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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
04/22/2015	.	
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The Committee on Appropriations (Hays) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 3321 - 3609

and insert:

governments have primary responsibility for providing domestic wastewater collection and treatment services and stormwater management. The foregoing responsible entities must coordinate to restore and maintain the water quantity and water quality of the Outstanding Florida Springs.

(3) The Legislature recognizes that:

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(a) A spring is only as healthy as its local aquifer system. The groundwater that supplies springs is derived from water that recharges the aquifer system in the form of seepage from the land surface and through direct conduits, such as sinkholes. Springs may be adversely affected by polluted runoff from urban and agricultural lands; discharges resulting from inadequate wastewater and stormwater management practices; stormwater runoff; and reduced water levels of the Floridan Aquifer. As a result, the hydrologic and environmental conditions of a spring or spring run are directly influenced by activities and land uses within a springshed and by water withdrawals from the Floridan Aquifer.

(b) Springs, whether found in urban or rural settings, or on public or private lands, may be threatened by actual or potential flow reductions and declining water quality. Many of this state's springs are demonstrating signs of significant ecological imbalance, increased nutrient loading, and declining flow. Without effective remedial action, further declines in water quality and water quantity may occur.

(c) Springshed boundaries and areas of high vulnerability within a springshed need to be identified and delineated using the best available data.

(d) Springsheds typically cross water management district boundaries and local government jurisdictional boundaries, so a coordinated statewide springs protection plan is needed.

(e) The aquifers and springs of this state are complex systems affected by many variables and influences.

(4) The Legislature recognizes that action is urgently needed and, as additional data is acquired, action must be

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modified.

Section 29. Section 373.802, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.802 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

(1) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection, which includes the Florida Geological Survey or its successor agencies.

(2) "Local government" means a county or municipal government the jurisdictional boundaries of which include an Outstanding Florida Spring or any part of a springshed or delineated priority focus area of an Outstanding Florida Spring.

(3) "Onsite sewage treatment and disposal system" means a system that contains a standard subsurface, filled, or mound drainfield system; an aerobic treatment unit; a graywater system tank; a laundry wastewater system tank; a septic tank; a grease interceptor; a pump tank; a solids or effluent pump; a waterless, incinerating, or organic waste-composting toilet; or a sanitary pit privy that is installed or proposed to be installed beyond the building sewer on land of the owner or on other land on which the owner has the legal right to install such system. The term includes any item placed within, or intended to be used as a part of or in conjunction with, the system. The term does not include package sewage treatment facilities and other treatment works regulated under chapter 403.

(4) "Outstanding Florida Spring" includes all historic first magnitude springs, including their associated spring runs, as determined by the department using the most recent Florida Geological Survey springs bulletin, and the following additional

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springs, including their associated spring runs:

(a) De Leon Springs;

(b) Peacock Springs;

(c) Poe Springs;

(d) Rock Springs;

(e) Wekiwa Springs; and

(f) Gemini Springs.

The term does not include submarine springs or river rises.

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

(6) "Springshed" means the areas within the groundwater and surface water basins which contribute, based upon all relevant facts, circumstances, and data, to the discharge of a spring as defined by potentiometric surface maps and surface watershed boundaries.

(7) "Spring run" means a body of flowing water that originates from a spring or whose primary source of water is a spring or springs under average rainfall conditions.

(8) "Spring vent" means a location where groundwater flows out of a natural, discernible opening in the ground onto the land surface or into a predominantly fresh surface water body.

Section 30. Section 373.803, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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373.803 Delineation of priority focus areas for Outstanding Florida Springs.—Using the best data available from the water management districts and other credible sources, the department, in coordination with the water management districts, shall delineate priority focus areas for each Outstanding Florida Spring or group of springs that contains one or more Outstanding Florida Springs and is identified as impaired in accordance with s. 373.807. In delineating priority focus areas, the department shall consider groundwater travel time to the spring, hydrogeology, nutrient load, and any other factors that may lead to degradation of an Outstanding Florida Spring. The delineation of priority focus areas must be completed by July 1, 2018, shall use understood and identifiable boundaries such as roads or political jurisdictions for ease of implementation, and is effective upon incorporation in a basin management action plan.

Section 31. Section 373.805, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.805 Minimum flows and minimum water levels for Outstanding Florida Springs.—

(1) At the time a minimum flow or minimum water level is adopted pursuant to s. 373.042 for an Outstanding Florida Spring, if the spring is below or is projected within 20 years to fall below the minimum flow or minimum water level, a water management district or the department shall concurrently adopt a recovery or prevention strategy.

(2) When a minimum flow or minimum water level for an Outstanding Florida Spring is revised pursuant to s. 373.0421(3), if the spring is below or is projected within 20 years to fall below the minimum flow or minimum water level, a

water management district or the department shall concurrently adopt a recovery or prevention strategy or modify an existing recovery or prevention strategy. A district or the department may adopt the revised minimum flow or minimum water level before the adoption of a recovery or prevention strategy if the revised minimum flow or minimum water level is less constraining on existing or projected future consumptive uses.

(3) For an Outstanding Florida Spring without an adopted recovery or prevention strategy, if a district or the department determines the spring has fallen below, or is projected within 20 years to fall below, the adopted minimum flow or minimum water level, a water management district or the department shall expeditiously adopt a recovery or prevention strategy.

(4) The recovery or prevention strategy for each Outstanding Florida Spring must, at a minimum, include:

(a) A listing of all specific projects identified for implementation of the plan;

(b) A priority listing of each project;

(c) For each listed project, the estimated cost of and the estimated date of completion;

(d) The source and amount of financial assistance to be made available by the water management district for each listed project, which may not be less than 25 percent of the total project cost unless a specific funding source or sources are identified which will provide more than 75 percent of the total project cost. The Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Suwannee River Water Management District are not required to meet the minimum requirement to receive financial assistance pursuant to this paragraph;

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(e) An estimate of each listed project's benefit to an Outstanding Florida Spring; and

(f) An implementation plan designed with a target to achieve the adopted minimum flow or minimum water level no more than 20 years after the adoption of a recovery or prevention strategy. The implementation plan must include a schedule of 5-, 10-, and 15-year measureable milestones intended to achieve the adopted minimum flow or minimum water level. The schedule is not a rule but is intended to provide guidance for planning and funding purposes and is exempt from s. 120.54(1)(a).

(5) A local government may apply to the department for a single extension of up to 5 years for any project in an adopted recovery or prevention strategy. The department may grant the extension if the local government provides to the department sufficient evidence that an extension is in the best interest of the public. For a local government in a rural area of opportunity, as defined in s. 288.0656, the department may grant a single extension of up to 10 years.

Section 32. Section 373.807, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

373.807 Protection of water quality in Outstanding Florida Springs.—By July 1, 2015, the department shall initiate assessment, pursuant to s. 403.067(3), of each Outstanding Florida Spring for which an impairment determination has not been made under the numeric nutrient standards in effect for spring vents. Assessments must be completed by July 1, 2018.

(1)(a) Concurrent with the adoption of a nutrient total maximum daily load for an Outstanding Florida Spring, the department, or the department in conjunction with a water

management district, shall initiate development of a basin management action plan, as specified in s. 403.067. For an Outstanding Florida Spring with a nutrient total maximum daily load adopted before July 1, 2015, the department, or the department in conjunction with a water management district, shall initiate development of a basin management action plan by July 1, 2015. During the development of a basin management action plan, if the department identifies onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems as contributors of at least 20 percent of nonpoint source nitrogen pollution or if the department determines remediation is necessary to achieve the total maximum daily load, the basin management action plan shall include an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan pursuant to subsection (3) for those systems identified as requiring remediation.

(b) A basin management action plan for an Outstanding Florida Spring shall be adopted within 2 years after its initiation and must include, at a minimum:

1. A list of all specific projects and programs identified to implement a nutrient total maximum daily load;

2. A list of all specific projects identified in any incorporated onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan, if applicable;

3. A priority rank for each listed project;

4. For each listed project, a planning level cost estimate and the estimated date of completion;

5. The source and amount of financial assistance to be made available by the department, a water management district, or other entity for each listed project;

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6. An estimate of each listed project's nutrient load reduction;

7. Identification of each point source or category of nonpoint sources, including, but not limited to, urban turf fertilizer, sports turf fertilizer, agricultural fertilizer, onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, wastewater treatment facilities, animal wastes, and stormwater facilities. An estimated allocation of the pollutant load must be provided for each point source or category of nonpoint sources; and

8. An implementation plan designed with a target to achieve the adopted nutrient total maximum daily load no more than 20 years after the adoption of a basin management action plan. The plan must include a schedule of 5-, 10-, and 15-year measureable milestones intended to achieve the adopted nutrient total maximum daily load. The schedule is not a rule but is intended to provide guidance for planning and funding purposes and is exempt from s. 120.54(1)(a).

(c) For a basin management action plan adopted before July 1, 2015, which addresses an Outstanding Florida Spring, the department or the department in conjunction with a water management district must revise the plan if necessary to comply with this section by July 1, 2018.

(d) A local government may apply to the department for an extension of up to 5 years for any project in an adopted basin management action plan. A local government in a rural area of opportunity, as defined in s. 288.0656, may apply for an extension of up to 10 years for such a project. The department may grant the extension if the local government provides to the department sufficient evidence that an extension is in the best

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interest of the public.

(2) By July 1, 2016, each local government, as defined in s. 373.802(2), that has not adopted an ordinance pursuant to s. 403.9337, shall develop, enact, and implement an ordinance pursuant to that section. It is the intent of the Legislature that ordinances required to be adopted under this subsection reflect the latest scientific information, advancements, and technological improvements in the industry.

(3) As part of a basin management action plan that includes an Outstanding Florida Spring, the department, in consultation with the Department of Health, relevant local governments, and relevant local public and private wastewater utilities, shall develop an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plan for a spring if the department determines onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems within a priority focus area contribute at least 20 percent of nonpoint source nitrogen pollution or if the department determines remediation is necessary to achieve the total daily maximum load. This plan shall be completed and adopted as part of the basin management action plan no later than the first 5-year milestone required by subparagraph (1)(b)8. In preparing this plan, the department shall:

(a) Collect and evaluate credible scientific information on the effect of nutrients, particularly forms of nitrogen, on springs and springs systems;

(b) Develop a public education plan to provide area residents with reliable, understandable information about onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems and springs; and

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(c) Identify projects necessary to reduce the nutrient impacts from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

In addition to the requirements in s. 403.067, the plan shall include options for repair, upgrade, replacement, drainfield modification, addition of effective nitrogen reducing features, connection to a central sewerage system, or other action for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system or group of systems within a priority focus area that contribute at least 20 percent of nonpoint source nitrogen pollution or if the department determines remediation is necessary to achieve a total maximum daily load. For these systems, the department shall include in the plan a priority ranking for each system or group of systems that requires remediation and shall award funds to implement the remediation projects contingent on an appropriation in the General Appropriations Act, which may include all or part of the costs necessary for repair, upgrade, replacement, drainfield modification, addition of effective nitrogen reducing features, initial connection to a central sewerage system, or other action. In awarding funds, the

========== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 179 - 186

and insert:

department in consultation with the Department of Health and relevant local governments and utilities, to develop onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plans under certain circumstances;

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creating s.