

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF FINAL BILL ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/CS/HB 1405 Biosolids

SPONSOR(S): Infrastructure Strategies Committee and Water Quality, Supply & Treatment Subcommittee, Tuck and others

TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** CS/SB 880

FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION: 106 Y's 0 N's **GOVERNOR'S ACTION:** Pending

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/CS/HB 1405 passed the House on April 28, 2023, and subsequently passed the Senate on May 4, 2023.

The majority of Florida's domestic wastewater is controlled and treated by centralized treatment facilities regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). When domestic wastewater is treated, a byproduct accumulates in the wastewater treatment plant and must be removed so that the plant may continue operating properly. The byproduct is treated to produce a nutrient-rich product known as biosolids. In Florida, biosolids are classified as "Class AA," "Class A," or "Class B." Biosolids must be treated to substantially reduce pathogens, the attractiveness of the biosolid to rodents, flies, mosquitoes, or other organisms capable of transporting infectious agents, and the amount of toxic metals in the biosolids.

In 2020, the Legislature passed the Clean Waterways Act to address a number of environmental issues relating to water quality improvement. In pertinent part, the Clean Waterways Act required DEP to promulgate rules for biosolids management in Florida. In 2021, the Legislature passed House Bill 1309, which ratified those rules; the rules became effective in June of 2021.

The bill establishes a biosolids grant program within DEP and provides that, subject to the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, DEP may provide grants to counties, special districts, and municipalities to support projects that:

- Evaluate and implement innovative technologies and solutions for the disposal of biosolids; or
- Construct, upgrade, expand, or retrofit domestic facilities that convert wastewater residuals to Class AA biosolids, nonfertilizer uses or disposal methods, or alternatives to synthetic fertilizers.

The bill encourages applicants to form public-private partnerships with private utilities and firms.

The bill provides that projects eligible for funding by the biosolids grant program may include, but are not limited to, projects that reduce the amount of nutrients in biosolids, projects that reduce the amount of emerging contaminants in biosolids, or projects that provide alternatives to the land application or landfilling of biosolids as a method of disposal. The bill requires DEP, in allocating grant funds, to prioritize projects by considering the environmental benefit that a project may provide.

The bill requires DEP to administer the biosolids grant program so that, of the funds made available each year for the program, 10 percent of those funds are reserved for projects located within an area designated a rural area of opportunity.

The bill requires DEP to develop annual reporting requirements for grant recipients.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on the state or local governments.

Subject to the Governor's veto powers, the effective date of this bill is July 1, 2023.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: h1405z.DOCX

DATE: 5/4/2023

Background

Phosphorus and nitrogen are naturally present in water and are essential nutrients for the healthy growth of plant and animal life.¹ The correct balance of both nutrients is necessary for a healthy ecosystem; however, excessive nitrogen and phosphorus can cause significant water quality problems.²

Phosphorus and nitrogen are derived from natural and human-made sources.³ Human-made sources include sewage disposal systems (wastewater treatment facilities and septic systems), overflows of storm and sanitary sewers (untreated sewage), agricultural production and irrigation practices, and stormwater runoff.⁴ Excessive nutrient loads may result in harmful algal blooms, nuisance aquatic weeds, and the alteration of the natural community of plants and animals.⁵

Biosolids Rulemaking

The Legislature passed the Clean Waterways Act in 2020 to address a number of environmental issues relating to water quality improvement, including biosolids, and it directed the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to promulgate rules to implement the Clean Waterways Act, including rules addressing biosolids management in Florida.⁶ “The Legislature determined that protecting water resources and water quality could be improved by permitting biosolids according to site-specific application conditions; increasing biosolids inspection rates; implementing groundwater and surface water monitoring protocols; and supporting nutrient management research.”⁷ The biosolids rulemaking process included multiple workshops and opportunities for public input,⁸ and the rules were developed to minimize the migration of nutrients to waterbodies.⁹ In 2021, the Legislature passed House Bill 1309, which ratified those rules; the rules became effective in June of 2021.¹⁰

Impaired Waters

The federal Clean Water Act establishes the framework to protect and restore the Nation’s waters.¹¹ Each state must establish water quality standards for waters within their borders and then develop a list of impaired waters that do not meet the established water quality standards and a list of threatened waters that may not meet water quality standards in the following reporting cycle.¹² In order to plan and prioritize projects to protect and restore water quality, DEP has sorted Florida’s water resources into 29 major watersheds and organized those watersheds into 5 basin groups.¹³ A

¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *The Issue* (last updated Aug. 11, 2022), <https://www.epa.gov/nutrientpollution/issue> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023).

² *Id.*

³ *Id.*

⁴ EPA, *Nutrient Pollution, Sources and Solutions* (last updated Aug. 11, 2022), <https://www.epa.gov/nutrientpollution/sources-and-solutions> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023).

⁵ EPA, *supra* note 1.

⁶ Ch. 2020-150, Laws of Fla.

⁷ Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), *Clean Water Ways Act Implementation*, p. 8 (on file with the House Water Quality, Supply & Treatment Subcommittee).

⁸ DEP, *DEP Chapter 62-640, F.A.C., Rulemaking* (last updated Feb. 7, 2023), <https://floridadep.gov/water/domestic-wastewater/content/dep-chapter-62-640-fac-rulemaking> (last visited Apr. 17, 2023).

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ DEP, *supra* note 7.

¹¹ EPA, *Overview of Identifying and Restoring Impaired Waters under Section 303(d) of the CWA* (last updated Aug. 31, 2022), <https://www.epa.gov/tmdl/overview-identifying-and-restoring-impaired-waters-under-section-303d-cwa> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023);

¹² *Id.*; 40 C.F.R. § 130.7 (Following the development of the list of impaired waters, states must develop a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for every pollutant/waterbody combination on the list. A TMDL is a scientific determination of the maximum amount of a given pollutant that can be absorbed by a waterbody and still meet water quality standards); DEP, *Total Maximum Daily Loads Program* (last updated Dec. 6, 2022), <https://floridadep.gov/dear/water-quality-evaluation-tmdl/content/total-maximum-daily-loads-tmdl-program> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023).

¹³ DEP, *Assessment Lists*, <https://floridadep.gov/dear/watershed-assessment-section/content/assessment-lists> (last visited Apr. 10, 2023).

watershed is an area of land that contributes to the flow of water into a body of water¹⁴; it “sheds” water into the receiving body of water. Flowing water carries organic debris and dissolved organic matter that provide food and shelter for aquatic life, but it also carries pollutants such as fertilizers and pesticides over the land and into the receiving body of water.¹⁵

Waterbodies or waterbody segments that fail to meet applicable water quality standards are “impaired.”¹⁶ If DEP determines that any waters are impaired, the waterbody or segment must be placed on the verified list of impaired waters and a total maximum daily load (TMDL) must be calculated.¹⁷ A waterbody or segment may be removed from the list at any time during the TMDL process if it attains water quality standards.¹⁸ If DEP determines that a waterbody is impaired, but further study is needed to determine the causative pollutants or other factors contributing to impairment before the waterbody is placed on the verified list, the waterbody or segment will be placed on the statewide comprehensive study list.¹⁹

Wastewater Treatment and Biosolids

The majority of Florida’s domestic wastewater is controlled and treated by centralized treatment facilities regulated by DEP. There are approximately 2,000 permitted domestic wastewater treatment facilities in Florida and those facilities have a total treatment capacity of over 2.7 billion gallons per day.²⁰ When domestic wastewater is treated, a byproduct accumulates in the wastewater treatment plant and must be removed so that the plant may continue operating properly.²¹ The collected material is the solid, semisolid, or slurry residual material that is a byproduct of wastewater treatment processes.²²

The byproduct is treated²³ to produce a nutrient-rich product known as biosolids, which may then be applied to agricultural land and reclamation sites^{24, 25} Recycling biosolids to soils benefits society and the environment for a number of reasons, including enhancing soil health, recycling nutrients, and putting to productive use residual solids from wastewater treatment, which is a vital public health service.²⁶ “When applied to land at the appropriate agronomic rate, biosolids provide a number of

¹⁴ S. 403.031(18), F.S.

¹⁵ S. Shukla, *What is a Watershed?*, University of Florida IFAS Extension Ask IFAS (Dec. 2019), <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/AE265> (last visited Mar. 17, 2023).

¹⁶ R. 62-303.200(7), F.A.C. (“Impaired water’ shall mean a waterbody or waterbody segment that does not meet its applicable water quality standards as set forth in Chapters 62-302 and 62-4, F.A.C. . . . due in whole or in part to discharges of pollutants from point or nonpoint sources.”)

¹⁷ DEP, *supra* note 13 DEP, *Verified List Waterbody Ids* (WBIDs), <https://geodata.dep.state.fl.us/datasets/FDEP::verified-list-waterbody-ids-wbids/about> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023); and s. 403.067(4), F.S.

¹⁸ S. 403.067(5), F.S.; DEP, *Impaired Waters Listing Process* (last updated Jan. 11, 2023), <https://floridadep.gov/dear/water-quality-assessment/content/impaired-waters-listing-process> (last visited Apr. 10, 2023).

¹⁹ R. 62-303.150(1), F.A.C.; DEP, *supra* note 13.

²⁰ DEP, *General Facts and Statistics about Wastewater in Florida* (last updated Apr. 20, 2022) <https://floridadep.gov/water/domestic-wastewater/content/general-facts-and-statistics-about-wastewater-florida> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023).

²¹ DEP, *Domestic Wastewater Biosolids* (last updated April, 20, 2022), <https://floridadep.gov/water/domestic-wastewater/content/domestic-wastewater-biosolids> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023).

²² *Id.*; see also Britannica, *Sludge Treatment and Disposal*, <https://www.britannica.com/technology/wastewater-treatment/Sludge-treatment-and-disposal> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023).

²³ “Treatment’ means the process of altering the character or physical or chemical condition of waste to prevent pollution of water, air, or soil, to safeguard the public health, or enable the waste to be beneficially used. Treatment includes blending, dewatering, and any process that alters the quality or quantity of the material for the purpose of meeting the requirements of this chapter. Treatment does not include storage of biosolids.” R. 62-640.200(49), F.A.C.

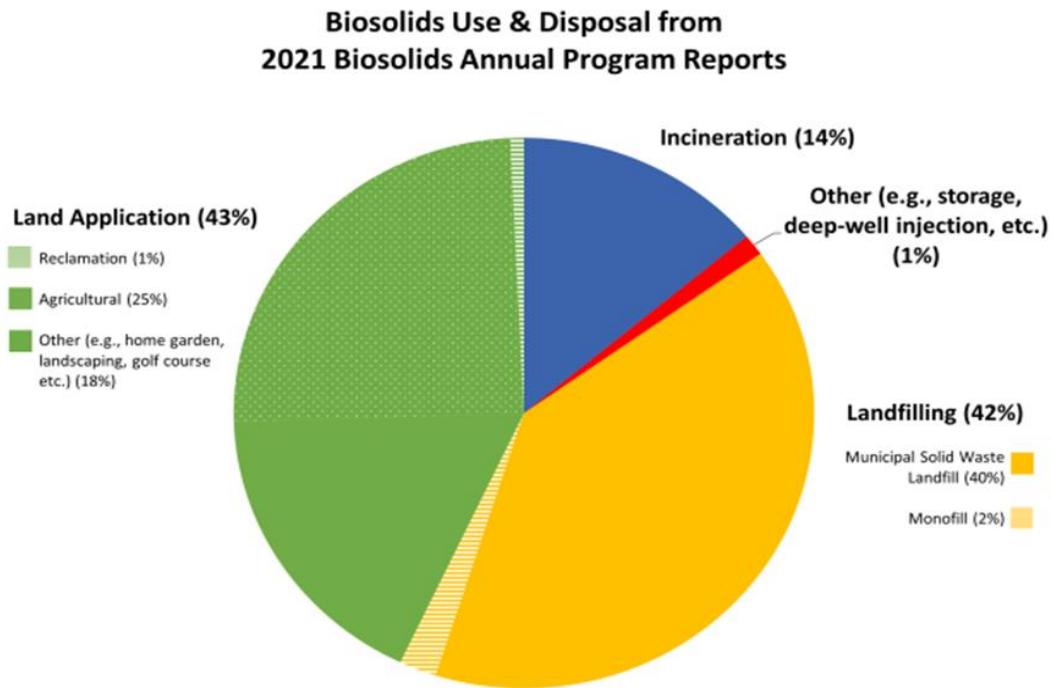
²⁴ On reclamation sites “[b]iosolids have been used successfully to establish sustainable vegetation, reduce the bioavailability of toxic substances often found in soils, control soil erosion, and regenerate soil layers at sites that have damaged soils. Soil regeneration is very important for reclaiming sites with little or no topsoil.” EPA, *Basic Information About Biosolids – Reclamation Sites*, <https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/basic-information-about-biosolids> (last visited Apr. 10, 2023).

²⁵ EPA, *Basic Information About Biosolids* (last updated Jan. 18, 2023), <https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/basic-information-about-biosolids> (last visited Apr. 10, 2023); DEP, *supra* note 21.

²⁶ Water Environment Federation, *PFAS in Municipal Biosolids* (Apr. 2021 webcast), <https://learn.wef.org/course/view.php?id=17&pageid=197>.

benefits including nutrient addition, improved soil structure, and water reuse.”²⁷ In addition, land application of biosolids may have economic and waste management benefits because landfill space is not used for the disposal of biosolids.²⁸ However, biosolids are receivers of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).²⁹

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Biosolids Use & Disposal Across the U.S. ³⁰



In Florida, as of 2019, DEP estimated that wastewater treatment facilities produced approximately 340,000 dry tons of biosolids each year, with two-thirds being beneficially used for land application or distributed and marketed as fertilizer and one-third being landfilled.³¹ Land application involves the spreading of biosolids on the soil surface or incorporating or injecting biosolids into the soil and it is conducted at “various sites including agricultural lands, forests, mine reclamation sites, and other disturbed lands, parks, and golf courses.”³²

Regulation of Biosolids

In addition to being treated, biosolids are subject to regulatory requirements designed to protect human health and the environment.³³ Biosolids are classified at the federal level as “Class A” or “Class B” biosolids in terms of pathogen reduction requirements.³⁴ In Florida, there is a special “Class AA”

²⁷ EPA, *supra* note 25.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ Water Environment Federation, *supra* note 26.

³⁰ EPA, *supra* note 25. A monofill is “a landfill that accepts only wastewater treatment plant biosolids.” EPA, *Fact Sheet: Use of Landfilling for Biosolids Management* (last updated Feb. 13, 2023), <https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/fact-sheet-use-landfilling-biosolids-management> (last visited Apr. 10, 2023).

³¹ DEP, *Biosolids in Florida*, at 5 (2019), <https://www.florida-stormwater.org/assets/MemberServices/Conference/AC19/02%20-%20Frick%20To%20m.pdf#:~:text=Biosolids%20and%20Management%20in%20Florida%20Estimated%20Total%20Production,two-thirds%20are%20beneficially%20used%20and%20one-third%20is%20landfilled> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023).

³² EPA, *Land Application of Biosolids* (last updated Mar. 10, 2023), <https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/land-application-biosolids> (last visited Apr. 10, 2023).

³³ DEP, *supra* note 20.

³⁴ 40 C.F.R. Part 503; *see also* EPA, *supra* note 32.

designation for biosolids treated to the highest quality standard, which are distributed and marketed as fertilizer.³⁵

Although all biosolids classes have been treated to substantially reduce pathogen indicators below levels typically found in manure, Class B biosolids have the least.³⁶ Treatment of biosolids must reduce pathogens, the attractiveness of the biosolid to rodents, flies, mosquitoes, or other organisms capable of transporting infectious agents, and the amount of toxic metals in the biosolids.³⁷

Biosolids may be “appli[ed] to land in farming and ranching operations, forest lands, and public areas such as parks, or in land reclamation projects such as restoration of mining properties.”³⁸ Either Class A or Class B pathogen requirements and site restrictions must be met before biosolids may be land applied.³⁹ “Class A biosolids are essentially free of pathogens prior to application. . . . [and] Class B biosolids may have low levels of pathogens which rapidly die off when applied to soils, essentially becoming pathogen-free within a short period following application in accordance with” federal regulations.⁴⁰ Class AA biosolids may be distributed and marketed like other commercial fertilizers with few further restrictions and, like other commercial fertilizers, they are primarily regulated by the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services.⁴¹

The following map depicts the land application sites in Florida where Class B biosolids are permitted and allowed to be applied following the development of a site-specific nutrient management plan (NMP).⁴²

³⁵ R. 62-640.200(11), F.A.C.; *see also* National Biosolids Data Project, *Florida Biosolids* (last updated 2018), <https://www.biosolidsdata.org/florida> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023).

³⁶ R. 62-640.200(10)-(12), F.A.C.; *see also* J. Hallas, C. Mackowiak, and A. Wilkie, *Florida Biosolids: Management and Land Application Rules* (Nov. 2019), University of Florida IFAS Extension.

³⁷ R. 62-640.600, F.A.C.

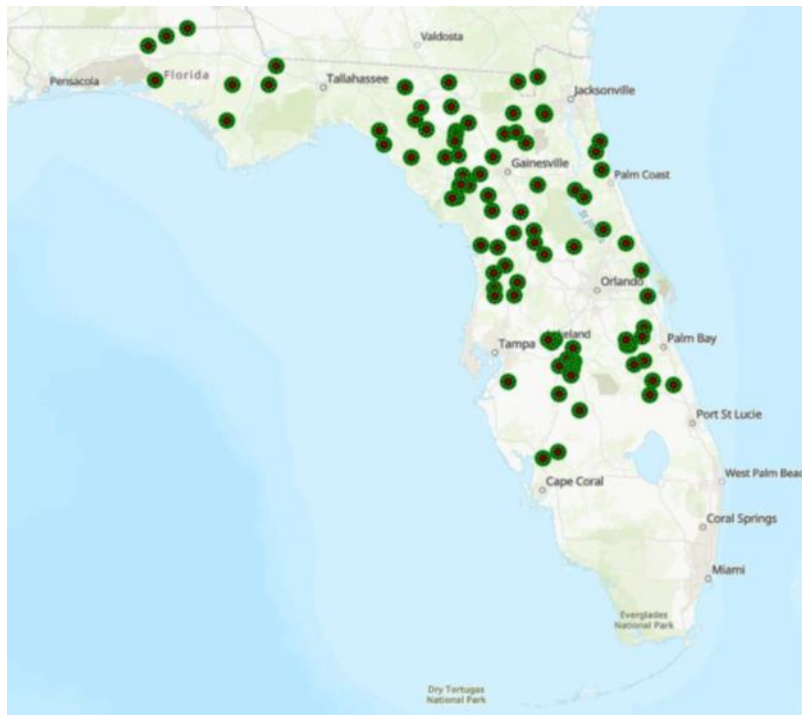
³⁸ DEP, *Domestic Wastewater Biosolids* (last updated Apr. 20, 2022), <https://floridadep.gov/water/domestic-wastewater/content/domestic-wastewater-biosolids> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023).

³⁹ EPA, *A Plain English Guide to the EPA Part 503 Biosolids Rule*, p. 30 (Sept. 1994), <https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/plain-english-guide-epa-part-503-biosolids-rule> (last visited Mar. 19, 2023).

⁴⁰ State of California, *CalRecycle*, <https://calrecycle.ca.gov/Organics/Biosolids/> (last visited Mar. 23, 2023).

⁴¹ R. 62-640.850(2), F.A.C.; *see also* S. 576.181(1), F.S. and R. Ch. 5E-1, F.A.C.

⁴² DEP, *Wastewater Facility Regulation Map*, <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=3a1f04a423784536b1ac94e361eaf206> (last visited Mar. 18, 2023).



At the time of land application, there must be a minimum unsaturated soil depth of two feet between the depth of biosolids placement and the water table level.⁴³ “Biosolids may not be applied on soils that have a seasonal high-water table less than [six] inches from the soil surface or within [six] inches of the intended depth of biosolids placement, unless a department-approved [NMP] 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.”⁴⁴

DEP has promulgated rules to establish minimum requirements, including monitoring and reporting requirements, for the treatment, management, use, and disposal of biosolids.⁴⁵ In addition to wastewater treatment facilities, the rules are also applicable to applicators or distributors of biosolids or biosolids products, and to owners or operators of application sites which receive biosolids,⁴⁶ and include permit requirements for both treatment facilities and biosolids application sites.⁴⁷

Each permit application for a biosolids land application site⁴⁸ must include a site-specific NMP.⁴⁹ There are many requirements for a NMP, including a description of how the NMP complies with any applicable basin management action plans (BMAPs) and with any applicable reasonable assurance plans (RAPs),⁵⁰ and the NMP must “[e]stablish specific rates of application of biosolids based on nitrogen and phosphorus as well as procedures to land apply biosolids and all other nutrient sources to each application zone⁵¹.”⁵²

⁴³ S. 403.0855(3)(a), F.S.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ Ch. 62-640, F.A.C.

⁴⁶ R. 62-640.100(5)(b)-(c), F.A.C.

⁴⁷ R. 62-640.300(1), F.A.C.

⁴⁸ “‘Application site’ means a property (such as a farm, a ranch or a mining property) where biosolids or septage are applied to land. Application sites are identified as either agricultural sites or reclamation sites.” R. 62-640.200(3), F.A.C.

⁴⁹ R. 62-640.500(a), F.A.C.

⁵⁰ R. 62-640.500(5)(c), F.A.C.

⁵¹ “‘Application zone’ means a parcel of land (e.g., a field) within an application site to which biosolids are applied.” R. 62-640.200(4), F.A.C.

⁵² R. 62-640.500(5)(f), F.A.C.

A BMAP is a restoration plan developed for the watersheds and basins connected to impaired waterbodies that are included on DEP's verified list of impaired waterbodies (Verified List).⁵³ An impaired waterbody is one that does not meet applicable water quality standards,⁵⁴ and a BMAP addresses the pollutant causing the impairment.⁵⁵ Thirty-three BMAPs have been developed statewide.⁵⁶

Impaired waterbodies with plans that provide reasonable assurance that they will attain water quality standards may avoid placement on DEP's Verified List.⁵⁷ RAPs are adopted by order of the Secretary of DEP,⁵⁸ and they "may obviate the need to use limited state resources to . . . implement BMAPs."⁵⁹ Five reasonable assurance plans have been adopted.⁶⁰

Biosolids may only be applied to sites that are permitted by DEP and have a valid NMP.⁶¹ Biosolids must be applied at rates established in accordance with the NMP and may be applied to a site only if all concentrations of minerals do not exceed established ceiling⁶² and cumulative concentrations.⁶³ There are many other requirements for Class A and Class B application sites, such as setback distances and runoff prevention requirements.⁶⁴ Class B biosolids application sites must be posted with appropriate advisory signs⁶⁵ and the sites are subject to additional restrictions, including food crops harvesting restrictions and animal grazing restrictions.⁶⁶

Once a site is permitted, it is subject to monitoring, record-keeping, reporting, and notification requirements.⁶⁷ The requirements are site-specific and may be increased or reduced by DEP based on: "the quality or quantity of wastewater or biosolids treated; historical variations in biosolids characteristics; industrial wastewater or sludge contributions to the facility; the use, land application, or disposal of the biosolids; the water quality of surface and ground water and the hydrogeology of the area; wastewater or biosolids treatment processes; and the compliance history of the facility or application site."⁶⁸

Prohibitions on the Application of Biosolids

The application of biosolids is prohibited in certain areas. The Legislature banned the disposal of domestic wastewater biosolids within the Lake Okeechobee,⁶⁹ Caloosahatchee River,⁷⁰ and St. Lucie River⁷¹ watersheds unless the applicant can affirmatively demonstrate that the nutrients in the biosolids

⁵³ S. 403.067(7)(a)1., F.S.; R. 62-303.100(1), F.A.C.

⁵⁴ R. 62-303.200(7), F.A.C.

⁵⁵ DEP, Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration, *Guidance on Developing Restoration Plans as Alternatives to TMDLs – Assessment Category 4b and 4e Plans*, p. 2 (June 2015) <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/4b4ePlansGuidance.pdf> (last visited Mar. 1, 2023).

⁵⁶ Office of Economic & Demographic Research (EDR), *Annual Assessment of Florida's Water Resources: Quality*, p. 5 (2023), http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/natural-resources/2023_AnnualAssessmentWaterResources_Chapter4.pdf (last visited Mar. 1, 2023).

⁵⁷ R. 62-303.600(2), F.A.C.

⁵⁸ EDR, *supra* note 56, at 29.

⁵⁹ *Id.* at 27.

⁶⁰ *Id.* at 29.

⁶¹ R. 62-640.500, F.A.C.

⁶² R. 62-640.700(5), F.A.C.

⁶³ R. 62-640.700(7), F.A.C.

⁶⁴ R. 62-640.700(8), (11), F.A.C.

⁶⁵ R. 62-640.700(6)(f), F.A.C.

⁶⁶ R. 62-640.700(12)(d)-(h), F.A.C.

⁶⁷ R. 62-640.650, F.A.C.

⁶⁸ *Id.*

⁶⁹ S. 373.4595(3)(b)16., F.S.

⁷⁰ S. 373.4595(4)(b)5., F.S.

⁷¹ S. 373.4595(4)(d)5., F.S.

will not add to nutrient loadings in the watershed. The prohibition against land application in these watersheds does not apply to Class AA biosolids that are distributed as fertilizer products.⁷²

The land application of Class A and Class B biosolids is also prohibited within priority focus areas⁷³ in effect for Outstanding Florida Springs if the land application is not in accordance with an NMP that has been approved by DEP.⁷⁴ The NMP must “[e]stablish the rate at which all biosolids, soil amendments, and nutrient sources at the land application site can be applied to the land for crop production, while minimizing the amount of pollutants and nutrients discharged into groundwater or waters of the state.”⁷⁵

A municipality or county may regulate the land application of Class A or Class B biosolids if the regulation was adopted prior to November 1, 2019.⁷⁶ Such regulations are valid until repealed by the municipality or county.⁷⁷

Rural Area of Opportunity

A rural area of opportunity (RAO) is a rural community⁷⁸ or region of communities which have “been adversely affected by an extraordinary economic event, severe or chronic distress, or a natural disaster or that presents a unique economic development opportunity of regional impact.”⁷⁹ The Governor may designate no more than three RAOs.⁸⁰ The designated RAOs are:

- The Northwest Rural Area of Opportunity: Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Wakulla, and Washington counties, and the area within the city limits of Freeport and Walton County north of the Choctawhatchee Bay and intercoastal waterway;
- The South Central Rural Area of Opportunity: DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, and Okeechobee counties, and the cities of Pahokee, Belle Glade, and South Bay (Palm Beach County), and Immokalee (Collier County); and
- The North Central Rural Area of Opportunity: Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Putnam, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union counties.⁸¹

Effect of the Bill

The bill establishes a biosolids grant program within DEP and provides that, subject to the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, DEP may provide grants to counties, special districts, and municipalities to support projects that:

- Evaluate and implement innovative technologies and solutions for the disposal of biosolids; or
- Construct, upgrade, expand, or retrofit domestic facilities that convert wastewater residuals to Class AA biosolids, nonfertilizer uses or disposal methods, or alternatives to synthetic fertilizers.

⁷² *Id.*; ss. 373.4595(3)(b)16. and 373.4595(4)(b)5., F.S.; *see also* R. 62-640.850, F.A.C.

⁷³ “‘Priority focus area’ means the area or areas of a basin where the Floridan Aquifer is generally most vulnerable to pollutant inputs where there is a known connectivity between groundwater pathways and an Outstanding Florida Spring, as determined by the department in consultation with the appropriate water management districts, and delineated in a basin management action plan.” S. 373.802(5), F.S.

⁷⁴ S. 373.811(4), F.S.

⁷⁵ *Id.*

⁷⁶ S. 403.0855(6), F.S.

⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ “Rural community” means: 1. A county with a population of 75,000 or fewer. 2. A county with a population of 125,000 or fewer which is contiguous to a county with a population of 75,000 or fewer. 3. A municipality within a county described in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. 4. An unincorporated federal enterprise community or an incorporated rural city with a population of 25,000 or fewer and an employment base focused on traditional agricultural or resource-based industries, located in a county not defined as rural, which has at least three or more economic distress factors verified by the Department of Economic Opportunity. S. 288.0656(2)(e), F.S.

⁷⁹ S. 288.0656(2)(d).

⁸⁰ S. 288.0656(7)(a), F.S.

⁸¹ Department of Economic Opportunity, *Rural Areas of Opportunity*, <https://floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/rural-community-programs/rural-areas-of-opportunity> (last visited Apr. 17, 2023).

The bill encourages applicants to form public-private partnerships with private utilities and firms. The bill provides that projects eligible for funding by the biosolids grant program may include, but are not limited to, projects that reduce the amount of nutrients in biosolids, projects that reduce the amount of emerging contaminants in biosolids, or projects that provide alternatives to the land application or landfilling of biosolids as a method of disposal.

The bill requires DEP, in allocating grant funds, to prioritize projects by considering the environmental benefit that a project may provide, and requires DEP to review an analysis of how the project's conversion to Class AA biosolids, nonfertilizer uses or disposal methods, alternatives to synthetic fertilizers derived from wastewater residuals, or innovative technologies are projected to minimize the impact of nutrients and other pollutants on water quality and the environment.

The bill requires DEP to administer the biosolids grant program so that, of the funds made available each year for the program, 10 percent of those funds are reserved for projects located within an area designated a RAO and authorizes DEP, if it does not receive sufficient applications for projects within an area designated a RAO, to reallocate the reserved funds to other projects prioritized by DEP.

The bill requires each biosolids grant to have a minimum of a 50 percent funding match from local, state, federal, or private funds, and authorizes DEP to waive, in whole or in part, the funding match requirement for proposed projects within an area designated a RAO.

The bill requires DEP to develop annual reporting requirements for grant recipients, and requires the annual report to include the phosphorous and nitrogen content, the type, and the amount of each grant-funded product derived from the wastewater residuals and the buyers and users of such products.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

Subject to the appropriation, the bill establishes a biosolids grant program within DEP to provide grants to counties, special districts, and municipalities to support specified projects.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

