a project; the location of a project; the availability of local matching funds; and projected water savings or quantity improvements associated with a project.

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

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

(5) Beginning January 1, 2021, and each January 1 thereafter, the department shall submit a report regarding the projects funded pursuant to this section to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 16. Section 403.0855, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.0855 Biosolids management.—

(1) The Legislature finds that it is in the best interest
of this state to regulate biosolids management in order to minimize the migration of nutrients that impair water bodies.

The Legislature further finds that permitting according to site-specific application conditions, an increased inspection rate, groundwater and surface water monitoring protocols, and nutrient management research will improve biosolids management and assist in protecting this state’s water resources and water quality.

(2) The department shall adopt rules for biosolids management. Rules adopted by the department pursuant to this section may not take effect until ratified by the Legislature.

(3) For a new land application site permit or a permit renewal issued after July 1, 2020, the permittee of a biosolids land application site shall:

(a) Ensure a minimum unsaturated soil depth of 2 feet between the depth of biosolids placement and the water table level at the time the Class A or Class B biosolids are applied to the soil. Biosolids may not be applied on soils that have a seasonal high-water table less than 6 inches from the soil surface or within 6 inches of the intended depth of biosolids placement, unless a department-approved nutrient management plan and water quality monitoring plan provide reasonable assurances that the land application of biosolids at the site will not cause or contribute to a violation of the state’s surface water quality standards or groundwater standards. As used in this subsection, the term “seasonal high water” means the elevation to which the ground and surface water may be expected to rise due to a normal wet season.

(b) Be enrolled in the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service’s best management practices program or be
within an agricultural operation enrolled in the program for the applicable commodity type.

(4) All permits shall comply with the requirements of subsection (3) by July 1, 2022.

(5) New or renewed biosolids land application site or facility permits issued after July 1, 2020, must comply with this section and include a permit condition that requires the permit to be reopened to insert a compliance date of no later than 1 year after the effective date of the rules adopted pursuant to subsection (2). All permits must meet the requirements of the rules adopted pursuant to subsection (2) no later than 2 years after the effective date of such rules.

(6) A municipality or county may enforce or extend a local ordinance, regulation, resolution, rule, moratorium, or policy, any of which was adopted before November 1, 2019, relating to the land application of Class A or Class B biosolids until the ordinance, regulation, resolution, rule, moratorium, or policy is repealed by the municipality or county.

Section 17. Present subsections (7) through (10) of section 403.086, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (8) through (11), respectively, subsections (1) and (2) are amended, and a new subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

403.086 Sewage disposal facilities; advanced and secondary waste treatment.—

(1)(a) Neither The Department of Health nor any other state agency, county, special district, or municipality may not shall approve construction of any sewage disposal facilities for sanitary sewage disposal which do not provide for secondary waste treatment and, in addition thereto,
treatment as deemed necessary and ordered by the department.

(b) Sewage disposal facilities for sanitary sewage disposal constructed after June 14, 1978, may not dispose of any wastes by deep well injection without providing for secondary waste treatment and, in addition thereto, advanced waste treatment deemed necessary by the department to protect adequately the beneficial use of the receiving waters.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter or chapter 373, sewage disposal facilities for sanitary sewage disposal may not dispose of any wastes into Old Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay, Hillsborough Bay, Boca Ciega Bay, St. Joseph Sound, Clearwater Bay, Sarasota Bay, Little Sarasota Bay, Roberts Bay, Lemon Bay, or Charlotte Harbor Bay, or, beginning July 1, 2025, Indian River Lagoon, or into any river, stream, channel, canal, bay, bayou, sound, or other water tributary thereto, without providing advanced waste treatment, as defined in subsection (4), approved by the department. This paragraph does not apply to facilities which were permitted by February 1, 1987, and which discharge secondary treated effluent, followed by water hyacinth treatment, to tributaries of tributaries of the named waters; or to facilities permitted to discharge to the nontidally influenced portions of the Peace River.

(d) By December 31, 2020, the department, in consultation with the water management districts and sewage disposal facilities, shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a progress report on the status of upgrades made by each facility to meet the advanced waste treatment requirements under paragraph (c). The report must include a list of sewage disposal

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facilities required to upgrade to advanced waste treatment, the preliminary cost estimates for the upgrades, and a projected timeline of the dates by which the upgrades will begin and be completed and the date by which operations of the upgraded facility will begin.

(2) All sewage disposal facilities for sanitary sewage disposal shall provide for secondary waste treatment, a power outage contingency plan that mitigates the impacts of power outages on the utility’s collection system and pump stations, and, in addition thereto, advanced waste treatment as deemed necessary and ordered by the Department of Environmental Protection. Failure to conform shall be punishable by a civil penalty of $500 for each 24-hour day or fraction thereof that such failure is allowed to continue thereafter.

(7) All sewage disposal facilities under subsection (2) which control a collection or transmission system of pipes and pumps to collect and transmit wastewater from domestic or industrial sources to the facility shall take steps to prevent sanitary sewer overflows or underground pipe leaks and ensure that collected wastewater reaches the facility for appropriate treatment. Facilities must use inflow and infiltration studies and leakage surveys to develop pipe assessment, repair, and replacement action plans with a 5-year planning horizon that comply with department rule to limit, reduce, and eliminate leaks, seepages, or inputs into wastewater treatment systems' underground pipes. The pipe assessment, repair, and replacement action plans must be reported to the department. The facility action plans must include information regarding the annual expenditures dedicated to the inflow and infiltration studies.
and the required replacement action plans; expenditures that are
dedicated to pipe assessment, repair, and replacement; and
expenditures designed to limit the presence of fats, roots,
oils, and grease in the facility's collection system. The
department shall adopt rules regarding the implementation of
inflow and infiltration studies and leakage surveys; however,
such rules may not fix or revise utility rates or budgets. A
utility or an operating entity subject to this subsection and s.
403.061(14) may submit one report to comply with both
requirements. Substantial compliance with this subsection is
evidence in mitigation for the purposes of assessing penalties
pursuant to ss. 403.121 and 403.141.

Section 18. Present subsections (4) through (10) of section
403.087, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5)
through (11), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to
that section, to read:

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

(4) The department shall issue an operation permit for a
domestic wastewater treatment facility other than a facility
regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
System Program under s. 403.0885 for a term of up to 10 years if
the facility is meeting the stated goals in its action plan
adopted pursuant to s. 403.086(7).

Section 19. Present subsections (3) and (4) of section
403.088, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4)
and (5), respectively, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) is
amended, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to
read:
403.088 Water pollution operation permits; conditions.—
(2) A permit shall:
1. Specify the manner, nature, volume, and frequency of the discharge permitted;
2. Require proper operation and maintenance of any pollution abatement facility by qualified personnel in accordance with standards established by the department;
3. Require a deliberate, proactive approach to investigating or surveying a significant percentage of the domestic wastewater collection system throughout the duration of the permit to determine pipe integrity, which must be accomplished in an economically feasible manner. The permittee shall submit an annual report to the department which details facility revenues and expenditures in a manner prescribed by department rule. The report must detail any deviation of annual expenditures from identified system needs related to inflow and infiltration studies; model plans for pipe assessment, repair, and replacement; and pipe assessment, repair, and replacement required under s. 403.086(7). Substantial compliance with this subsection is evidence in mitigation for the purposes of assessing penalties pursuant to ss. 403.121 and 403.141;
4. Contain such additional conditions, requirements, and restrictions as the department deems necessary to preserve and protect the quality of the receiving waters;
5. Be valid for the period of time specified therein; and
6. Constitute the state National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit when issued pursuant to the authority in s. 403.0885.
(3) No later than March 1 of each year, the department shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which identifies all domestic wastewater treatment facilities that experienced a sanitary sewer overflow in the preceding calendar year. The report must identify the name of the utility or responsible operating entity, permitted capacity in annual average gallons per day, number of overflows, type of water discharged, total volume of sewage released, and, to the extent known and available, volume of sewage recovered, volume of sewage discharged to surface waters, and cause of the sanitary sewer overflow, including whether the overflow was caused by a third party. The department shall include with this report the annual report specified under subparagraph (2)(c)3. for each utility that experienced an overflow.

Section 20. Subsection (6) of section 403.0891, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.0891 State, regional, and local stormwater management plans and programs.—The department, the water management districts, and local governments shall have the responsibility for the development of mutually compatible stormwater management programs.

(6) The department and the Department of Economic Opportunity, in cooperation with local governments in the coastal zone, shall develop a model stormwater management program that could be adopted by local governments. The model program must contain model ordinances that target nutrient reduction practices and use green infrastructure. The model program shall contain dedicated funding options, including a
stormwater utility fee system based upon an equitable unit cost approach. Funding options shall be designed to generate capital to retrofit existing stormwater management systems, build new treatment systems, operate facilities, and maintain and service debt.

Section 21. Paragraphs (b) and (g) of subsection (2), paragraph (b) of subsection (3), and subsections (8) and (9) of section 403.121, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.121 Enforcement; procedure; remedies.—The department shall have the following judicial and administrative remedies available to it for violations of this chapter, as specified in s. 403.161(1).

(2) Administrative remedies:

(b) If the department has reason to believe a violation has occurred, it may institute an administrative proceeding to order the prevention, abatement, or control of the conditions creating the violation or other appropriate corrective action. Except for violations involving hazardous wastes, asbestos, or underground injection, the department shall proceed administratively in all cases in which the department seeks administrative penalties that do not exceed $50,000 per assessment as calculated in accordance with subsections (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7). Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s. 300g-2, the administrative penalty assessed pursuant to subsection (3), subsection (4), or subsection (5) against a public water system serving a population of more than 10,000 may not be less than $1,000 per day per violation. The department may not impose administrative penalties in excess of $50,000 in a notice of violation. The department shall not have more
than one notice of violation seeking administrative penalties pending against the same party at the same time unless the violations occurred at a different site or the violations were discovered by the department subsequent to the filing of a previous notice of violation.

(g) This subsection does not prevent Nothing herein shall be construed as preventing any other legal or administrative action in accordance with law and does not. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the department’s authority provided in ss. 403.131, 403.141, and this section to judicially pursue injunctive relief. When the department exercises its authority to judicially pursue injunctive relief, penalties in any amount up to the statutory maximum sought by the department must be pursued as part of the state court action and not by initiating a separate administrative proceeding. The department retains the authority to judicially pursue penalties in excess of $50,000 $10,000 for violations not specifically included in the administrative penalty schedule, or for multiple or multiday violations alleged to exceed a total of $50,000 $10,000. The department also retains the authority provided in ss. 403.131, 403.141, and this section to judicially pursue injunctive relief and damages, if a notice of violation seeking the imposition of administrative penalties has not been issued. The department has the authority to enter into a settlement, either before or after initiating a notice of violation, and the settlement may include a penalty amount different from the administrative penalty schedule. Any case filed in state court because it is alleged to exceed a total of $50,000 $10,000 in penalties may be settled in the court action for less than $50,000 $10,000.
(3) Except for violations involving hazardous wastes, asbestos, or underground injection, administrative penalties must be calculated according to the following schedule:

(b) For failure to obtain a required wastewater permit, other than a permit required for surface water discharge, the department shall assess a penalty of $2,000 $1,000. For a domestic or industrial wastewater violation not involving a surface water or groundwater quality violation, the department shall assess a penalty of $4,000 $2,000 for an unpermitted or unauthorized discharge or effluent-limitation exceedance or for failure to comply with s. 403.061(14) or s. 403.086(7) or rules adopted thereunder. For an unpermitted or unauthorized discharge or effluent-limitation exceedance that resulted in a surface water or groundwater quality violation, the department shall assess a penalty of $10,000 $5,000.

(8) The direct economic benefit gained by the violator from the violation, where consideration of economic benefit is provided by Florida law or required by federal law as part of a federally delegated or approved program, must shall be added to the scheduled administrative penalty. The total administrative penalty, including any economic benefit added to the scheduled administrative penalty, may shall not exceed $10,000 $5,000.

(9) The administrative penalties assessed for any particular violation may shall not exceed $10,000 $5,000 against any one violator, unless the violator has a history of noncompliance, the economic benefit of the violation as described in subsection (8) exceeds $10,000 $5,000, or there are multiday violations. The total administrative penalties may shall not exceed $50,000 $10,000 per assessment for all
violations attributable to a specific person in the notice of violation.

And the title is amended as follows:
Delete lines 17 - 247
and insert:
leave upon the transfer; amending s. 373.036, F.S.;
directing water management districts to submit consolidated annual reports to the Office of Economic and Demographic Research; requiring such reports to include connection and conversion projects for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection, in coordination with the water management districts, to conduct a study on the bottled water industry in this state; providing requirements for the study; requiring the department to submit a report containing the findings of the study to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; defining terms; amending s. 373.4131, F.S.; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to include stormwater structural control inspections as part of its regular staff training; requiring the department and the water management districts to adopt rules regarding stormwater design and operation regulations by a specified date and address specified information as part of such rule development; requiring the department to review and evaluate data relating to
self-certification and provide the Legislature with recommendations for improvements; amending s. 381.0065, F.S.; requiring the department to implement an approval process for the use of specified nutrient-reducing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems by a specified date; defining the term “department” for the regulation of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; revising the duties of the department; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to adopt rules relating to the location of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems and complete such rulemaking by a specified date; providing requirements for such rules; requiring the department to determine that a hardship exists for certain variance applicants; providing that certain provisions relating to existing setback requirements are applicable to permits only until the effective date of certain rules adopted by the department; removing provisions requiring certain onsite sewage treatment and disposal system research projects to be approved by a Department of Health technical review and advisory panel; removing provisions prohibiting the award of research projects to certain entities; removing provisions establishing a Department of Health onsite sewage treatment and disposal system research review and advisory committee; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 381.00652, F.S.; defining the term “department”; creating the onsite sewage treatment and disposal
systems technical advisory committee within the
Department of Environmental Protection; authorizing
the department, in consultation with the Department of
Health, to appoint an onsite sewage treatment and
disposal systems technical advisory committee;
providing for committee purpose, membership, and
expiration; requiring the committee to submit its
recommendations to the Governor and Legislature;
providing for the expiration of the committee;
repealing s. 381.0068, F.S., relating to the
Department of Health onsite sewage treatment and
disposal systems technical review and advisory panel;
amending s. 403.061, F.S.; requiring the department to
adopt rules relating to domestic wastewater collection
and transmission system pipe leakages and inflow and
infiltration; requiring the department to adopt rules
to require public utilities or their affiliated
companies holding, applying for, or renewing a
domestic wastewater discharge permit to file certain
annual reports and data with the department; creating
s. 403.0616, F.S.; requiring the department, subject
to legislative appropriation, to establish a real-time
water quality monitoring program; encouraging the
formation of public-private partnerships; amending s.
403.064, F.S.; requiring the Department of
Environmental Protection to initiate rule revisions
based on certain potable reuse recommendations by a
specified date; providing requirements for such rules;
providing that reclaimed water is deemed a water
source for public water supply systems; amending s. 403.067, F.S.; requiring basin management action plans for nutrient total maximum daily loads to include wastewater treatment and onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plans that meet certain requirements; requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to collect fertilizer application records from certain agricultural producers and provide the information to the department annually by a specified date; requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to perform onsite inspections of the agricultural producers at specified intervals; providing for prioritization of such inspections; requiring certain basin management action plans to include cooperative agricultural regional water quality improvement elements; requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in cooperation with specified entities, to annually develop research plans and legislative budget requests relating to best management practices by a specified date; requiring such entities to submit such plans to the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services by a specific date; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to work with specified entities to consider the adoption of best management practices for nutrient impacts from golf courses; creating s. 403.0671, F.S.; directing the Department of Environmental Protection,
in coordination with specified entities, to submit reports regarding wastewater projects identified in the basin management action plans to the Governor and the Legislature and to submit certain wastewater project cost estimates to the Office of Economic and Demographic Research by specified dates; creating s. 403.0673, F.S.; establishing a wastewater grant program within the Department of Environmental Protection; authorizing the department to distribute appropriated funds for certain projects; providing requirements for the distribution; requiring the department to coordinate with each water management district to identify grant recipients; requiring an annual report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; creating s. 403.0855, F.S.; providing legislative findings regarding the regulation of biosolids management in this state; requiring the department to adopt rules for biosolids management; providing that such rules are not effective until ratified by the Legislature; providing permitting requirements for biosolids land application sites and facilities; requiring biosolids application sites and facilities to be enrolled in a specified best management practices program or be within a specified agricultural operation; providing requirements for the land application of biosolids; providing a definition; authorizing the enforcement or extension of certain local government regulations relating to the land application of biosolids until such regulations are
repealed; amending s. 403.086, F.S.; prohibiting sewage disposal facilities from disposing waste into the Indian River Lagoon beginning on a specified date without certain advanced waste treatment; directing the Department of Environmental Protection, in consultation with specified entities, to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; requiring sewage disposal facilities to have a power outage contingency plan, to take steps to prevent overflows and leaks and ensure that the wastewater reaches the facility for appropriate treatment, and to provide the Department of Environmental Protection with certain information; requiring the department to adopt rules; limiting the scope of such rules; authorizing utilities and operating entities to consolidate certain reports; providing that specified compliance is evidence in mitigation for assessment of certain penalties; amending s. 403.087, F.S.; requiring the department to issue operation permits for certain domestic wastewater treatment facilities under certain circumstances; amending s. 403.088, F.S.; revising the permit conditions for a water pollution operation permit; requiring permittees to submit annual reports to the department; requiring the department to submit an annual report identifying all domestic wastewater treatment facilities that experienced sanitary sewer overflows to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; amending s. 403.0891, F.S.; requiring
model stormwater management programs to contain model
ordinances for nutrient reduction practices and green
infrastructure; amending s. 403.121, F.S.; revising
administrative penalties for violations of ch. 403,
F.S.; amending ss. 403.1835 and 403.1838, F.S.;
requiring the Department of Environmental Protection
to give funding priority to certain domestic
wastewater utility projects; amending s. 403.412,
F.S.; prohibiting local governments from recognizing
or granting certain legal rights to the natural
environment or granting such rights relating to the
natural environment to a person or political
subdivision; providing construction; providing a
declaration of important state interest; amending ss.
153.54, 153.73, 163.3180, 180.03, 311.105, 327.46,
373.250, 373.414, 373.705, 373.707, 373.709, 373.807,
376.307, 380.0552, 381.006, 381.0061, 381.0064,
381.00651, 381.0101, 403.08601, 403.0871, 403.0872,
403.707, 403.861, 489.551, and 590.02, F.S.;
conforming cross-references and provisions to changes
made by the act; providing a directive to the Division
of Law Revision upon the adoption of certain rules by
the Department of Environmental Protection; providing
effective dates.