10-246-02

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to environmental control; amending s. 403.813, F.S.; providing an exemption from permitting requirements for the removal of organic detrital material from certain freshwater rivers or lakes; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 403.813, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.813 Permits issued at district centers; exceptions.--

- chapter 373, chapter 61-691, Laws of Florida, or chapter 25214 or chapter 25270, 1949, Laws of Florida, shall be required for activities associated with the following types of projects; however, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, nothing in this subsection relieves an applicant from any requirement to obtain permission to use or occupy lands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or any water management district in its governmental or proprietary capacity or from complying with applicable local pollution control programs authorized under this chapter or other requirements of county and municipal governments:
- (a) The installation of overhead transmission lines, with support structures which are not constructed in waters of the state and which do not create a navigational hazard.
- (b) The installation and repair of mooring pilings and dolphins associated with private docking facilities or piers

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and the installation of private docks, piers and recreational docking facilities, or piers and recreational docking facilities of local governmental entities when the local governmental entity's activities will not take place in any manatee habitat, any of which docks:

- Has 500 square feet or less of over-water surface area for a dock which is located in an area designated as Outstanding Florida Waters or 1,000 square feet or less of over-water surface area for a dock which is located in an area which is not designated as Outstanding Florida Waters;
- Is constructed on or held in place by pilings or is a floating dock which is constructed so as not to involve filling or dredging other than that necessary to install the pilings;
- Shall not substantially impede the flow of water or create a navigational hazard;
- Is used for recreational, noncommercial activities associated with the mooring or storage of boats and boat paraphernalia; and
- 5. Is the sole dock constructed pursuant to this exemption as measured along the shoreline for a distance of 65 feet, unless the parcel of land or individual lot as platted is less than 65 feet in length along the shoreline, in which case there may be one exempt dock allowed per parcel or lot.

Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the department from taking appropriate enforcement action pursuant to this chapter to abate or prohibit any activity otherwise exempt from permitting pursuant to this paragraph if the department can demonstrate that the exempted activity has caused water 31 pollution in violation of this chapter.

- specifications of boat ramps on artificial bodies of water where navigational access to the proposed ramp exists or the installation of boat ramps open to the public in any waters of the state where navigational access to the proposed ramp exists and where the construction of the proposed ramp will be less than 30 feet wide and will involve the removal of less than 25 cubic yards of material from the waters of the state, and the maintenance to design specifications of such ramps; however, the material to be removed shall be placed upon a self-contained upland site so as to prevent the escape of the spoil material into the waters of the state.
- (d) The replacement or repair of existing docks and piers, except that no fill material is to be used and provided that the replacement or repaired dock or pier is in the same location and of the same configuration and dimensions as the dock or pier being replaced or repaired.
- (e) The restoration of seawalls at their previous locations or upland of, or within 1 foot waterward of, their previous locations. However, this shall not affect the permitting requirements of chapter 161, and department rules shall clearly indicate that this exception does not constitute an exception from the permitting requirements of chapter 161.
- (f) The performance of maintenance dredging of existing manmade canals, channels, intake and discharge structures, and previously dredged portions of natural water bodies within drainage rights-of-way or drainage easements which have been recorded in the public records of the county, where the spoil material is to be removed and deposited on a self-contained, upland spoil site which will prevent the escape of the spoil material into the waters of the state,

provided that no more dredging is to be performed than is necessary to restore the canals, channels, and intake and 3 discharge structures, and previously dredged portions of natural water bodies, to original design specifications or 4 5 configurations, provided that the work is conducted in 6 compliance with s. 370.12(2)(d), provided that no significant 7 impacts occur to previously undisturbed natural areas, and 8 provided that control devices and best management practices for erosion and sediment control are utilized to prevent bank 9 10 erosion and scouring and to prevent turbidity, dredged 11 material, and toxic or deleterious substances from discharging into adjacent waters during maintenance dredging. Further, for 12 maintenance dredging of previously dredged portions of natural 13 water bodies within recorded drainage rights-of-way or 14 drainage easements, an entity that seeks an exemption must 15 notify the department or water management district, as 16 17 applicable, at least 30 days prior to dredging and provide 18 documentation of original design specifications or 19 configurations where such exist. This exemption applies to all 20 canals and previously dredged portions of natural water bodies within recorded drainage rights-of-way or drainage easements 21 constructed prior to April 3, 1970, and to those canals and 22 previously dredged portions of natural water bodies 23 24 constructed on or after April 3, 1970, pursuant to all 25 necessary state permits. This exemption does not apply to the removal of a natural or manmade barrier separating a canal or 26 canal system from adjacent waters. When no previous permit 27 28 has been issued by the Board of Trustees of the Internal 29 Improvement Trust Fund or the United States Army Corps of Engineers for construction or maintenance dredging of the 30 31 existing manmade canal or intake or discharge structure, such

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30 31 maintenance dredging shall be limited to a depth of no more than 5 feet below mean low water. The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may fix and recover from the permittee an amount equal to the difference between the fair market value and the actual cost of the maintenance dredging for material removed during such maintenance dredging.

However, no charge shall be exacted by the state for material removed during such maintenance dredging by a public port authority. The removing party may subsequently sell such material; however, proceeds from such sale that exceed the costs of maintenance dredging shall be remitted to the state and deposited in the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

(q) The maintenance of existing insect control structures, dikes, and irrigation and drainage ditches, provided that spoil material is deposited on a self-contained, upland spoil site which will prevent the escape of the spoil material into waters of the state. In the case of insect control structures, if the cost of using a self-contained upland spoil site is so excessive, as determined by the Department of Health, pursuant to s. 403.088(1), that it will inhibit proposed insect control, then-existing spoil sites or dikes may be used, upon notification to the department. the case of insect control where upland spoil sites are not used pursuant to this exemption, turbidity control devices shall be used to confine the spoil material discharge to that area previously disturbed when the receiving body of water is used as a potable water supply, is designated as shellfish harvesting waters, or functions as a habitat for commercially or recreationally important shellfish or finfish. cases, no more dredging is to be performed than is necessary

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to restore the dike or irrigation or drainage ditch to its original design specifications.

- (h) The repair or replacement of existing functional pipes or culverts the purpose of which is the discharge or conveyance of stormwater. In all cases, the invert elevation, the diameter, and the length of the culvert shall not be changed. However, the material used for the culvert may be different from the original.
- (i) The construction of private docks and seawalls in artificially created waterways where such construction will not violate existing water quality standards, impede navigation, or affect flood control. This exemption does not apply to the construction of vertical seawalls in estuaries or lagoons unless the proposed construction is within an existing manmade canal where the shoreline is currently occupied in whole or part by vertical seawalls.
  - The construction and maintenance of swales. ( j )
- The installation of aids to navigation and buoys associated with such aids, provided the devices are marked pursuant to s. 327.40.
- (1) The replacement or repair of existing open-trestle foot bridges and vehicular bridges that are 100 feet or less in length and two lanes or less in width, provided that no more dredging or filling of submerged lands is performed other than that which is necessary to replace or repair pilings and that the structure to be replaced or repaired is the same length, the same configuration, and in the same location as the original bridge. No debris from the original bridge shall be allowed to remain in the waters of the state.
- (m) The installation of subaqueous transmission and 31 distribution lines laid on, or embedded in, the bottoms of

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waters in the state, except in Class I and Class II waters and aquatic preserves, provided no dredging or filling is necessary.

- (n) The replacement or repair of subaqueous transmission and distribution lines laid on, or embedded in, the bottoms of waters of the state.
- (o) The construction of private seawalls in wetlands or other surface waters where such construction is between and adjoins at both ends existing seawalls; follows a continuous and uniform seawall construction line with the existing seawalls; is no more than 150 feet in length; and does not violate existing water quality standards, impede navigation, or affect flood control. However, in estuaries and lagoons the construction of vertical seawalls is limited to the circumstances and purposes stated in s. 373.414(5)(b)1.-4. This paragraph does not affect the permitting requirements of chapter 161, and department rules must clearly indicate that this exception does not constitute an exception from the permitting requirements of chapter 161.
- (p) The restoration of existing insect control impoundment dikes which are less than 100 feet in length. Such impoundments shall be connected to tidally influenced waters for 6 months each year beginning September 1 and ending February 28 if feasible or operated in accordance with an impoundment management plan approved by the department. A dike restoration may involve no more dredging than is necessary to restore the dike to its original design specifications. For the purposes of this paragraph, restoration does not include maintenance of impoundment dikes of operating insect control impoundments.

1 The construction, operation, or maintenance of 2 stormwater management facilities which are designed to serve 3 single-family residential projects, including duplexes, triplexes, and quadruplexes, if they are less than 10 acres 4 5 total land and have less than 2 acres of impervious surface 6 and if the facilities:

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- 1. Comply with all regulations or ordinances applicable to stormwater management and adopted by a city or county;
- Are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale; and
- 3. Discharge into a stormwater discharge facility exempted or permitted by the department under this chapter which has sufficient capacity and treatment capability as specified in this chapter and is owned, maintained, or operated by a city, county, special district with drainage responsibility, or water management district; however, this exemption does not authorize discharge to a facility without the facility owner's prior written consent.
- (r) The removal of aquatic plants, the removal of tussocks, the associated replanting of indigenous aquatic plants, and or the associated removal from lakes of organic detrital material when such planting or removal is performed and authorized by permit or exemption granted under s. 369.20 or s. 369.25, provided that if:
- Organic detrital material that exists on the surface of natural mineral substrate soil shall be allowed to be removed to a depth of 3 feet or to the natural mineral substrate soils, whichever is less;
- 2. All organic material removed removal pursuant to 31 this paragraph subsection shall be deposited in an upland site

in a manner that will prevent the reintroduction of the material into waters in the state except when spoil material is permitted to be used to create wildlife islands in freshwater bodies of the state when a governmental entity is permitted pursuant to  $\underline{s. 369.20}$  this section to create such islands as a part of a restoration or enhancement project:

- 3. All activities are performed in a manner consistent with state water quality standards; and  $\overline{\cdot}$
- 4. No activities under this exemption are conducted in wetland areas, as defined by s. 373.019(22), which are supported by a natural soil as shown in applicable United States Department of Agriculture county soil surveys, except when a governmental entity is permitted pursuant to s. 369.20 to conduct such activities as a part of a restoration or enhancement project.

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The department may not adopt implementing rules for this paragraph, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

- (s) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this subsection, a permit or other authorization under chapter 253, chapter 369, chapter 373, or chapter 403 is not required for the removal of organic detrital material from freshwater rivers or lakes that have a natural sand or rocky substrate and that are not Aquatic Preserves or for the associated removal and replanting of aquatic vegetation for the purpose of environmental enhancement, providing that:
- 1. No activities under this exemption are conducted in wetland areas, as defined by s. 373.019(22), which are supported by a natural soil as shown in applicable U.S. Department of Agriculture county soil surveys.
  - 2. No filling or peat mining is allowed.

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- 3. No removal of native wetland trees, including but not limited to ash, bay cypress, gum, maple, or tupelo, occurs.
- 4. When removing organic detrital material, no portion of the underlying natural mineral substrate or rocky substrate is removed.
- 5. Organic detrital material and plant material removed is deposited in an upland site in a manner that will not cause water-quality violations.
- 6. All activities are conducted in such a manner, and with appropriate turbidity controls as to prevent any water-quality violations outside the immediate work area.
- 7. Replanting with a variety of aquatic plants native to the state shall occur in a minimum of 25 percent of the preexisting vegetated areas where organic detrital material is removed, except for areas where the material is removed to bare rocky substrate; however, an area may be maintained clear of vegetation as an access corridor. The access corridor width may not exceed 50 percent of the property owner's frontage or 50 feet, whichever is less, and may be a sufficient length waterward to create a corridor to allow access for a boat or swimmer to reach open water. Replanting must be at a minimum density of 2 feet on center and be completed within 90 days after removal of existing aquatic vegetation, except that under dewatered conditions replanting must be completed within 90 days after reflooding. The area to be replanted must extend waterward from the ordinary high water line to a point where normal water depth would be 3 feet or the preexisting vegetation line, whichever is less. Individuals are required to make a reasonable effort to maintain planting density for a period of 6 months after replanting is complete and the

| 1  | plants, including naturally recruited native aquatic plants,   |
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| 2  | must be allowed to expand and fill-in the revegetation area.   |
| 3  | Native aquatic plants to be used for revegetation must be      |
| 4  | salvaged from the enhancement project site or obtained from an |
| 5  | aquatic plant nursery regulated by the Department of           |
| 6  | Agriculture and Consumer Services. Plants that are not native  |
| 7  | to the state may not be used for replanting.                   |
| 8  | 8. No activity occurs any farther than 100 feet                |
| 9  | waterward of the ordinary high water line, and all activities  |
| 10 | must be designed and conducted in a manner that will not       |
| 11 | unreasonably restrict or infringe upon the riparian rights of  |
| 12 | the upland riparian owners.                                    |
| 13 | 9. The person seeking this exemption notifies the              |
| 14 | applicable department district office in writing at least 30   |
| 15 | days before commencing work and allows the department to       |
| 16 | conduct a preconstruction site inspection. Notice must         |
| 17 | include an organic-detrital-material removal and disposal plan |
| 18 | and, if applicable, a vegetation-removal and revegetation      |
| 19 | plan.  |
| 20 | 10. The department is provided written certification           |
| 21 | of compliance with the terms and conditions of this paragraph  |
| 22 | within 30 days after completion of any activity occurring      |
| 23 | under this exemption.  |
| 24 | Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2002.            |
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| 27 | SENATE SUMMARY   |

Provides an exemption from environmental permitting requirements for the removal of organic detrital material from freshwater lakes or rivers that have a natural sand or rocky substrate.