Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

	Amendment No.		2111 100.	<i>22, 22, 30, 11 33</i>	0 (2010)
		CHAMBEI	R ACTION		
	Senate			House	
			•		
1	Representative Ca	aldwell offered	the follo	wing:	
2					
3		with title amend	-		
4		es 287 and 288,			
5	Section 13.	<u>Part VIII of c</u>	hapter 37	3, Florida Stat	utes,
6	consisting of sea	ctions 373.801,	373.802,	373.803, 373.80	5,
7	373.807, 373.811	, and 373.813, F	lorida Sta	atutes, is crea	ted and
8	entitled the "Flo	orida Springs an	d Aquifer	Protection Act	."
9	Section 14.	Section 373.80	1, Florid	a Statutes, is	created
10	to read:				
11	373.801 Leo	gislative findin	gs and in	tent	
12	(1) The Leo	gislature finds	that spri	ngs are a uniqu	e part
13	of this state's s	scenic beauty. S	prings pr	ovide critical	<u>habitat</u>
14	for plants and a	nimals, includin	g many en	dangered or thr	eatened
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Page 1 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

15	species. Springs also provide immeasurable natural,
16	recreational, economic, and inherent value. Springs are of great
17	scientific importance in understanding the diverse functions of
18	aquatic ecosystems. Water quality of springs is an indicator of
19	local conditions of the Floridan Aquifer, which is a source of
20	drinking water for many residents of this state. Water flows in
21	springs may reflect regional aquifer conditions. In addition,
22	springs provide recreational opportunities for swimming,
23	canoeing, wildlife watching, fishing, cave diving, and many
24	other activities in this state. These recreational opportunities
25	and the accompanying tourism they provide are a benefit to local
26	economies and the economy of the state as a whole.
27	(2) The Legislature finds that the water quantity and
28	water quality in springs may be related. For regulatory
29	purposes, the department has primary responsibility for water
30	quality; the water management districts have primary
31	responsibility for water quantity; and the Department of
32	Agriculture and Consumer Services has primary responsibility for
33	the development and implementation of agricultural best
34	management practices. Local governments have primary
35	responsibility for providing domestic wastewater collection and
36	treatment services and stormwater management. The foregoing
37	responsible entities must coordinate to restore and maintain the
38	water quantity and water quality of the Outstanding Florida
39	Springs.
40	(3) The Legislature recognizes that:
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Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 2 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

41	(a) A spring is only as healthy as its local aquifer
42	system. The groundwater that supplies springs is derived from
43	water that recharges the aquifer system in the form of seepage
44	from the land surface and through direct conduits, such as
45	sinkholes. Springs may be adversely affected by polluted runoff
46	from urban and agricultural lands; discharges resulting from
47	inadequate wastewater and stormwater management practices;
48	stormwater runoff; and reduced water levels of the Floridan
49	Aquifer. As a result, the hydrologic and environmental
50	conditions of a spring or spring run are directly influenced by
51	activities and land uses within a springshed and by water
52	withdrawals from the Floridan Aquifer.
53	(b) Springs, whether found in urban or rural settings, or
54	on public or private lands, may be threatened by actual or
55	potential flow reductions and declining water quality. Many of
56	this state's springs are demonstrating signs of significant
57	ecological imbalance, increased nutrient loading, and declining
58	flow. Without effective remedial action, further declines in
59	water quality and water quantity may occur.
60	(c) Springshed boundaries and areas of high vulnerability
61	within a springshed need to be identified and delineated using
62	the best available data.
63	(d) Springsheds typically cross water management district
64	boundaries and local government jurisdictional boundaries, so a
65	coordinated statewide springs protection plan is needed.

115219

Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 3 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

66 (e) The aquifers and springs of this state are complex 67 systems affected by many variables and influences. 68 (4) The Legislature recognizes that action is urgently 69 needed and, as additional data is acquired, action must be 70 modified. 71 Section 15. Section 373.802, Florida Statutes, is created 72 to read: 73 373.802 Definitions.-As used in this part, the term: 74 "Department" means the Department of Environmental (1) 75 Protection, which includes the Florida Geological Survey or its 76 successor agencies. 77 (2) "Local government" means a county or municipal 78 government the jurisdictional boundaries of which include an 79 Outstanding Florida Spring or any part of a springshed or 80 delineated priority focus area of an Outstanding Florida Spring. "Onsite sewage treatment and disposal system" means a 81 (3) 82 system that contains a standard subsurface, filled, or mound 83 drainfield system; an aerobic treatment unit; a graywater system tank; a laundry wastewater system tank; a septic tank; a grease 84 85 interceptor; a pump tank; a solids or effluent pump; a 86 waterless, incinerating, or organic waste-composting toilet; or 87 a sanitary pit privy that is installed or proposed to be 88 installed beyond the building sewer on land of the owner or on 89 other land on which the owner has the legal right to install such system. The term includes any item placed within, or 90 intended to be used as a part of or in conjunction with, the 91 115219

Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 4 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

92	system. The term does not include package sewage treatment
93	facilities and other treatment works regulated under chapter
94	403.
95	(4) "Outstanding Florida Spring" includes all historic
96	first magnitude springs, including their associated spring runs,
97	as determined by the department using the most recent Florida
98	Geological Survey springs bulletin, and the following additional
99	springs, including their associated spring runs:
100	(a) De Leon Springs;
101	(b) Peacock Springs;
102	(c) Poe Springs;
103	(d) Rock Springs;
104	(e) Wekiwa Springs; and
105	(f) Gemini Springs.
106	
107	The term does not include submarine springs or river rises.
108	(5) "Priority focus area" means the area or areas of a
109	basin where the Floridan Aquifer is generally most vulnerable to
110	pollutant inputs where there is a known connectivity between
111	groundwater pathways and an Outstanding Florida Spring, as
112	determined by the department in consultation with the
113	appropriate water management districts, and delineated in a
114	basin management action plan.
115	(6) "Springshed" means the areas within the groundwater
116	and surface water basins which contribute, based upon all
117	relevant facts, circumstances, and data, to the discharge of a
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Page 5 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

118	spring as defined by potentiometric surface maps and surface
119	watershed boundaries.
120	(7) "Spring run" means a body of flowing water that
121	originates from a spring or whose primary source of water is a
122	spring or springs under average rainfall conditions.
123	(8) "Spring vent" means a location where groundwater flows
124	out of a natural, discernible opening in the ground onto the
125	land surface or into a predominantly fresh surface water body.
126	Section 16. Section 373.803, Florida Statutes, is created
127	to read:
128	373.803 Delineation of priority focus areas for
129	Outstanding Florida Springs.—Using the best data available from
130	the water management districts and other credible sources, the
131	department, in coordination with the water management districts,
132	shall delineate priority focus areas for each Outstanding
133	Florida Spring or group of springs that contains one or more
134	Outstanding Florida Springs and is identified as impaired in
135	accordance with s. 373.807. In delineating priority focus areas,
136	the department shall consider groundwater travel time to the
137	spring, hydrogeology, nutrient load, and any other factors that
138	may lead to degradation of an Outstanding Florida Spring. The
139	delineation of priority focus areas must be completed by July 1,
140	2018, shall use understood and identifiable boundaries such as
141	roads or political jurisdictions for ease of implementation, and
142	is effective upon incorporation in a basin management action
143	<u>plan.</u>
	115219

Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 6 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

144 Section 17. Section 373.805, Florida Statutes, is created 145 to read: 146 373.805 Minimum flows and minimum water levels for 147 Outstanding Florida Springs.-(1) At the time a minimum flow or minimum water level is 148 149 adopted pursuant to s. 373.042 for an Outstanding Florida 150 Spring, if the spring is below or is projected within 20 years 151 to fall below the minimum flow or minimum water level, a water 152 management district or the department shall concurrently adopt a 153 recovery or prevention strategy. 154 (2) When a minimum flow or minimum water level for an 155 Outstanding Florida Spring is revised pursuant to s. 156 373.0421(3), if the spring is below or is projected within 20 157 years to fall below the minimum flow or minimum water level, a 158 water management district or the department shall concurrently 159 adopt a recovery or prevention strategy or modify an existing 160 recovery or prevention strategy. A district or the department may adopt the revised minimum flow or minimum water level before 161 162 the adoption of a recovery or prevention strategy if the revised 163 minimum flow or minimum water level is less constraining on 164 existing or projected future consumptive uses. 165 (3) For an Outstanding Florida Spring without an adopted 166 recovery or prevention strategy, if a district or the department 167 determines the spring has fallen below, or is projected within 20 years to fall below, the adopted minimum flow or minimum 168

115219

Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 7 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

169 water level, a water management district or the department shall 170 expeditiously adopt a recovery or prevention strategy. 171 (4) The recovery or prevention strategy for each 172 Outstanding Florida Spring must, at a minimum, include: 173 (a) A listing of all specific projects identified for 174 implementation of the plan; 175 (b) A priority listing of each project; 176 (c) For each listed project, the estimated cost of and the 177 estimated date of completion; 178 (d) The source and amount of financial assistance to be 179 made available by the water management district for each listed 180 project, which may not be less than 25 percent of the total 181 project cost unless a specific funding source or sources are 182 identified which will provide more than 75 percent of the total 183 project cost. The Northwest Florida Water Management District 184 and the Suwannee River Water Management District are not 185 required to meet the minimum requirement to receive financial 186 assistance pursuant to this paragraph; (e) An estimate of each listed project's benefit to an 187 188 Outstanding Florida Spring; and 189 An implementation plan designed with a target to (f) 190 achieve the adopted minimum flow or minimum water level no more 191 than 20 years after the adoption of a recovery or prevention 192 strategy. The implementation plan must include a schedule of 5year, 10-year, and 15-year measureable milestones intended to 193 194 achieve the adopted minimum flow or minimum water level. The 115219 Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

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Page 8 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

195 schedule is not a rule but is intended to provide guidance for 196 planning and funding purposes and is exempt from s. 197 120.54(1)(a). 198 (5) A local government may apply to the department for a 199 single extension of up to 5 years for any project in an adopted 200 recovery or prevention strategy. The department may grant the 201 extension if the local government provides to the department 202 sufficient evidence that an extension is in the best interest of the public. For a local government in a rural area of 203 204 opportunity, as defined in s. 288.0656, the department may grant 205 a single extension of up to 10 years. 206 Section 18. Section 373.807, Florida Statutes, is created 207 to read: 208 373.807 Protection of water quality in Outstanding Florida 209 Springs.-By July 1, 2015, the department shall initiate 210 assessment, pursuant to s. 403.067(3), of Outstanding Florida 211 Springs or spring systems for which an impairment determination 212 has not been made under the numeric nutrient standards in effect 213 for spring vents. Assessments must be completed by July 1, 2018. 214 (1) (a) Concurrent with the adoption of a nutrient total 215 maximum daily load for an Outstanding Florida Spring, the 216 department, or the department in conjunction with a water 217 management district, shall initiate development of a basin 218 management action plan, as specified in s. 403.067. For an Outstanding Florida Spring with a nutrient total maximum daily 219 220 load adopted before July 1, 2015, the department, or the 115219

Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 9 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

221	department in conjunction with a water management district,
222	shall initiate development of a basin management action plan by
223	July 1, 2015. During the development of a basin management
224	action plan, if the department identifies onsite sewage
225	treatment and disposal systems as contributors of at least 20
226	percent of nonpoint source nitrogen pollution or if the
227	department determines remediation is necessary to achieve the
228	total maximum daily load, the basin management action plan shall
229	include an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system
230	remediation plan pursuant to subsection (3) for those systems
231	identified as requiring remediation.
232	(b) A basin management action plan for an Outstanding
233	Florida Spring shall be adopted within 2 years after its
234	initiation and must include, at a minimum:
235	1. A list of all specific projects and programs identified
236	to implement a nutrient total maximum daily load;
237	2. A list of all specific projects identified in any
238	incorporated onsite sewage treatment and disposal system
239	remediation plan, if applicable;
240	3. A priority rank for each listed project;
241	4. For each listed project, a planning level cost estimate
242	and the estimated date of completion;
243	5. The source and amount of financial assistance to be
244	made available by the department, a water management district,
245	or other entity for each listed project;

115219

Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 10 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

	Americameric No.	
246	6. An estimate of each listed project's nutrient load	
247	reduction;	
248	7. Identification of each point source or category of	
249	nonpoint sources, including, but not limited to, urban turf	
250	fertilizer, sports turf fertilizer, agricultural fertilizer,	
251	onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, wastewater	
252	treatment facilities, animal wastes, and stormwater facilities.	
253	An estimated allocation of the pollutant load must be provided	
254	for each point source or category of nonpoint sources; and	
255	8. An implementation plan designed with a target to	
256	achieve the adopted nutrient total maximum daily load no more	
257	than 20 years after the adoption of a basin management action	
258	plan. The plan must include a schedule of 5-year, 10-year, and	
259	15-year measureable milestones intended to achieve the adopted	
260	nutrient total maximum daily load. The schedule is not a rule	
261	but is intended to provide guidance for planning and funding	
262	purposes and is exempt from s. 120.54(1)(a).	
263	(c) For a basin management action plan adopted before July	
264	1, 2015, which addresses an Outstanding Florida Spring, the	
265	department or the department in conjunction with a water	
266	management district must revise the plan if necessary to comply	
267	with this section by July 1, 2018.	
268	(d) A local government may apply to the department for a	
269	single extension of up to 5 years for any project in an adopted	
270	basin management action plan. A local government in a rural area	
271	of opportunity, as defined in s. 288.0656, may apply for a	
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Page 11 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

272	single extension of up to 10 years for such a project. The
273	department may grant the extension if the local government
274	provides to the department sufficient evidence that an extension
275	is in the best interest of the public.
276	(2) By July 1, 2016, each local government, as defined in
277	s. 373.802(2), that has not adopted an ordinance pursuant to s.
278	403.9337 shall develop, enact, and implement an ordinance
279	pursuant to that section. It is the intent of the Legislature
280	that ordinances required to be adopted under this subsection
281	reflect the latest scientific information, advancements, and
282	technological improvements in the industry.
283	(3) As part of a basin management action plan that
284	includes an Outstanding Florida Spring, the department, the
285	Department of Health, relevant local governments, and relevant
286	local public and private wastewater utilities, shall develop an
287	onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan for
288	a spring if the department determines onsite sewage treatment
289	and disposal systems within a priority focus area contribute at
290	least 20 percent of nonpoint source nitrogen pollution or if the
291	department determines remediation is necessary to achieve the
292	total daily maximum load. The plan shall identify cost-effective
293	and financially feasible projects necessary to reduce the
294	nutrient impacts from onsite sewage treatment and disposal
295	systems and shall be completed and adopted as part of the basin
296	management action plan no later than the first 5-year milestone

115219

Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 12 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

297	required by subparagraph (1)(b)8. In preparing the plan, the
298	department shall:
299	(a) Collect and evaluate credible scientific information
300	on the effect of nutrients, particularly forms of nitrogen, on
301	springs and springs systems; and
302	(b) Develop a public education plan to provide area
303	residents with reliable, understandable information about onsite
304	sewage treatment and disposal systems and springs.
305	
306	In addition to the requirements of s. 403.067, the plan shall
307	include options for repair, upgrade, replacement, drainfield
308	modification, addition of effective nitrogen reducing features,
309	connection to a central sewerage system, or other action for an
310	onsite sewage treatment and disposal system or group of systems
311	within a priority focus area that contribute at least 20 percent
312	of nonpoint source nitrogen pollution or if the department
313	determines remediation is necessary to achieve a total maximum
314	daily load. For these systems, the department shall include in
315	the plan a priority ranking for each system or group of systems
316	that requires remediation and shall award funds to implement the
317	remediation projects contingent on an appropriation in the
318	General Appropriations Act, which may include all or part of the
319	costs necessary for repair, upgrade, replacement, drainfield
320	modification, addition of effective nitrogen reducing features,
321	initial connection to a central sewerage system, or other
322	action. In awarding funds, the department may consider expected
	115219

Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 13 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

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323	nutrient reduction benefit per unit cost, size and scope of
324	project, relative local financial contribution to the project,
325	financial impact on property owners and the community. The
326	department may waive matching funding requirements for proposed
327	projects within an area designated as a rural area of
328	opportunity under s. 288.0656.
329	(4) The department shall provide notice to a local
330	government of all permit applicants under s. 403.814(12) in a
331	priority focus area of an Outstanding Florida Spring over which
332	the local government has full or partial jurisdiction.
333	Section 19. Section 373.811, Florida Statutes, is created
334	to read:
335	373.811 Prohibited activities within a priority focus
336	areaThe following activities are prohibited within a priority
337	focus area in effect for an Outstanding Florida Spring:
338	(1) New domestic wastewater disposal facilities, including
339	rapid infiltration basins, with permitted capacities of 100,000
340	gallons per day or more, except for those facilities that meet
341	an advanced wastewater treatment standard of no more than 3 mg/l $$
342	total nitrogen, expressed as N, on an annual permitted basis, or
343	a more stringent treatment standard if the department determines
344	the more stringent standard is necessary to attain a total
345	maximum daily load for the Outstanding Florida Spring.
346	(2) New onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems on
347	lots of less than 1 acre, if the addition of the specific
348	systems conflicts with an onsite treatment and disposal system
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Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 14 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

	Amendment No.
349	remediation plan incorporated into a basin management action
350	plan in accordance with s. 373.807(3).
351	(3) New facilities for the disposal of hazardous waste.
352	(4) The land application of Class A or Class B domestic
353	wastewater biosolids not in accordance with a nutrient
354	management plan approved by the department which establishes the
355	rate at which all biosolids, soil amendments, and sources of
356	nutrients at the land application site can be applied to the
357	land for crop production while minimizing the amount of
358	pollutants and nutrients discharged to groundwater or waters of
359	the state.
360	(5) New agriculture operations that do not implement best
361	management practices, measures necessary to achieve pollution
362	reduction levels established by the department, or groundwater
363	monitoring plans approved by a water management district or the
364	department.
365	Section 20. Section 373.813, Florida Statutes, is created
366	to read:
367	<u>373.813</u> Rules
368	(1) The department shall adopt rules to improve water
369	quantity and water quality to administer this part, as
370	applicable.
371	(2)(a) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
372	is the lead agency coordinating the reduction of agricultural
373	nonpoint sources of pollution for the protection of Outstanding
374	Florida Springs. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer
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	Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM
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Page 15 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

	Amendment NO.
375	Services and the department, pursuant to s. 403.067(7)(c)4.,
376	shall study new or revised agricultural best management
377	practices for improving and protecting Outstanding Florida
378	Springs and, if necessary, in cooperation with applicable local
379	governments and stakeholders, initiate rulemaking to require the
380	implementation of such practices within a reasonable period.
381	(b) The department, the Department of Agriculture and
382	Consumer Services, and the University of Florida Institute of
383	Food and Agricultural Sciences shall cooperate in conducting the
384	necessary research and demonstration projects to develop
385	improved or additional nutrient management tools, including the
386	use of controlled release fertilizer that can be used by
387	agricultural producers as part of an agricultural best
388	management practices program. The development of such tools must
389	reflect a balance between water quality improvement and
390	agricultural productivity and, if applicable, must be
391	incorporated into the revised agricultural best management
392	practices adopted by rule by the Department of Agriculture and
393	Consumer Services.
394	
395	
396	TITLE AMENDMENT
397	Remove line 50 and insert:
398	appropriation; creating part VIII of chapter 373,
399	F.S., entitled the "Florida Springs and Aquifer
400	Protection Act"; creating s. 373.801, F.S.; providing
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	Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 16 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

401	legislative findings and intent; creating s. 373.802,
402	F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 373.803,
403	F.S.; requiring the department to delineate a priority
404	focus area for each Outstanding Florida Spring;
405	creating s. 373.805, F.S.; requiring a water
406	management district or the department to adopt or
407	revise various recovery or prevention strategies
408	relating to minimum flows and minimum water levels for
409	Outstanding Florida Springs under certain
410	circumstances; providing minimum requirements for
411	recovery or prevention strategies for Outstanding
412	Florida Springs; authorizing local governments to
413	apply for an extension for projects in an adopted
414	recovery or prevention strategy; creating s. 373.807,
415	F.S.; requiring the department to initiate assessments
416	of Outstanding Florida Springs by a certain date;
417	requiring the department to develop basin management
418	action plans; authorizing local governments to apply
419	for an extension for projects in an adopted basin
420	management action plan; requiring certain local
421	governments to develop, enact, and implement an urban
422	fertilizer ordinance by a certain date; requiring the
423	department, the Department of Health, and local
424	governments to identify onsite sewage treatment and
425	disposal systems within each priority focus area;
426	requiring certain local governments to develop onsite

115219

Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 17 of 18

Bill No. CS/CS/CS/HB 653 (2015)

Amendment No.

427	sewage treatment and disposal system remediation
428	plans; prohibiting property owners with identified
429	onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems from
430	being required to pay certain costs; creating s.
431	373.811, F.S.; specifying prohibited activities within
432	a priority focus area of an Outstanding Florida
433	Spring; creating s. 373.813, F.S.; providing
434	rulemaking authority; providing an effective date.

115219

Approved For Filing: 4/22/2015 1:47:50 PM

Page 18 of 18