

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
REPORT TO THE  
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

February 26, 2003

**Workshop on  
Wellhead and Surface Water Resources  
Ordinance Update**

COMMUNITY SERVICES TEAM  
PLANNING AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

<b>SIGN-OFF APPROVALS</b>	<b>DATE</b>
DIRECTOR	
MGMT & BUDGET	N/A
CONTRACTS	N/A
LEGAL	
ACA/OFFICER	

[ ] Consent (Informational Item)[X] Regular (Requires staff/Board discussion and/or public input)

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PREPARATION DATE: February 19, 2003

## **FEBRUARY 26, 2003 BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WORKSHOP WELLHEAD AND SURFACE WATER RESOURCES ORDINANCE UPDATE**

### **PURPOSE OF WORKSHOP**

Since 1992 when the first Wellhead Protection regulations were established in the County's Land Development Code, Tampa Bay Water has planned and is constructing several new potable drinking water sources in Hillsborough County. These include the Brandon Urban Wellfield and surface water withdrawals from the Hillsborough River, Tampa Bypass Canal, and Alafia River at Bell Shoals. Eight private potable water wells over 100,000 gpd serving large subdivisions and mobile home parks are also included in the wellhead protection program. These new wells and surface water withdrawals are not currently covered by the County's Wellhead Protection regulations in the Land Development Code.

State planning law calls for the protection of potable water wellfields in Chapter 163, Florida Statutes. State planning regulations require an Aquifer Recharge and Protection Element as a part of the Comprehensive Plan. The County's current Comprehensive Plan has a set of Goals, Objectives and Policies, which require protection of public potable water supply wells. These policies also prescribe that threats to the potable water wells should be prevented through land use regulation and enforcement.

The Objectives of the Wellhead and Water Resource Protection update are to:

- Examine the current regulatory policy and standards for wellhead protection
- Evaluate the current Hillsborough County wellhead protection policy and regulations
- Propose any changes in scope, requirements or policy for the new and existing potable water sources utilized by Tampa Bay Water
- Prepare any revised or new regulations which may be required to accomplish the desired level of potable water resource protection

The Board Workshop today gives an overview of where we are in the process for the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code updates, identifies some of the issues being addressed, and provides the status of the project. The purpose of the workshop is to inform the Board about the water resource protection update, explain the status and schedule for the remaining work, and receive feed back in regard to major issues and directions.

### **ACTION REQUESTED OF BOCC**

Since early 2001, staff and consultants in conjunction with a Technical Advisory Committee have analyzed the need for protection of the added public supply water wells and surface water withdrawals; have recommended the wellhead zones of protection methodology – time of travel methodology; have recommended the surface water zones of protection methodology- flood frequency methodology; have recommended the prohibited and restricted land use activities in protection zones to protect the resource- based on susceptibility analysis; have developed the

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necessary text and map changes in the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Code to provide this protection; and have developed a Development Review Procedures Manual which provides for the structure of the administration of the code provisions - administrative reviews, hearings, and appeals.

As the update of the Ordinance is moving toward the last stages in which there will be a Comprehensive Plan Amendment and Land Development Code Amendment, it is requested that the Board of County Commissioners affirm that the process and methodologies used by the TAC in the update of the Ordinance are acceptable; provide guidance and feedback about the remainder of update process; and address citizens concerns that have come out of the public meetings, particularly in the northwest section of the County. Public meetings were held in three areas of the County - the northwest, the northeast and the south. The citizens of northwest area of the county - Keystone and Lutz - had concerns about the changes brought about because of the update and about the scope of the policy direction of the Ordinance.

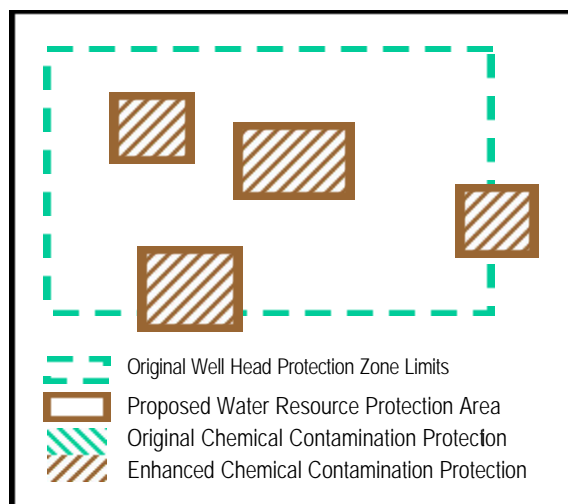
Staff would like guidance from the BOCC regarding the direction to take in resolving the following issues of concern:

- 1) Northwest Protection Zone Options
- 2) Geographic representation on the TAC
- 3) FDEP petition for more than 500 foot setback for petroleum tanks

### 1) Proposed Options for the Wellhead Protection Zone in the Northwest Area of the County

At the January 9, 2003 Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting, the following three options for providing chemical contamination protection for public potable water supply wells (with capacities of 100,000 gpd or greater) in the Northwest were discussed:

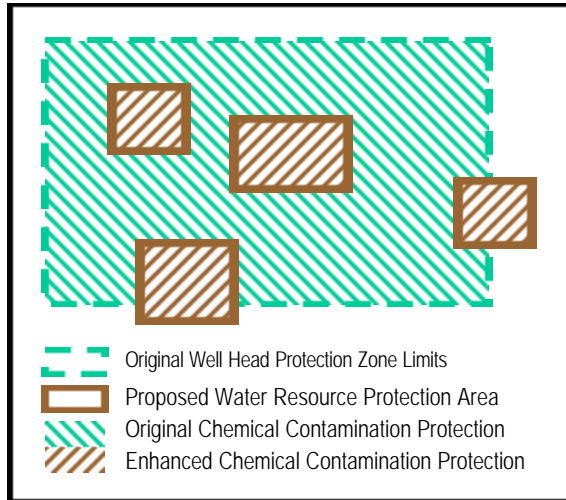
#### Option 1: Standard Protection



A single resource protection area would be defined, limited to the potential water supply zone defined by the 2002 groundwater modeling analysis (approximately 26.8 mi<sup>2</sup>), which is significantly smaller than the existing protection area on the current Well Head Protection Map (approximately 84.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) that was based upon the 1992 groundwater analysis. Enhanced chemical contamination protection as defined by the proposed 2003 ordinance would be afforded to all parcels within the proposed (26.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) resource protection area.

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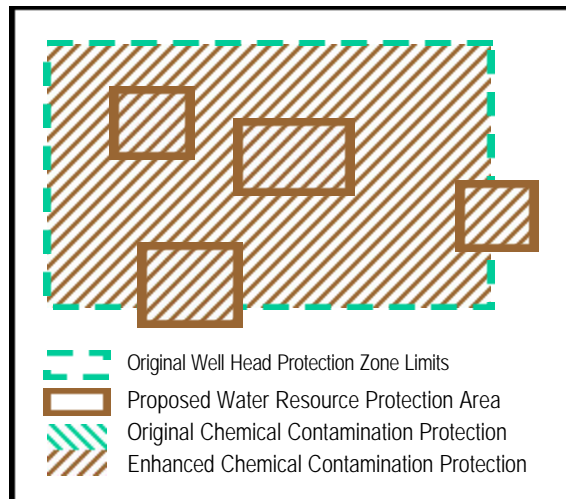
### Option 2: Intermediate Protection



A two-level protection strategy would be defined that uses both the proposed (26.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) water resource protection area defined in the 2002 groundwater modeling analysis, in conjunction with the current (84.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) protection area on the 1992 Well Head Protection Map. Under this two-layer approach, enhanced chemical contamination protection as defined by the proposed 2003 ordinance would be afforded to all parcels within the proposed (26.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) water resource protection area, and the existing level of chemical contamination protection would be afforded to those parcels located in the 60.6 mi<sup>2</sup> area that exists outside of the proposed (26.8

mi<sup>2</sup>) resource protection and is also located within the limits of the current (84.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) protection area.

### Option 3: Maximum Protection



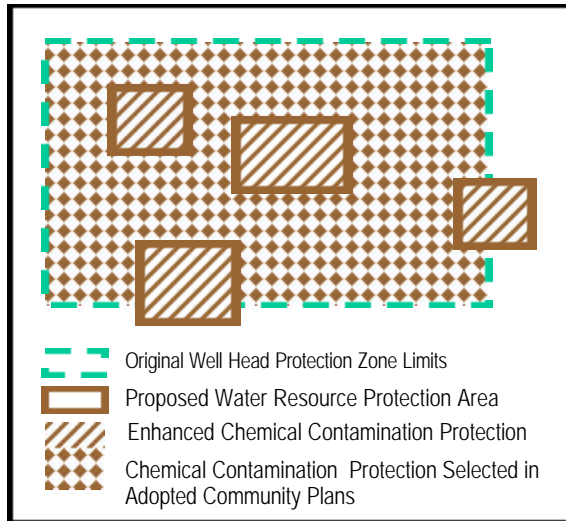
A single resource protection area (approximately 86.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) would be defined as the combination of the existing well head protection area and the proposed 2002 water resource protection area. Enhanced chemical contamination protection as defined by the proposed 2003 ordinance would be afforded to all parcels within the aggregated (86.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) resource protection area.

Voting by the TAC members, though not unanimous, indicated a preference for Option 1. Since there was no consensus among the TAC members, it was decided to present all three options to the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) at the BOCC Workshop to be held on February 26, 2003.

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At the February 5, 2003 public meeting held at the Keystone Civic Center, the residents wanted a fourth option presented to the BOCC.

#### Option 4: Community Proposed Option



A two-level protection strategy would be defined that uses both the proposed (26.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) water resource protection area defined in the 2002 groundwater modeling analysis, in conjunction with the current (84.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) protection area on the 1992 Well Head Protection Map. Under this two-layer approach, enhanced chemical contamination protection as defined by the proposed 2003 ordinance would be afforded to all parcels within the proposed (26.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) water resource protection area. The chemical contamination protection afforded to those parcels located in the 60.6 mi<sup>2</sup> area that exists outside of the proposed (26.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) resource protection area

and within the limits of the current (84.8 mi<sup>2</sup>) protection area would be defined by the residents in each Community Plan Area who would determine which uses are on the Restricted and Prohibited List.

## 2) Geographic Representation on the TAC

One of the issues brought up by some of the residents at the two northwest county public meetings is participation on the TAC. The TAC is made up of a cross section of stakeholder group representatives involved with water resource management including environmentalists, developers, local governments, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, industry, agriculture and interested citizen groups. Residents in the northwest observed that no one from Keystone or Lutz was on the TAC. Community or geographic representation was not taken into account in the membership of the TAC. Is geographic representation something the BOCC wishes to take into account in TAC composition?

## 3) FDEP Petition For More than 500 Foot Setback For Petroleum Tanks

State law provides that petroleum tanks have a minimum 500 foot setback from a public potable water well. The current Hillsborough County wellhead protection regulations stipulate a 1,000 foot setback requirement. The state law was passed after the County ordinance in 1992 and has a provision that no local government can make a more stringent setback than the 500 feet for petroleum tanks. Local governments can petition to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection for a more stringent requirement. This issue has been discussed at the Technical Advisory Committee, with a recommendation in the interim to adopt the 500 foot setback and

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then to petition FDEP for an enhanced protection setback equivalent to the 10 year travel time as a defensible standard of protection of public water wells from petroleum tanks.

## **BACKGROUND DISCUSSION FOR THE WORKSHOP**

The Wellhead update process has used several methods for outreach to make it a broad based, transparent and easily accessible process. A TAC is the basic group providing technical guidance to County staff. Public meetings are being held for citizen and property owner input into the program. A website was established as a source of maps and documents available to Internet users. Agencies and interested parties have been contacted and asked for review comments and meetings were held about the update program.

### **Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)**

A TAC was formed at the beginning of the update process in early 2001. The TAC is made up of a cross section of stakeholder group representatives involved with water resource management including environmentalists, developers, local governments, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, industry, agriculture and interested citizen groups. (see attached roster ) Thirteen formal TAC meetings have been held in which the TAC has provided input to the County and assisted the County's staff and consultants with the development of the ordinance revisions. Extensive discussions at these meetings provided the basis for identifying and evaluating approaches and refining resource protection strategies.

***Technical Advisory Committee Purpose Statement:*** Protection of groundwater and surface water resources to ensure a safe source of potable water supply is an ongoing concern to Hillsborough County, and other counties throughout the State. The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1986 established a new program for the States to delineate and manage Wellhead Protection Areas for the protection of public groundwater supplies. A subsequent amendment of the SDWA in 1996 requires each State to establish and implement a Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has implemented a statewide wellhead protection (WHP) program (Chapter 62-521, F.A.C.). While the state government has statewide authority and responsibility in this resource protection, Chapter 9J-5, F.A.C. and Florida Statue 163.3202 requires the local governments to protect well fields and water resources.

A wellhead protection ordinance was adopted by Hillsborough County in 1992 and was subsequently incorporated in the Hillsborough County Land Development Code (Part 3.05.00). Delineation of the Wellhead Resource Protection Areas (RPAs) that surrounded public potable water supply wells was performed by a TAC, and presented to the Hillsborough County Board of Commissioners. The Board adopted the Hillsborough County Wellhead Resource Protection Map in 1992. Because new well fields have been constructed and cumulative wellhead pumping rates have changed since 1992, a delineation update to the RPAs, and reviewing and updating Hillsborough County's Land Development Code is warranted. In addition, protection considerations for surface water providing existing and future potable water demands needs to be

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considered when updating the county's wellhead protection ordinance.

The issue is how to adequately protect the current and proposed water supply sources from contamination. Utilizing the state's requirements for WHP and SWAP programs as guidelines and comparing Hillsborough County's ordinance with surrounding local governments' programs, current and proposed water supply sources can be protected for future generations by implementing rules that provide protection of water resources while maintaining economic prosperity.

### **Board Directives**

The Board held a workshop on February 13, 2002 regarding the update to the wellhead protection provisions of the Land Development Code. The Board heard a status report from staff and the consulting professionals working on this update project.

Board members discussed several issues related to protecting water resources including septic tanks impacts, sinkhole potential, protection of the proposed above ground reservoir, storm water runoff into sinkholes, and community participation as related to wellhead protection areas. Staff was asked to bring information into the planning process for protecting wellheads including setback distances related to septic tanks, potential impacts of sinkholes, locations of types of drinking water wells and water use permits in the County, and performance measures to show the results of this program and measure its success. Board members directed the staff to hold community meetings and go to the public to see what they think of the update program and to ensure outreach in the public participation process.

Staff was directed to proceed to complete work in progress with the Technical Advisory Committee, prepare updated ordinance language, studies and mapping, and related staff work with any possible Comprehensive Plan Amendments as indicated in the presentation materials.

### **Public Outreach**

At the February 13, 2002 workshop, Board members directed the staff to hold community meetings and go to the public to see what they think of the update program and to ensure outreach in the public participation process. The Public Forums were held as follows: November 12 at the Austin Davis Library in Keystone, December 9 at the Riverview Civic Center, and December 10 at the Thonotosassa Civic Center. The forums were held from 6:30 until 8:30 pm.

#### ***Comments from the first Public Workshop in the Northwest (Keystone) November 12, 2002***

1. Surface water (lakes) contribution to potential pollution sources does not correspond to Resource Protection Areas.

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2. Mission (charge) of project not broad enough.
3. TAC does not have representation from NW area.
4. Ground Water Resource Protection Areas have gotten smaller lessening protection.
5. Domestic wells vs. Tampa Bay Water production wells. Domestic wells need protection.
6. More alternative sources need to be developed instead of ground water pumpage.
7. Resource Protection Area Protection shifted from northwest Hillsborough to South County.
8. These recommendations are out of sync with community plan(s).
9. Project scope should be broadened to consider recharge area protection.
10. Surficial vs. Floridan aquifer well protection. The surficial aquifer should be protected.
11. Why did the county choose outside consultants vs. staff for the project?
13. Both water quality and water quantity deterioration is occurring in domestic wells.
14. This project should not be looked at independently, but comprehensively with other issues that are currently being addressed in NW Hillsborough.

*Comments from the second Public Workshop in the Northwest (Keystone)*  
February 5, 2003

The following major issues were brought up at the second workshop in Keystone.

1. Over pumping of well fields and objections to water supply development and damage it has caused in the area by Tampa Bay Water.
2. Proposed regulation of horse stables and equestrian activities without any evidence that they were a threat to water supplies.
3. The proposed modeling for well field protection zones using a ten year travel time does not protect private water wells and shrinks the existing zones.
4. The reduction of petroleum tank setbacks from 1,000 feet to 500 feet because of the state law change is unacceptable.
5. Protection of the water table level and protection of water supplies from contamination are equally important.
6. The Technical Advisory Committee doesn't have anyone on it from Keystone, so the areas concerns have been ignored.
7. There is an ulterior motive in the current proposal to allow more development by reducing the size of well field protection areas.
8. The proposed zones undermine the rural lifestyle developed through the Keystone Community Plan.
9. Several people remarked that the scope of the project was wrong and should include water quantity along with water quality (contamination) issues.
10. Shrinking the resource protection zones will exacerbate the problem by allowing development, which will use more water, the development will create more pollutants, causing more and more problems, both quality and quantity.
11. Golf courses and the chemicals that they use can pose threats to potable water wells.

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***Comments from the Public Workshop in the South Area (Riverview)***  
**December 9, 2002**

A great deal of rain occurred on December 9. About six people came to the Riverview Civic Center. Staff and the consultants spoke with them one on one. The citizens attending the workshop were generally supportive of added protection for both surface and groundwater afforded by the Resource Protection Areas.

One citizen, Sheila Schindorf, filled out a comment form about the floodplain protection program. One citizen discussed her well going dry in the Bloomingdale area.

***Comments from Public Workshop in the Northeast Area (Thonotosassa)***  
**December 10, 2002**

Many citizens came to the Thonotosassa Civic Center and asked if the meeting was about the letter from the County about the potential for bacteria in private domestic wells.

About fifteen residents were actually there for information about the update of the Wellhead Protection Ordinance. Staff and the consultants spoke with them one on one from about 6:30 to 7:30. The citizens attending the workshop were generally supportive of added protection for both surface and groundwater afforded by the Resource Protection Areas.

**Resource Protection Areas (RPA's)**

RPAs have been identified for both groundwater wells permitted to pump greater than 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) and the new surface water sources identified by Tampa Bay Water (Alafia and Hillsborough Rivers, and the Tampa Bypass Canal).

- Groundwater RPA's were evaluated using the modeled ten-year travel time, based on the USEPA's recommended requirements for groundwater protection, which is considered a reasonable period for pollutant identification and mitigation. This approach considers the distance a pollutant could travel within the Floridan Aquifer in ten years to reach the well, and then defines the RPA using these distances plus a minimum of a quarter-mile buffer area.
- Surface water RPA's are identified using the 100-year floodplain as identified by FEMA. The surface water RPAs are defined on the main stem of the river/canal systems as the 100-year floodplain plus a 200-foot buffer, and are defined as the 100-year floodplain on tributaries and other waters and wetland areas that connect to the main stem rivers/canal systems.

**Summary of the Proposed Ordinance**

The proposed ordinance was established identifying those land uses that are of significant threat to groundwater and surface water pollution. Based on susceptibility analysis, the ordinance is

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broken into three regulatory categories for land use within RPA's: Prohibited, Restricted and General Exemptions. Prohibited means a particular land use is not allowed within a RPA. Restricted means that identified land uses will require a permit from the County within the RPA. General Exemption category allows certain land uses within the RPA.

Example regulated land uses that fall within categories are:

#### Prohibited

- Discharge into groundwater, either directly or indirectly;
- Discharges through natural or manmade conduits, such as wells and sinkholes;
- Industrial stormwater discharges;
- Discharge of stormwater into depressions with direct or demonstrated hydrologic connection to the Floridan aquifer system;
- New industrial land use zoning;
- New solid waste disposal facility;
- Operation of all existing sanitary landfills including new phosphogypsum piles;
- Industrial septic tank disposal systems;
- New underground storage facilities and above ground storage facilities shall be prohibited within a distance of 500 feet from a public potable water supply well;
- New land applications of domestic wastewater residuals, sludge, septage and domestic septage;
- New Interim wastewater treatment plants;
- New concentrated animal feeding operations ;
- New dairy farm aboveground or belowground storage facilities;
- New mining operations;
- Land application of industrial wastewater and industrial reuse water;
- Industrial wastewater treatment plants;
- Heavy manufacturing;
- Hazardous waste facilities; and
- Junkyards.

#### Restricted

- Domestic wastewater treatment plants;
- Intensive agriculture;
- Construction and demolition debris;
- Dry cleaning plants;
- Outdoor firing ranges;
- Furniture finishing and repair;
- Public and private stables – currently being reviewed by the TAC;
- Medium manufacturing;
- Manufacturing processing and assembly;
- Land excavations; and
- Utility refueling facilities.

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**General Exemptions**

- Continuous transit;
- Vehicular fuel and lubricant use;
- Use of nitrates contained in fertilizers;
- Janitorial uses;
- Construction activities;
- Laboratory or instrument use;
- Retail sales activity;
- Application of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, and rodenticides;
- Office uses;
- Residential uses; and
- Utilities – an Operating Permit is needed for refueling station and sulphuric acid tanks.

Existing identified uses within RPA’s that are either Prohibited and/or Restricted land uses will require permitting.

**TAC Issues Discussion**

As a part of the process for comment and input on the draft ordinance, staff wrote to many agencies and interested parties and requested review and comments on the draft ordinance. The following is a list of agency contacts and responses:

<b>Contact Agency or Group</b>	<b>Received Comments as of February 2003</b>	<b>Visited or Made Presentation</b>
Tampa Bay Water TAC/Utility Directors	X	X
Southwest Florida Water Management District	X	X
Florida Department of Environmental Protection	X	X
Hillsborough County Environmental Protection Commission	X	X
Hillsborough County City County Planning Commission		
Hillsborough County Health Department	X	X
Hillsborough County School Board		
Hillsborough River Board	X	X
Hillsborough County Farm Bureau	X-Pending	X
Cargill Fertilizer	X	
CF Industries	X	
Darrell Adams Environmental Services		
Builders Association of Greater Tampa	X	
Sierra Club	X-Pending	

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Audubon Society		
Save Our Bays and Canals (SOBAC)		
County Line Coalition		
Tampa Wholesale Growers Association	X	
Florida Strawberry Growers	X-Pending	
Greater Tampa Association of Realtors		
National Association of Industrial and Office Properties (NAIOP)		
Hillsborough League of Women Voters	X	
Hillsborough County Attorney's Office	X	
Hillsborough County Water Department	X	
Hillsborough County Economic Development	X	
Hillsborough County Water Resource Team	X	X
Hillsborough River Greenways Task Force		
Tampa Water Department	X	X
Temple Terrace Public Works	X	X
City of Plant City Engineering/Public Works	X	X
Pinellas County Utilities	X	X
Pasco County Utilities/Attorney	X	X
Polk County Natural Resources Department	X	X
City of St. Petersburg Public Works Department		
Agricultural Economic Development Council	X - Pending	X
Hillsborough County Farm Bureau	X	X

Table 1 Wellhead Water Resource Protection Issues Summary (following) presents the list of significant issues distilled from these agency review and comment letters and from the public comments from the public meeting. The Technical Advisory committee has discussed many of these issues and developed recommendations. Some of the issues are still being research and will be part of future TAC discussions.

**Implementation Program For The Revised Wellhead And Surface Water Protection Ordinance**

Hillsborough County currently is the source of much of the ground water and surface water used by Tampa Bay Water, the regional water wholesaler to most local governments in the Tampa Bay area. Staff anticipates enforcement of the groundwater and surface water protections currently under review by the BOCC under the revised ordinance for wellhead and surface water protection will increase the number of land use activities requiring permitting and enforcement actions. The current list of prohibited and restricted activities is very short in the existing provisions of the Land Development Code. Three permits for wellhead protection have been issued since 1992 and enforcement and inspection for wellhead protection activities has never been undertaken. With the addition of surface water protection and the addition of listed

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prohibited and restricted land uses that may be a long term threat to source protection, an aggressive enforcement program is being considered.

Approximately 6000 - 10,000 properties are expected to be impacted because they are in a wellhead or surface water protection zone. An enforcement program will take 3 to 5 years to list and identify all those properties and determine whether permitting is required. Depending on the level of enforcement and protection, three additional staff to write permits for properties covered under the code, perform field inspections, and track field conditions in databases and GIS mapping will be needed. Some of the costs to accomplish this level of protection and enforcement are expected to be from revenues from permit fees. Other sources of funding are expected to be discussed as a part of the budget process. If approved by the BOCC in the budget process, the enforcement and permitting program is expected to go into operation in Fiscal Year 05.

### **Maps**

Attached are maps of the following:

- 1) Current Groundwater Protection Areas
- 2) Tampa Bay Water, Master Water Plan Facilities
- 3) Proposed Groundwater Protection Areas
- 4) Northwest Hillsborough Composite Groundwater and Surface Water Resource Protection Areas
- 5) Northeast Hillsborough Composite Groundwater and Surface Water Resource Protection Areas
- 6) Alafia River Composite Groundwater and Surface Water Resource Protection Areas

### **TAC Roster**

A TAC Roster is attached showing memberships

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**TABLE 1 WELLHEAD AND WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION ISSUES SUMMARY  
 RESULTS OF JANUARY 9, 2003 AND JANUARY 23, 2003 TAC MEETINGS**

ISSUE	DISCUSSION	PLAN/CODE/ MAP REFERENCE	TAC RECOMMENDATION
Northwest protection zone	Three options: 1) Smaller proposed zones based on new modeling 2) Maintain current protection zone for density regulation, use new zones for prohibited and restricted activities 3) Maintain current protection zone	Groundwater protection map	A majority vote was taken that resulted in 7 votes for Option 1, 1 vote for Option 2 and 3 votes for Option 3. The TAC recommended presenting all three options to the Board of County Commissioners at the February 26, 2003 workshop.
Regulation of septic tanks	Confirmed that Commercial tanks hold domestic effluent. Discuss one acre and two acre density.	Code Page 8 Item 7, (commercial) Page 13 Item 17, (subdivisions) Page 17 Item J (one acre lots)	Delete from Text Delete from text Leave as written
500 versus 1000 foot setback	Adopt 500 feet per state law; or leave at 1,000 feet and wait for FDEP challenge.	Code Page 8 Item 8 Section 3.05.03	Use the 10 year travel time for underground storage tanks containing regulated substances other than petroleum. Underground storage of petroleum would have a 500 setback. Petition FDEP to allow 10 year travel time for petroleum.
Should some of the Restricted activities be moved to the Prohibited activities list?	<u>(1) Domestic and industrial Wastewater Treatment Plants</u> <u>(2) Intensive Animal Agriculture</u> <u>(3) Aquaculture</u> <u>(4) Pet Cemeteries</u> <u>(5) Construction and Demolition Debris</u>	Code Page 12 Section 3.05.04 Restricted Activities	(1) Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plants will become a prohibited use. Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plants remain a restricted use. (2) Leave on restricted list. (3) Exempt. (4) Take off list.

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	<u>(6) Dry Cleaning Plants</u> <u>(7) Excavations</u> <u>(8) Firing Ranges</u> <u>(9) Furniture Finishing and Repair</u> <u>(10) Public and Private Stables</u> <u>(11) Heavy Manufacturing</u> <u>(12) Manufacturing Processing and Assembly</u> <u>(13) Hazardous Waste facilities Transfer Facility</u> <u>(14) Junkyards</u> <u>(15) Land Excavations</u> <u>(16) Public Utility Refueling Facilities</u> <u>(17) New Subdivisions Using Septic Tanks as onsite wastewater disposal systems with lot sizes less than one acre.</u>		(5) Leave on restricted list. (6) Leave on restricted list. Add other dry cleaning definitions. (7) Delete-duplicate of (15). (8) Leave on restricted list. Specify outdoor firing ranges. (9) Leave on restricted list. Specify thresholds. (10) Recommendation pending. (11) Manufacturing would be regulated as follows: Minor – Exempt, Medium – Restrict, Heavy - Prohibit (12) See number (11) (13) Pair up heavy manufacturing and hazardous waste – Prohibited. (14) Pair up with heavy manufacturing – Prohibited. (15) Leave on restricted list. (16) Leave on restricted list. (17) Delete from text.
Agriculture exemption for pesticide application	Request to clarify language so that farmers can handle, store, mix and apply chemicals within wellhead and surface water protection areas.	Code Section 3.05.03 Page 6 Item A Section 3.05.05 Page 16 Item H	Exempt all but permanent storage.
Special Use Permit Process for Prohibited Activities	The current and proposed codes allow a new prohibited activity to request a special use permit to be sited in a resource protection zone. This is a process to handle those uses which may be allowed after public debate.	Code Page 18 Section 3.05.06	Leave this Special Use process in.
General	Should utility facilities be	Code Pages 17 and 18	Need Operating Permit for refueling station and

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exemption for utilities	permitted that refuel vehicle or have maintenance operations? For example water utility facilities?	Section 3.05.05 Item H	sulphuric acid tanks.
Septage spreading	Need clarification on sludge and septage spreading and definitions	Code page 8, Section 3.05.03 Item 9 Definitions, page 9	Change wording of Item 9 to "Any new land applications of domestic wastewater residuals, sludge, septage and domestic septage are prohibited."  Remains on prohibited list.  Waiting on more information regarding agriculture exemption for septage.
Tampa Bypass Canal setback	Request to develop a protection area for the TBC that is based on a combination of ground water and surface water sources. Or use a minimum of 1,000 feet setback from the bank edge.	Definition of SWRPA, Page 3	Waiting on more information such as a map which shows what kind of land uses are within the 1,000 setback and where the Tampa Bay Water withdrawal points are. The map is to be sent out to the TAC members.
Reclaimed water	Request to restrict the application of reclaimed water within an WRPA.	Not regulated.	Recommendation pending. Information from Pinellas County to be sent to TAC members.
Regulation of Aquaculture	Should aquaculture be a restricted activity?	Code Page 12 Item (3)	Exempted.
ASR for Potable water	Request to reference FDEP's definition in Rule 62-528 FAC which classifies an ASR well as a Class V, Group 7. Clarify that ASR well is for potable water use only.	Code Page 3 Definition of Aquifer Storage Recovery Well	Reference FDEP definition in Rule 62-528 FAC.  Model ASR wells differently. Use 90 day withdrawal periods.
Public/Private stables	Request to limit the number of animals for public and private stables.	Code Page 12 Section 3.05.04 A (10)	Recommendation pending. Waiting on more information from Chip Hinton and Tampa Bay Water. Information to be sent to TAC members.
CF gypsum stack in 100	Clarify CF stack on SR 39 in relation to flood plain and level	Code page 7, item 6 Section 3.05.03	Relocate Big Ditch on map.

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year floodplain	of regulation based on existing permits.		
Golf courses	Golf courses and the chemicals that they use can pose threats to potable water wells.		The TAC will review the issue and discuss it.