By the Committee on Natural Resources and Senator Forman

## 312-2167-00

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to mitigation; amending s. 373.4135, F.S.; requiring a memorandum of agreement under certain conditions; amending s. 373.4136, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the size of the mitigation service area; providing for use of regional watersheds to guide the establishment of mitigation service areas; requiring satisfaction of cumulative impact considerations; providing rulemaking authority; providing that mitigation bank permit applications are subject to certain established processing procedures; amending s. 373.414, F.S.; revising reporting provisions relating to money donated as wetlands mitigation; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection and certain water management districts to adopt a single uniform functional assessment methodology, by rule, by a specified date; directing local government use of the methodology; providing conditions and procedures for use of the methodology; directing a study by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Governmental Accountability on cumulative impacts; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Subsections (6) and (7) are added to

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

31 | section 373.4135, Florida Statutes, to read:

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373.4135 Mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation.--

- (6) An environmental creation, preservation, enhancement, or restoration project, including regional offsite mitigation areas, for which money is donated or paid as mitigation, which is sponsored by the department, a water management district, or a local government and which provides mitigation for five or more applicants for permits under this part, or 35 or more acres of adverse impacts, shall be established and operated under a memorandum of agreement. Such memorandum of agreement need not be adopted by rule. The memorandum of agreement shall be between the governmental entity proposing the mitigation project and the department or water management district, as appropriate. For the purposes of this subsection, one creation, preservation, enhancement, or restoration project shall mean one or more parcels of land with similar ecological communities which are intended to be created, preserved, enhanced, or restored under a common scheme.
- (a) For ongoing creation, preservation, enhancement, or restoration projects and regional offsite mitigation areas sponsored by the department, a water management district, or a local government, and for which money was or is paid as mitigation, which were begun prior to the effective date of this subsection, and which have operated as of the effective date of this subsection, or are anticipated to operate, in excess of the thresholds listed above, the governmental entity sponsoring such project shall submit a draft memorandum of agreement to the water management district or department by October 1, 2000. The governmental entity sponsoring such project shall make reasonable efforts to obtain the final

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signed memorandum of agreement within 1 year after submittal.

The governmental entity sponsoring the project may continue to receive moneys donated or paid toward the project as mitigation if the provisions of this paragraph are met.

- (b) The memorandum of agreement shall establish criteria that each environmental creation, preservation, enhancement, or restoration project must meet. These criteria must address the elements listed in paragraph (c). The entity sponsoring such project or categories of projects shall submit documentation or other evidence to the water management district or department that the project meets, or individual projects within that category meet, the specified criteria.
- (c) At a minimum, the memorandum of agreement must address the following for each project authorized:
- 1. A description of the work that will be conducted on the site and timeline for completion of such work;
- $\underline{\text{2.}}$  A timeline for obtaining any required environmental resource permit;
- $\underline{\text{3. The environmental success criteria that the project}}\\ \underline{\text{must achieve;}}$
- 4. The monitoring and long-term management requirements that must be undertaken for the project;
- $\underline{5}$ . An assessment of the project in accordance with s.  $\underline{373.4136(4)(a)-(i)}$ , until the adoption of the uniform wetland mitigation assessment method pursuant to s.  $\underline{373.414(18)}$ ;
- 6. A designation of the entity responsible for the successful completion of the mitigation work;
- 7. A definition of the geographic area where the project may be used as a mitigation established using the criteria of s. 373.4136(6);

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1 8. Full cost accounting of the project, including annual review and adjustment; 3 9. Provision and timetable for the acquisition of any lands necessary for the project; 4 10. Provision for preservation of the site; 11. Provision for application of all moneys received solely to the project for which they were collected; and 12. Provision for termination of the agreement and 9 cessation of use of the project as mitigation if any material 10 contingency of the agreement has failed to occur. 11 (d) A single memorandum of agreement may authorize more than one environmental creation, preservation, 12 enhancement, or restoration projects or categories of projects 13 if the elements in paragraph (c) are met for each project. 14 (e) Projects governed by this subsection, except for 15 projects established pursuant to s. 373.4137(7), are subject 16 to s. 373.414(1)(b)1. This subsection does not apply to mitigation areas 18 (f) 19 established to implement s. 373.4137. This subsection does not apply if the department, 20 21 water management district, or local government establishes, or contracts with a private entity to establish, a mitigation 22 bank permitted under s. 373.4136. This subsection does not 23 24 apply to other entities that establish offsite regional mitigation as defined in this section and s. 373.403. 25 The department, water management districts, and 26 27 local governments may elect to establish and manage mitigation sites, including regional offsite mitigation areas, or

options for private single-family lots or homeowners. The

contract with permitted mitigation banks to provide mitigation

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shall provide a written notice of their election under this subsection by United States mail to those individuals who have requested, in writing, to receive such notice. The use of mitigation options established under this section are not subject to the full-cost accounting provision of s. 373.414(1)(b)1. To use a mitigation option established under this section, the applicant for a permit under this part must be a private, single-family lot or homeowner, and the land upon which the adverse impact is located must be intended for use as a single-family residence by the current owner. The applicant must not be a corporation, partnership, or other business entity. However, this subsection does not apply to other entities that establish offsite regional mitigation as defined in this section and s. 373.403.

Section 2. Subsection (6) of section 373.4136, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.4136 Establishment and operation of mitigation banks.--

(6) MITIGATION SERVICE AREA. -- The department or water management district shall establish a mitigation service area for each mitigation bank permit. The department or water management district shall notify and consider comments received on the proposed mitigation service area from each local government within the proposed mitigation service area that operates a wetlands regulatory program. Except as provided herein, mitigation credits may be withdrawn and used only to offset adverse impacts in the mitigation service area. The boundaries of the mitigation service area shall depend upon the geographic area where the mitigation bank could reasonably be expected to offset adverse impacts. A mitigation 31 service area may be larger than the regional watershed if the

mitigation bank provides exceptional ecological value such that adverse impacts outside the regional watershed could reasonably be expected to be adequately offset by the mitigation bank. A mitigation service area may be smaller than a regional watershed if adverse impacts throughout the regional watershed cannot reasonably be expected to be offset by the mitigation bank because of local ecological or hydrological conditions. Mitigation service areas may overlap, and mitigation service areas for two or more mitigation banks may be approved for a regional watershed.

- (a) In determining the <u>boundaries of the mitigation</u>

  <u>service area</u> extent to which a mitigation bank provides

  exceptional ecological value such that adverse impacts outside

  the regional watershed could reasonably be expected to be

  adequately offset by the mitigation bank, the department or

  the water management district shall consider the

  characteristics, size, and location of the mitigation bank

  and, at a minimum, the extent to which the mitigation bank:
- 1. <u>Contributes to</u> <u>Will promote</u> a regional integrated ecological network;
- 2. Will significantly enhance the water quality or restoration of an offsite receiving water body that is designated as an Outstanding Florida Water, a Wild and Scenic River, an aquatic preserve, a water body designated in a plan adopted pursuant to s. 373.456 of the Surface Water Improvement and Management Act, or a nationally designated estuarine preserve;
- 3. Will provide for the long-term viability of endangered or threatened species or species of special concern; and

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- Is consistent with the objectives of a regional management plan adopted or endorsed by the department or water management districts; and.
- 5. Can reasonably be expected to offset specific types of wetland impacts within a specific geographic area. A mitigation bank need not be able to offset all expected impacts within its service area.
- The department and water management districts shall use regional watersheds to guide the establishment of mitigation service areas. Drainage basins established pursuant to s. 373.414(8) may be used as regional watersheds if they are established based on the hydrologic or ecological characteristics of the basin. A mitigation service area may extend beyond the regional watershed in which the bank is located into all or part of other regional watersheds if the mitigation bank has the ability to offset adverse impacts outside that regional watershed. Similarly, a mitigation service area may be smaller than the regional watershed in which the mitigation bank is located if adverse impacts throughout the regional watershed cannot reasonably be expected to be offset by the mitigation bank because of local ecological or hydrological conditions.
- (c) (b) Once a mitigation bank service area has been established by the department or a water management district for a mitigation bank, such service area shall be accepted by all water management districts, local governments, and the department.
- (d) (d) (c) If the requirements in ss. 373.414(1)(b) and 373.414(8)s. 373.4135(1)(b) are met, the following projects or activities regulated under this part shall be eligible to 31 use a mitigation bank, regardless of whether notwithstanding

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the fact that they are not completely located within the mitigation service area:

- 1. Projects with adverse impacts partially located within the mitigation service area.
- Linear projects, such as roadways, transmission lines, distribution lines, pipelines, or railways.
- Projects with total adverse impacts of less than 1 acre in size.

Section 3. Subsections (1), (8), and (18) of section 373.414, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (19) is added to that section, to read:

373.414 Additional criteria for activities in surface waters and wetlands. --

- (1) As part of an applicant's demonstration that an activity regulated under this part will not be harmful to the water resources or will not be inconsistent with the overall objectives of the district, the governing board or the department shall require the applicant to provide reasonable assurance that state water quality standards applicable to waters as defined in s. 403.031(13) will not be violated and reasonable assurance that such activity in, on, or over surface waters or wetlands, as delineated in s. 373.421(1), is not contrary to the public interest. However, if such an activity significantly degrades or is within an Outstanding Florida Water, as provided by department rule, the applicant must provide reasonable assurance that the proposed activity will be clearly in the public interest.
- (a) In determining whether an activity, which is in, on, or over surface waters or wetlands, as delineated in s. 373.421(1), and is regulated under this part, is not contrary 31 to the public interest or is clearly in the public interest,

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the governing board or the department shall consider and balance the following criteria:

- 1. Whether the activity will adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare or the property of others;
- Whether the activity will adversely affect the conservation of fish and wildlife, including endangered or threatened species, or their habitats;
- 3. Whether the activity will adversely affect navigation or the flow of water or cause harmful erosion or shoaling;
- Whether the activity will adversely affect the fishing or recreational values or marine productivity in the vicinity of the activity;
- 5. Whether the activity will be of a temporary or permanent nature;
- Whether the activity will adversely affect or will enhance significant historical and archaeological resources under the provisions of s. 267.061; and
- The current condition and relative value of functions being performed by areas affected by the proposed activity.
- (b) If the applicant is unable to otherwise meet the criteria set forth in this subsection, the governing board or the department, in deciding to grant or deny a permit, shall consider measures proposed by or acceptable to the applicant to mitigate adverse effects that may be caused by the regulated activity. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, onsite mitigation, offsite mitigation, offsite regional mitigation, and the purchase of mitigation credits from mitigation banks permitted under s. 373.4136. It shall 31 be the responsibility of the applicant to choose the form of

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mitigation. The mitigation must offset the adverse effects caused by the regulated activity.

The department or water management districts may accept the donation of money as mitigation only where the donation is specified for use in a duly noticed environmental creation, preservation, enhancement, or restoration project, endorsed by the department or the governing board of the water management district, which offsets the impacts of the activity permitted under this part. However, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to projects undertaken pursuant to s. 373.4137 or chapter 378. Where a permit is required under this part to implement any project endorsed by the department or a water management district, all necessary permits must have been issued prior to the acceptance of any cash donation. After the effective date of this act, when money is donated to either the department or a water management district to offset impacts authorized by a permit under this part, the department or the water management district shall accept only a donation that represents the full cost to the department or water management district of undertaking the project that is intended to mitigate the adverse impacts. The full cost shall include all direct and indirect costs, as applicable, such as those for land acquisition, land restoration or enhancement, perpetual land management, and general overhead consisting of costs such as staff time, building, and vehicles. department or the water management district may use a multiplier or percentage to add to other direct or indirect costs to estimate general overhead. Mitigation credit for such a donation shall be given only to the extent that the donation covers the full cost to the agency of undertaking the 31 project that is intended to mitigate the adverse impacts.

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However, nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the department or a water management district from accepting a donation representing a portion of a larger project, provided that the donation covers the full cost of that portion and mitigation credit is given only for that portion. department or water management district may deviate from the full cost requirements of this subparagraph to resolve a proceeding brought pursuant to chapter 70 or a claim for inverse condemnation. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the owner of a private mitigation bank, permitted under s. 373.4136, to include the full cost of a mitigation credit in the price of the credit to a purchaser of said credit.

- 2. The department and each water management district shall report to the Executive Office of the Governor by January 31 and July 31 of each year all cash donations accepted under subparagraph 1.during the preceding calendar year 6 months for wetland mitigation purposes, which shall include a description of the endorsed mitigation projects. The report must exclude contributions made pursuant to s. 373.4137. The report must include a description of the endorsed mitigation projects and, except for projects governed by s. 373.4135(6), shall address, as applicable, success criteria, project implementation status and timeframe, monitoring, long-term management, provisions for preservation, and full-cost accounting.
- If the applicant is unable to meet water quality standards because existing ambient water quality does not meet standards, the governing board or the department shall consider mitigation measures proposed by or acceptable to the 31 applicant that cause net improvement of the water quality in

the receiving body of water for those parameters which do not meet standards.

- 4. If mitigation requirements imposed by a local government for surface water and wetland impacts of an activity regulated under this part cannot be reconciled with mitigation requirements approved under a permit for the same activity issued under this part, including application of the uniform wetland assessment method adopted pursuant to subsection (18), the mitigation requirements for surface water and wetland impacts shall be controlled by the permit issued under this part.
- (c) Where activities for a single project regulated under this part occur in more than one local government jurisdiction, and where permit conditions or regulatory requirements are imposed by a local government for these activities which cannot be reconciled with those imposed by a permit under this part for the same activities, the permit conditions or regulatory requirements shall be controlled by the permit issued under this part.
- (8)(a) The governing board or the department, in deciding whether to grant or deny a permit for an activity regulated under this part shall consider the cumulative impacts upon surface water and wetlands, as delineated in s. 373.421(1), within the same drainage basin as defined in s. 373.403(9), of:
  - 1. (a) The activity for which the permit is sought.
- $\frac{2.(b)}{2.(b)}$  Projects which are existing or activities regulated under this part which are under construction or projects for which permits or determinations pursuant to s. 373.421 or s. 403.914 have been sought.

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 3.(c) Activities which are under review, approved, or vested pursuant to s. 380.06, or other activities regulated under this part which may reasonably be expected to be located within surface waters or wetlands, as delineated in s. 373.421(1), in the same drainage basin as defined in s. 373.403(9), based upon the comprehensive plans, adopted pursuant to chapter 163, of the local governments having jurisdiction over the activities, or applicable land use restrictions and regulations.

- (b) If an applicant proposes mitigation within the same drainage basin as the adverse impacts to be mitigated, and if the mitigation offsets these adverse impacts, the governing board and department shall consider the regulated activity to meet the requirements of paragraph (a). However this paragraph does not prohibit mitigation outside the drainage basin which offsets the adverse impacts within the drainage basin.
- water management district responsible for implementation of the environmental resource permitting program shall develop a uniform wetland mitigation assessment method no later than October 1, 2001. The department shall adopt the uniform mitigation assessment method by rule no later than January 31, 2002. Once the department adopts the uniform wetland mitigation assessment method by rule, the uniform wetland mitigation assessment method shall be binding on the department, the water management districts, local governments, and any other governmental agencies, and shall be the sole means to determine the mitigation needed to offset adverse impacts and to award and deduct mitigation credits. A water management district and any other governmental agency subject

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to chapter 120 may apply the uniform wetland mitigation
    assessment method without the need to adopt it pursuant to s.
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    120.54. It shall be a goal of the department and water
    management districts that the uniform wetland mitigation
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    assessment method developed be practical for use within the
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    timeframes provided in the permitting process and results in a
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    consistent process for determining mitigation requirements. It
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    shall be recognized that any such method will require the
    application of reasonable scientific judgment. The uniform
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    wetland mitigation assessment method must determine the value
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    of functions provided by wetlands and other surface waters
    considering the current conditions of these areas, use by fish
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    and wildlife, location, uniqueness, and hydrologic connection,
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    in addition to the factors listed in s. 373.4136(4). The
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    uniform wetland mitigation assessment method shall also
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    account for the expected time lag associated with offsetting
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    impacts and the degrees of risk associated with the proposed
    mitigation. The uniform wetland mitigation assessment method
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    may account for different ecological communities in different
    areas of the state. Environmental resource permitting rules
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    may establish categories of permits or thresholds for minor
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    impacts under which the use of the uniform wetland mitigation
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    assessment method will not be required. The application of the
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    uniform wetland mitigation assessment method is not subject to
    s. 70.001. If the rule establishing the uniform wetland
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    mitigation assessment method is deemed to be invalid, the
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    applicable rules related to establishing needed mitigation in
    existence prior to the adoption of the uniform wetland
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    mitigation assessment method and the method described in
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    paragraph (b) for existing mitigation banks shall be
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authorized for use by the department, water management districts, local governments, and other state agencies.

- (a) In developing the uniform wetland mitigation assessment method, the department shall seek input from the United State Army Corps of Engineers in order to promote consistency in the mitigation assessment methods used by the state and federal permitting programs.
- (b) An entity that has received a mitigation bank permit prior to the adoption of the uniform wetland mitigation assessment method shall have impact sites assessed, for the purpose of deducting bank credits, using the credit assessment method, including any functional assessment methodology, in place when the bank was permitted, unless the entity elects to have its credits redetermined, and thereafter have its credits deducted, using the uniform wetland mitigation assessment method.
- (a) For impacts resulting from activities regulated under this part, the Legislature finds that successful mitigation performed by the public and private sectors has helped to preserve the state's natural resources.
- (b) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall study the mitigation options as defined by paragraph (1)(b), implemented from 1994 to the present, and issue a report by January 31, 2000. The study shall consider the effectiveness and costs of the current mitigation options in offsetting adverse effects to wetlands and wetland functions, including the application of cumulative impact considerations, and identify, as appropriate, recommendations for statutory or rule changes to increase the effectiveness of mitigation strategies.

(19) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Governmental Accountability shall study the cumulative impact consideration required by subsection (8) and issue a report by July 1, 2001. The study shall address the justification for the cumulative impact consideration; changes that can provide clarity and certainty in the cumulative impact consideration; and whether a practical, consistent, and equitable methodology can be developed for considering cumulative impacts within the environmental resource permitting program. Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. 

1	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
2	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR Senate Bill 2162
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4	The committee substitute is intended to implement the findings and recommendations of the Office of Program Policy Analysis
5	and Governmental Accountability's report regarding wetland mitigation. The CS provides that an environmental creation,
6	preservation, enhancement, or restoration project, for which
7	money is donated or paid as mitigation, which is sponsored by the Department of Environmental Protection, a water management district, or a local government and which provides mitigation
8	for five or more applicants for permits under part IV of ch. 373, F.S., or 35 or more acres of adverse impacts, is to be
9	established and operated under a memorandum of agreement. The memorandum of agreement does not need to adopted by rule. The
10	CS specifies what the memorandum of agreement must address. These provisions do not apply to contracts between the
11	department, the water management districts, or local governments with a private entity to establish a mitigation
12	bank. Other options are provided for single-family lots or homeowners
13 14	The department and the water management districts must report
15	to the Executive Office of the Governor once a year all cash donations accepted for mitigation during the preceding calendar year.
16	The department and the water management districts are to
17	develop a uniform wetland mitigation assessment method. The department is required to adopt the method, by rule, by
18	January 31, 2002. The method will be binding on the department, the water management districts, local governments,
19	and other governmental agencies and shall be the sole means to determine mitigation needed to offset adverse impacts and to
20	award and deduct mitigation credits. The application of the uniform wetland mitigation assessment method is not subject to
21	s. 70.001, F.S., the Bert J. Harris, Jr. Private property Rights Protection Act.
22	The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government
23	Accountability is required to conduct a study on cumulative impact consideration and issue a report by July 1, 2001.
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