



**2012 PROGRESS REPORT ON PHASE II AND PHASE III OF
THE FLORIDA ONSITE SEWAGE NITROGEN REDUCTION
STRATEGIES STUDY**

Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs

February 1, 2012

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PROGRESS REPORT ON PHASE II AND PHASE III OF THE FLORIDA ONSITE SEWAGE NITROGEN REDUCTION STRATEGIES STUDY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is submitted in compliance with Line Item 465 Section 3, Conference Report on Senate Bill 2000, General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2011-2012. The Florida Legislature has provided a total of \$2.9 million (cash) for Phases I and II of a three phase project with a total estimated cost of \$5.1 million. This project is to develop cost-effective, passive strategies for nitrogen reduction for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems (OSTDS). This project will require additional cash and budget authority in the amount of \$2.2 million to complete the study.

This project is in its third of five years and is on schedule and within budget. Funds appropriated and expended to date have established necessary viable protocols and have been appropriately used to test, calibrate, and refine technologies and strategies to be tested in the field. Without further funding for the final Phase III of the project, necessary and extensive field testing will not occur. If field testing does not occur, the project will not yield results that can be used to develop viable, cost-effective alternative passive technologies for use by homeowners for nitrogen issues associated with onsite systems.

Regardless of the source, excessive nitrogen has negative effects on public health and the environment. This project has been endorsed by Florida TaxWatch as a good use of public funds (Wenner 2008). RRAC supports concluding this study as originally scoped. The tasks associated with the final phase include: continuation and completion of field monitoring of the performance and cost of technologies at home sites and of nitrogen fate and transport in the shallow groundwater; development of nitrogen fate and transport models that will be calibrated with the field sampling results; and final reporting on all tasks with recommendations on onsite sewage nitrogen reduction strategies. In previous years, this project has been funded through one-year non-recurring appropriations. The uncertainty of ongoing funding has caused inefficiencies in the project.

The Research Review and Advisory Committee recommends that the Legislature:

1. Provide additional cash in the amount of \$2.2 million for continuation and completion of the tasks associated with this legislatively mandated study.
2. Provide budget authority to DOH in the amount of \$1.5 million for the fiscal year 2012-2013 for continuation of the tasks associated with this legislatively mandated study. In fiscal year 2013-2014 budget authorization to DOH will be required in the amount of \$700,000 for completion of the tasks associated with this legislatively mandated study.

Continued support for this project will ultimately benefit Florida's approximately 2.7 million onsite system owners by finding cost-effective nitrogen reduction strategies that will improve environmental and public health protection. When fully funded, the results of this project will assist with producing nitrogen reducing systems that protect groundwater through reduced life-cycle costs and lower energy demands.

INTRODUCTION

The Florida Legislature has provided a total of \$2.9 million (cash) for Phases I and II of a three phase project with a total estimated cost of \$5.1 million. This project is to develop passive strategies for nitrogen reduction for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems (OSTDS). This includes an initial appropriation of \$900,000 by the 2008 Legislature for the first phase of this study and an appropriation of \$2,000,000 by the 2010 Legislatures for the second phase of this study. This project will require additional cash and budget authority in the amount of \$2.2 million to complete the study. This report is submitted in compliance with Line Item 465 Section 3, Conference Report on Senate Bill 2000, General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2011-2012, which appropriated the funding for the study.

This study was based on budget language in 2008 (Line Item 1682, House Bill 5001, General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2008-2009) that instructed:

...the Department of Health to further develop cost-effective nitrogen reduction strategies. The Department of Health shall contract, by request for proposal, for Phase I of an anticipated 3-year project to develop passive strategies for nitrogen reduction that complement use of conventional onsite wastewater treatment systems. The project shall be controlled by the Department of Health's Research Review and Advisory Committee and shall include the following components: 1) comprehensive review of existing or ongoing studies on passive technologies; 2) field testing of nitrogen reducing technologies at actual home sites for comparison of conventional, passive technologies and performance-based treatment systems to determine nitrogen reduction performance; 3) documentation of all capital, energy and life-cycle costs of various technologies for nitrogen reduction; 4) evaluation of nitrogen reduction provided by soils and the shallow groundwater below and down gradient of various systems; and 5) development of a simple model for predicting nitrogen fate and transport from onsite wastewater systems. A progress report shall be presented to the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on February 1, 2009, including recommendations for funding additional phases of the study.

The 2010 legislative direction (included in Appendix A) specified that the existing contract for this project will remain in full force; that the Department, the Department's Research Review and Advisory Committee (RRAC), and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) shall work together to provide technical oversight; that DEP will have maximum technical input; that the main focus and priority for work in Phase II shall be in developing, testing, and recommending cost-effective passive technologies for nitrogen reduction; that field installations for this project will be subject to significant testing and monitoring; and that no state agency shall implement any rule or policy that requires nitrogen reducing systems or increases their costs until the study is complete.

The 2011 legislative direction (included in Appendix B) specified that the existing contract for this project will remain in full force; that the Department, the Department's Research Review and Advisory Committee (RRAC), and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) shall work together to provide technical oversight; that completion of Phase II and Phase III must be consistent with the terms of the existing contract; that the main focus and priority for Phase III be developing, testing, and recommending cost-effective passive technology design criteria for nitrogen reduction; the installed systems are experimental in nature and shall be installed with significant field testing and monitoring; and that no state agency shall implement

any rule or policy that requires nitrogen reducing systems or increases their costs until the study is complete.

Regardless of the source, excessive nitrogen has negative effects on public health and the environment. The primary motivations for this study are the environmental impacts that the increased levels of nitrogen in water bodies can cause. Programs within DEP identify water bodies impaired by excessive nitrogen, establish targets for maximum nutrient loads, and develop management action plans to restore the water bodies. The relative impact of OSTDS on total nitrogen levels varies from watershed to watershed with estimates ranging from below five to more than 20 percent. There is widespread interest in the management of OSTDS and their nitrogen impacts. This project has been endorsed by Florida TaxWatch as a study that is a good use of public funds and that provides homeowners with cost-effective options for nitrogen reduction (email communication from Kurt Wenner to Jerry McDaniel June 2, 2008). The significance of this innovative project is that it evaluates and develops strategies to reduce nitrogen impacts from OSTDS regulated by the Florida Department of Health (DOH). The goal is to develop systems that complement the use of conventional OSTDS and are also affordable and ecologically protective with reduced engineering and installation costs that assist in sustainable development.

The study contract was awarded in January 2009 to a Project Team led by Hazen and Sawyer, P.C., and was based upon an anticipated budget of \$5 million over a 3 – 5 year project timeframe, with an additional \$100,000 budget to DOH for project management. As a result of the time required for contracting, unspent monies in fiscal year 2008-2009 were budgeted in 2009 to complete the initial tasks of the project. The contract identifies the following tasks:

Task A – Technology Evaluation for Field Testing: Review, Prioritization, and Development: This task includes literature review, technology evaluation, prioritization of technologies to be examined during field testing, and further experimentation with approaches tested in a previous DOH passive nitrogen removal study. Objectives of this task are to prioritize technologies for testing at actual home sites and to perform controlled tests at a test facility to develop design criteria for new passive nitrogen reduction systems.

Task B – Field Testing of Technologies and Cost Documentation: This task includes installation of top-ranked nitrogen reduction technologies at actual homes, with documentation of their performance and cost. Cost documentation for the systems will be broken down by permitting, design, materials and construction, and operation and maintenance.

Task C – Evaluation of Nitrogen Reduction Provided by Soils and Shallow Groundwater: This task includes several field evaluations of nitrogen reduction in Florida soils and shallow groundwater and also will provide data for the development of a simple planning model in Task D.

Task D – Nitrogen Fate and Transport Modeling: The objective of this task is to develop a simple fate and transport model of nitrogen from OSTDS that can be used for assessment, planning and siting of OSTDS.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Florida Onsite Sewage Nitrogen Reduction Strategies Project

FDOH Contract CORCL

Objective:
To develop nitrogen reduction strategies for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems (OSTDS) in Florida

Study Areas:

- A* Development and pilot testing of passive nitrogen reduction systems (PNRS)
- B* Field testing of full-scale nitrogen reduction systems to determine performance and cost
- C* Assessment of the fate and transport of nitrogen from OSTDS in soil and groundwater
- D* Development of decision support tools for OSTDS planning and nitrogen reduction

HAZEN AND SAWYER
Environmental Engineers & Scientists

in association with

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
1874

AET
Applied Environmental Technology

OTIS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

UF UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
Gulf Coast Research and Education Center

Figure 1. Sign posted at the University of Florida’s Gulf Coast Research & Education Center’s test facility.

1 PROJECT STATUS

Funding for the first and second phases of this project has been appropriated. A summary of the major project elements and their timing with funding phases is shown in Table 1. The contractor, in coordination with the RRAC and DOH, has successfully completed parts of Tasks A, B, C, and D, including literature reviews; ranking of nitrogen reduction technologies for field testing; design and construction of a test facility for further development of passive technologies; development of quality assurance documents for the test facility work, groundwater monitoring, field testing, and nitrogen fate and transport modeling; installation of a nitrogen reducing system at a home site; completion of several sampling events of passive systems at the test facility and field sites; and field sampling of the soil and groundwater under OSTDS at residential homes throughout Florida and at the test facility.



Figure 2. Test facility constructed at the University of Florida’s Gulf Coast Research & Education Center.

Current efforts and work remaining for the 2011-2012 fiscal year includes: installation and field sampling of field sites at residential homes throughout Florida and at the test facility for the testing of passive systems and to test the soil and groundwater under OSTDS; design and construction of a soil and groundwater test facility; sampling at the soil and groundwater test facility; and initiating development of a nitrogen fate and transport model. RRAC supports concluding this study as originally scoped. In particular, the following work by task will proceed with the current funding level:

1. The technology evaluation (Task A) included a total of 7 sample events at the passive nitrogen test facility, measuring 14 different analytes at 23 sampling points in 11 systems, as well as a final report on the pilot passive nitrogen removal study at the Gulf Coast Research and Education Center (GCREC).
Current Status as of November 2011: All sample events at the test facility have been completed. Test results are encouraging after 12 months of testing, showing a reduction in total nitrogen of over 95%, with a final effluent concentration of 2.6 mg/L for several of the systems.
2. For field testing of technologies (Task B), the quality assurance project plan has been finalized. Approximately four onsite systems, utilizing various nitrogen removal technologies, will be installed at home locations throughout the State of Florida. It is anticipated that four field system performance monitoring events will be conducted on these systems with the current funding level, measuring 16 different analytes at 2-8 different sampling points. A life cycle cost assessment template will also be completed.
Current Status as of November 2011: Eleven homeowners residing at locations across Florida have agreed to participate in the study to date for Task B, and a final determination of which sites to use will be finalized in the near future. Home sites have been identified in Wakulla County, the Wekiva area, and several other areas throughout the State. At least one of the home sites will have a gravity-fed system installed. Construction has been completed for one system and sampling has begun.
3. To evaluate nitrogen reduction provided by soils and shallow groundwater (Task C), it is anticipated that a soil and groundwater test facility will be constructed to show how groundwater fate and transport of nitrogen occurs in multiple soil treatment unit regimes. Three sampling events will be completed with the current funding level, sampling six different locations at each site, and measuring multiple parameters in the effluent, soil, and groundwater. The existing OSTDS mound system at the University of Florida's Gulf Coast Research & Education Center (GCREC) in Wimauma, Florida will be instrumented to study how nitrogen behaves in the soil and groundwater. Four sampling events that examine multiple parameters, will be completed at the existing OSTDS mound system at GCREC with the current funding level. At least one soil and groundwater monitoring event will occur at up to two home sites to evaluate nitrogen movement in the soil and groundwater in the field, measuring multiple parameters in the effluent, soil, and groundwater.
Current Status as of November 2011: Testing of media components has been completed per 381.0065(4)(m) F.S., one tracer test has been completed, and construction of the soil and groundwater test facility has begun. Instrumentation of the existing OSTDS mound system at GCREC has been completed and 3 sample events have been conducted. Six homeowners have agreed to participate in the study to date for Task C and a final determination of which sites to use will be finalized in the near future. Two home sites have been selected and instrumented and one sample event has occurred at each site. At one site, the groundwater flow direction could not be delineated, and no additional sampling events will occur.

4. To address nitrogen fate and transport modeling for Task D, a final quality assurance project plan has been completed, and the first steps will include the development of a soil model to show how nitrogen is affected by treatment in Florida-specific soils.

Current Status as of November 2011: Work has focused primarily on soil modeling under the current budget. Development of a soil model is underway and will be utilized to generate a simple tool for prediction of nitrogen removal in the unsaturated zone of Florida soils.

2 ANTICIPATED PROGRESS IN 2012-2014

During the 2012-2014 fiscal year, additional funding will be critical to complete the tasks associated with the final phase. These include: continuation and completion of field monitoring of performance and cost of technologies at home sites and of nitrogen fate and transport in the shallow groundwater; development of various nitrogen fate and transport models that will be calibrated with the field sampling results; and final reporting on all tasks with recommendations on onsite sewage nitrogen reduction strategies. In particular, the following work will occur with the final phase of funding being requested with this report:

1. For Task A, the final task report will be written. This report will include a summary of the accomplishments of the passive nitrogen removal test facility.
2. For Task B, it is anticipated that an additional three onsite systems utilizing various nitrogen removal technologies will be installed at home locations throughout the State of Florida; four field system performance monitoring events will be conducted on these systems; and final reporting on all of the field work associated with this task will be completed. Cost documentation for the systems will be broken down by permitting, design, materials and construction, and operation and maintenance.
3. For Task C, instrumentation of two sites and monitoring events at all four home sites will be conducted to evaluate nitrogen movement in the soil and groundwater in the field. Monitoring will be conducted at six groundwater test areas at the soil and groundwater test facility to show how groundwater fate and transport of nitrogen occurs. Final reporting for this task will be completed.
4. For Task D, the soil model will be completed and integrated with groundwater models which will be developed, calibrated, and validated, utilizing the results of the field work collected in previous tasks, and a final task report will be written summarizing the results of this task.

3 FUNDING NEEDS

Activities in fiscal years 2008-2011 have prepared the framework for rapid implementation of all remaining project tasks in fiscal years 2012-2014. Cash and budget authorization in the amount of \$2.2 million is required to reap the benefits of all previous work and to complete the goals of this project. For the 2012-2013 budget year, \$1.5 million are required to fund the continuation of scheduled tasks. For the 2013-2014 budget year, \$700,000 are required to fund the completion of scheduled tasks.

This project is in its third of five years and is on schedule and within budget. Funds appropriated and expended to date have established necessary viable protocols and have been appropriately used to test, calibrate, and refine technologies and strategies to be tested in the field. Without further funding for the final Phase III of the project, necessary and extensive field testing (the major portion of Task B) will not occur and the project will essentially not yield results that can be used to develop viable, cost-effective alternative passive technologies for use by homeowners for nitrogen issues associated with onsite systems.

Project Tasks (described previously) are broken down further into funding phases as follows:

Initial Funding in 2008-2010 (Phase I): \$900,000 (cash and budget authority) appropriated (in 2008 and 2009 state budgets) – Status: Complete. The initial funding was targeted to prioritize systems for testing, summarize existing knowledge, develop testing protocols, and establish a test facility for detailed soil and groundwater monitoring and for preliminary testing of pilot scale passive nitrogen reduction systems.

Funding in 2010-2011: \$2 million (cash and budget authority) appropriated (in 2010 state budget) – Status: Ongoing. This funding is for field monitoring over at least a one-year monitoring period of performance and cost of technologies at home sites, and of nitrogen fate and transport. This funding will also continue the development and monitoring work at the test facility and continue the modeling work.

Funding in 2011-2012: Although \$2.75 million in budget authorization was appropriated in the 2011 state budget, no additional cash accompanied the budget authorization – Status: Ongoing. The remaining cash from the 2010-2011 appropriation is being used to continue the monitoring of systems and the soil modeling work. The preliminary results of the project are encouraging.

Funding in 2012-2014: To adequately fund the final phase of the project, \$2.2 million cash is needed. A budget appropriation of \$1.5 million will be needed for FY 2012-13. For the 2013-2014 budget year, \$700,000 are required to fund the completion of scheduled tasks. Further testing is required to confirm the results to date with field data and to provide data for development of the engineering specifications for full system designs. The funds will be used to complete monitoring and other field activities, perform additional testing as deemed appropriate by the Legislature, and for final reporting with recommendations on onsite sewage nitrogen reduction strategies for Florida's future. The one-year non-recurring approach to funding this project has caused delays in progress and is inefficient.

Further information on this project, including previous legislative reports and detailed project reports, can be found on the Department's website:

<http://www.doh.state.fl.us/environment/ostds/research/Nitrogen.html>

Table 1. Summary of Funding Phase Tasks and Associated Number of Deliverables.

Task	Phase I ^a \$900,000 (July 2008- November 2010, completed)	Phase II ^a \$2,000,000 (Current Funding, in progress)	Phase III ^a \$2,200,000 (Future Funding, yet to be funded)
A Task A: Technology Selection & Prioritization	\$352,144	\$336,514	\$35,480
Literature review	1		
Ranking of nitrogen reduction technologies for field testing	1		
Design and construction of test facility	1		
Quality assurance project plan	1		
Monitoring and sample events		7	
Final test facility report		1	
Final task report			1
B Task B: Field Testing of Technologies	\$50,202	\$599,610	\$529,243
Quality assurance project plan		1	
Installation of ranked nitrogen reduction technologies at 8 field sites		4	4
System performance monitoring events at 8 sites		4	4
Life cycle cost assessment template development		1	
Final life cycle cost assessment report (per system)			8
Final task report			1
C Task C: Evaluation of Nitrogen Reduction by Soils & Shallow Groundwater	\$216,164	\$1,095,977	\$598,860
Quality assurance project plan	1		
Design of test facility	1		
Construction of test facility		1	
Monitoring and sample events (6 test areas)		3	3
Instrumentation of existing OSTDS mound at GCREC facility		1	
GCREC mound sample events		4	
Field sites sample events (4 sites)		1	3
Final task report			1
D Task D: Nitrogen Fate and Transport Models	\$74,357	\$292,021	\$441,644
Quality assurance project plan	0.5 (draft)	0.5 (final)	
Soil model		1	
Shallow groundwater models			1
Calibration of models to existing data sets			1
Uncertainty analysis for models			1
Validation and refinement of models			1
Final task report			1
Project Management (sum of contractor and DOH)	\$119,953	\$126,375	\$231,456
Contractor project management	\$90,695	\$109,003	\$178,085
DOH project management	\$29,258	\$17,372 ^b	\$53,371 ^b
Total Budget^c	\$812,820	\$2,450,497	\$1,836,722
Total Budget Remaining as of April 15, 2011	\$0	\$1,670,029	\$1,836,722

a. Numbers in each subtask represent the numbers of budgeted deliverables.

b. DOH project management costs for Phases II and III are estimated costs.

c. Budgeted totals differ from the legislative funding amounts due to scheduling.

DOH – Department of Health

GCREC – Gulf Coast Research & Education Center

OSTDS – Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Research Review and Advisory Committee recommends that the Legislature:

1. Provide additional cash in the amount of \$2.2 million for continuation and completion of the tasks associated with this legislatively mandated study.
2. Provide budget authority to DOH in the amount of \$1.5 million for the fiscal year 2012-2013 for continuation of the tasks associated with this legislatively mandated study. In fiscal year 2013-2014, budget authorization to DOH will be required in the amount of \$700,000 for completion of the tasks associated with this legislatively mandated study.

This additional funding will be applied to the final phase of the project, primarily continuation and completion of field monitoring of performance and cost of technologies at home sites and of nitrogen fate and transport in the shallow groundwater, development of various nitrogen fate and transport models that will be calibrated with the field sampling results, and final reporting on all tasks with recommendations on onsite sewage nitrogen reduction strategies.

Continued support for this project will ultimately benefit Florida's approximately 2.7 million onsite system owners by finding cost-effective nitrogen reduction strategies that will improve environmental and public health protection. When fully funded, the results of this project will assist with producing nitrogen reducing systems that protect groundwater through reduced life-cycle costs and lower energy demands.

APPENDIX A. 2010 Legislative Language

SECTION 3 – HUMAN SERVICES

486 SPECIAL CATEGORIES

CONTRACTED SERVICES

FROM GENERAL REVENUE FUND	153,772
FROM ADMINISTRATIVE TRUST FUND . . .	337,765
FROM FEDERAL GRANTS TRUST FUND . . .	348,235
FROM GRANTS AND DONATIONS TRUST FUND	2,648,438
FROM RADIATION PROTECTION TRUST FUND	150,000

From the funds in Specific Appropriation 486, \$2,000,000 from the Grants and Donations Trust Fund is provided to the department to continue phase II and complete the study authorized in Specific Appropriation 1682 of chapter 2008-152, Laws of Florida. The report shall include recommendations on passive strategies for nitrogen reduction that complement use of conventional onsite wastewater treatment systems. The department shall submit an interim report of phase II on February 1, 2011, a subsequent status report on May 16, 2011, and a final report upon completion of phase II to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives prior to proceeding with any nitrogen reduction activities.

Section 14. In order to implement Specific Appropriation 486 of the 2010-2011 General Appropriations Act, and for the 2010-2011 fiscal year only, the following requirements shall govern Phase 2 of the Department of Health's Florida Onsite Sewage Nitrogen Reduction Strategies Study:

(1) The underlying contract for which the study was let shall remain in full force and effect with the Department of Health and funding the contract for Phase 2 of the study shall be through the Department of Health.

(2) The Department of Health, the Department of Health's Research Review and Advisory Committee, and the Department of Environmental Protection shall work together to provide the necessary technical oversight of Phase 2 of the project, with the Department of Environmental Protection having maximum technical input.

(3) Management and oversight of Phase 2 shall be consistent with the terms of the existing contract; however, the main focus and priority for work to be completed for Phase 2 shall be in developing, testing, and recommending cost-effective passive technology design criteria for nitrogen reduction.

(4) The systems installed at actual home sites are experimental in nature and shall be installed with significant field testing and monitoring. The Department of Health is specifically authorized to allow installation of these experimental systems. In addition, before Phase 2 of the study is complete and notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a state agency may not adopt or implement a rule or policy that:

(a) Mandates, establishes, or implements any new nitrogen-reduction standards that apply to existing or new onsite sewage treatment systems or modification of such systems;

(b) Increases the cost of treatment for nitrogen reduction from onsite sewage treatment systems; or

(c) Directly requires or has the indirect effect of requiring, for nitrogen reduction, the use of performance-based treatment systems or any similar technology; provided the Department of Environmental Protection administrative orders recognizing onsite system modifications, developed

through a basin management action plan adopted pursuant to section 403.067, Florida Statutes, are not subject to the above restrictions where implementation of onsite system modifications are phased in after completion of Phase 2, except that no onsite system modification developed in a basin management action plan shall directly or indirectly require the installation of performance-based treatment systems.

APPENDIX B. 2011 Legislative Language

SECTION 3 – HUMAN SERVICES

465 SPECIAL CATEGORIES

CONTRACTED SERVICES

FROM GENERAL REVENUE FUND	97,489
FROM ADMINISTRATIVE TRUST FUND . . .	335,165
FROM FEDERAL GRANTS TRUST FUND . . .	643,776
FROM GRANTS AND DONATIONS TRUST FUND	3,401,038
FROM RADIATION PROTECTION TRUST FUND	150,000

From the funds in Specific Appropriation 465, \$2,725,000 in nonrecurring funds from the Grants and Donations Trust Fund is provided to the department to complete phase II and phase III and complete the study authorized in Specific Appropriation 1682 of chapter 2008-152, Laws of Florida. The report shall include recommendations on passive strategies for nitrogen reduction that complement use of conventional onsite wastewater treatment systems. The department shall submit an interim report of the completion of phase II and progress on phase III on February 1, 2012, a subsequent status report on May 16, 2012, and a final report upon completion of phase III to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives prior to proceeding with any nitrogen reduction activities.

Section 7. In order to implement Specific Appropriation 465 of the 2011-2012 General Appropriations Act, and for the 2011-2012 fiscal year only, the following requirements govern the completion of Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the Department of Health's Florida Onsite Sewage Nitrogen Reduction Strategies Study:

(1) The Department of Health's underlying contract for the study remains in full force and effect and funding for completion of Phase 2 and Phase 3 is through the Department of Health.

(2) The Department of Health, the Department of Health's Research Review and Advisory Committee, and the Department of Environmental Protection shall work together to provide the necessary technical oversight of the completion of Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the project.

(3) Management and oversight of the completion of Phase 2 and Phase 3 must be consistent with the terms of the existing contract. However, the main focus and priority to be completed during Phase 3 shall be developing, testing, and recommending cost-effective passive technology design criteria for nitrogen reduction.

(4) The systems installed at homesites are experimental in nature and shall be installed with significant field testing and monitoring. The Department of Health is specifically authorized to allow installation of these experimental systems. Notwithstanding any other law, before Phase 3 of the study is completed, a state agency may not adopt or implement a rule or policy that:

(a) Mandates, establishes, or implements more restrictive nitrogen-reduction standards to existing or new onsite sewage treatment systems or modification of such systems; or

(b) Directly or indirectly requires the use of performance-based treatment systems or similar technology, such as through an administrative order developed by the Department of Environmental Protection as part of a basin management action plan adopted pursuant to s. 403.067, Florida Statutes. However, the implementation of more restrictive nitrogen-reduction standards for onsite systems may be required through a basin management action plan if such plan is phased in after completion of Phase 3.