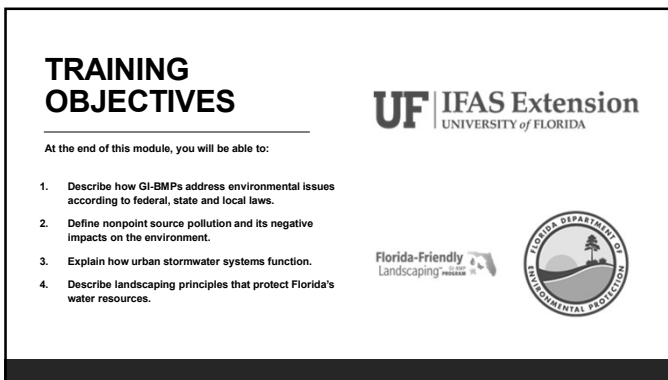
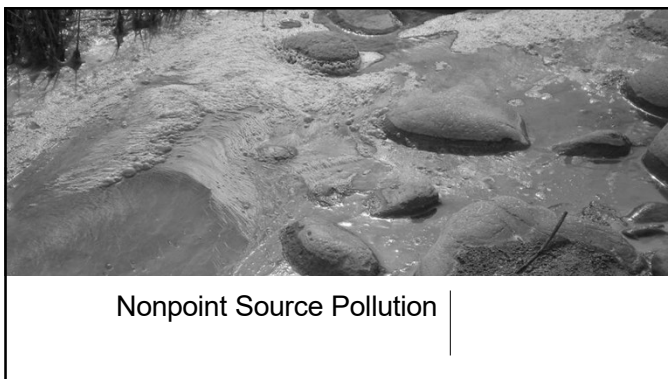




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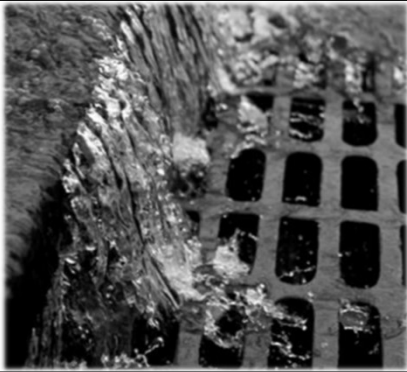
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What is Nonpoint Source Pollution?

Water pollution that cannot be traced to its specific origin or starting point.

Commonly associated:

- Impervious surfaces
- Stormwater runoff and leaching



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Where Does NPS Pollution Come From?

- Diffuse sources throughout a watershed.
- Related to everyday human activities, driven by rainfall and stormwater.
- Pointless Personal Pollution

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What Does NPS Pollution Affect?

Water quality is important:

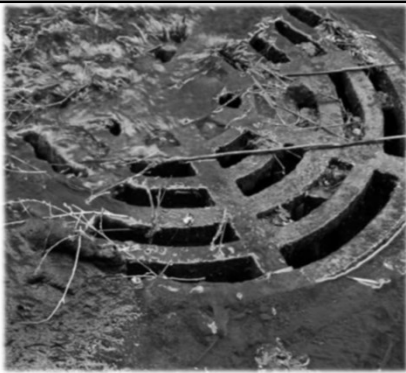
- Drinking
- Recreation
- Fisheries
- Wildlife



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NPS Water Quality Impacts

- Turbidity**
 - low visibility
- Lower dissolved oxygen**
 - fish kills
- Higher nutrients**
 - algal blooms
- Heavy metals**
 - toxicity
- Fecal coliform bacteria**
 - health risks



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Impervious Surfaces



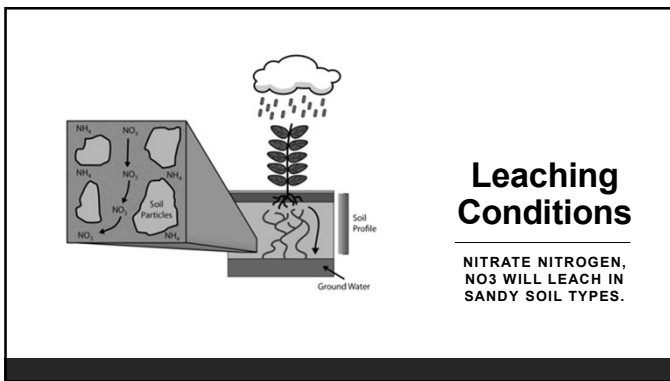
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FEDERAL LEGISLATION

-  Clean Water Act
-  Water Quality Standards
-  Watershed Assessments
-  National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

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Impaired Waters/TMDLs

- Impaired waters are those not meeting water quality standards and designated uses of a water body.
- Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are the maximum amount of pollutant loading that a water body can receive and be healthy.
- Watershed pollutant loads must be reduced to meet the TMDL.



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State Legislation Timeline

-  Watershed Restoration Act, 1999
-  Urban Turf Fertilizer Rule, 2007
-  Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Model Ordinance, 2009
-  FDACS certificate required by 2014 Chapter 482

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Florida Watershed Restoration Act



- Established:**
- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program for state ground and surface waters required by the Clean Water Act.
 - A process to identify and list state impaired waters, including point and nonpoint sources.

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FDACS: Urban Turf Fertilizer Rule

- Regulate nitrogen and phosphorus content.
- Local governments may require applicators to follow label instructions.
- Defined “specialty turf fertilizer”.



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Model Ordinance for Florida-Friendly Fertilizer Practice

- Minimum requirement for local ordinances within a watershed with impaired water bodies
- Implementation of local control of water use and nonpoint source pollution issues
- Local government may adopt more stringent standards



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Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Design Standards

Florida Statutes provide that:

A deed restriction or covenant or local government ordinance, may not prohibit, or be enforced to prohibit, any property owner from implementing Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ on his or her land.

Florida Statutes 125.568(3), 166.048(3), 373.188(3) and 720.3075(4)

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Know Your Ordinances!

Local ordinances may be more strict and more inclusive than state laws.

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FFL Fertilizer Ordinances APP!

ffl.ifas.ufl.edu/fertilizer

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Florida Legislation Requires

All commercial fertilizer applicators must have the Limited Commercial Fertilizer Applicator Certificate (LCFAC).


- Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)
- Application fee is \$25
- Must be renewed every 4 years (Requires 4 CEU's)

For More Information:
Telephone: 850-617-7997

To Apply: <https://aesecomm.fdacs.gov>
Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement

Website:
<https://www.fdacs.gov/Business-Services/Pest-Control/Licensing-and-Certification>

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Best Management Practices

A practice or combination of practices determined by the coordinating agencies, based on research, field-testing, and expert review, to be the most effective and practicable on-location means, including economic and technological considerations, for improving water quality in agricultural and urban discharge.

Chapter 373.4595 Florida Statutes

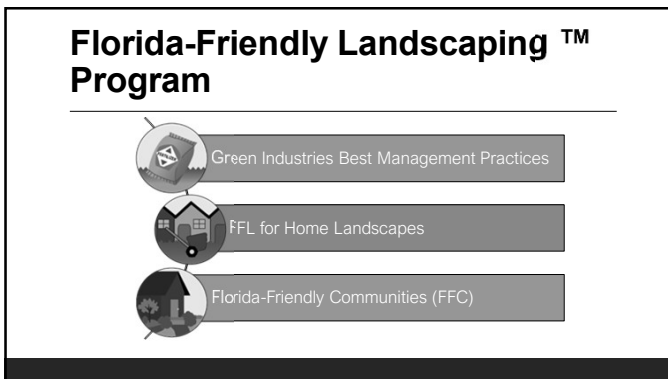
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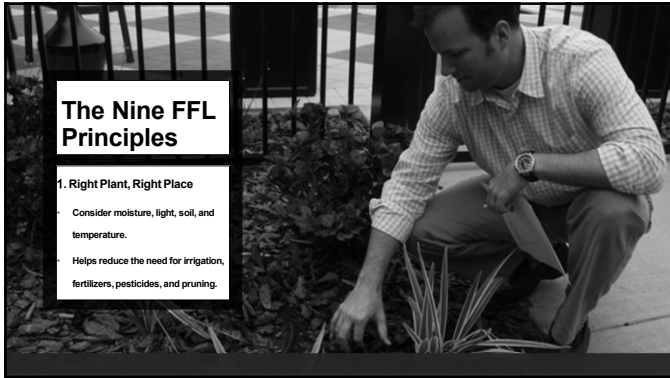
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REVIEW TRAINING OBJECTIVES



1. Describe how GI-BMPs address environmental issues according to federal, state and local laws.
2. Define nonpoint source pollution and its negative impacts on the environment.
3. Explain how urban stormwater systems function.
4. Describe landscaping principles that protect Florida's water resources.



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Thank You

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