

	CHAMBER ACTION	
	Senate . <u>House</u>	
	Comm: FAV 4/17/2008	
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1	The Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation	
2	(Jones) recommended the following amendment :	
3		
4	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)	
5	Delete everything after the enacting clause	
6	and insert:	
7		
8	Section 1. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 337.0261,	
9	Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (6) is added to	
10	that section, to read:	
11	337.0261 Construction Aggregate Materials	
12	(1) DEFINITIONS <u>As used in this section, the term:</u>	
13	(a) "Construction aggregate materials" means crushed stone,	
14	limestone, dolomite, limerock, shell rock, cemented coquina, sand	•
15	for use as a component of mortars, concrete, bituminous mixtures,	
16	or underdrain filters, and other mined resources providing the	
17	basic material for concrete, asphalt, and road base.	
	Page 1 of 24 4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM 13-06941-08	



18	(b) "Construction materials mining activities" is defined
19	<u>as set forth in s. 552.30(1).</u>
20	(2) LEGISLATIVE INTENTThe Legislature finds that:
21	(a) There is a strategic and critical need for an available
22	supply of construction aggregate materials within the state and
23	that a disruption of the supply would cause a significant
24	detriment to the state's construction industry, transportation
25	system, and overall health, safety, and welfare.
26	(b) Construction aggregate materials are a finite natural
27	resource.
28	(c) Construction aggregate materials mining is an industry
29	of critical importance to the state and is therefore in the
30	public interest.
31	(d) There is a need for a reliable, predictable, and
32	sustainable supply of construction aggregate materials so that
33	public and private construction is maintained without
34	interruption.
35	(e) There are a limited number of aggregate resource
36	counties within the state where aggregate and sand resources
37	exist.
38	(f) There is a need to accurately identify and locate
39	available supplies of aggregate construction materials in the
40	state.
41	(6) STRATEGIC AGGREGATE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
42	(a) The Department of Transportation shall organize and
43	provide administrative support in the preparation of the
44	Strategic Aggregate Resource Assessment (SARA). The Department of
45	Transportation shall work with the Department of Environmental
46	Protection, the Department of Community Affairs, and local
47	governments in the preparation of the SARA.

Page 2 of 24



48	1. For construction aggregate materials:
49	a. The Florida Geological Survey shall identify and map
50	areas where construction aggregate materials deposits are located
51	in the state. Information may be submitted by willing land owners
52	to the Florida Geological Survey for inclusion in the state data
53	repository. Proprietary or business information submitted to or
54	acquired by the Florida Geological Survey shall be maintained in
55	an electronic database under the control of the Florida
56	Geological Survey and protected as trade secrets pursuant to s.
57	815.045.
58	b. The Department of Transportation shall identify and
59	superimpose on the aggregate resource map a high- to low-quality
60	grading classification to identifying the areas that contain
61	geologically valuable resources needed for road building and
62	repair. The quality grading classification mapping shall be for
63	planning purposes only and does not constitute a formal
64	determination by the department for any other purpose.
65	c. The Department of Environmental Protection shall
66	identify and superimpose on the aggregate resource map the areas
67	of natural resources which may be of concern during state
68	permitting in order to identify any potential conflicts between
69	the location of geologically valuable resources and natural land
70	and water resources. The mapping of natural resources shall be
71	for planning purposes only and does not constitute a formal
72	determination of the landward extent of wetlands and other
73	surface waters pursuant to part IV of chapter 373.
74	d. The Department of Community Affairs, along with the
75	local governments, shall identify and superimpose on the
76	aggregate resource map the distribution, location, and extent of
77	land uses within a local government jurisdiction in addition to



78	future land use map designations and zoning elements in order to
79	identify any potential conflicts between the areas where growth
80	and development is planned and areas that have deposits of
81	geologically valuable resources. The mapping of land uses within
82	a local government jurisdiction shall be for planning purposes
83	only and does not constitute a formal determination by the
84	department or the local government for any other purpose.
85	
86	The SARA shall provide a projection of 5-year, 25-year, and 50-
87	year demand for aggregate material. In addition, the SARA shall
88	provide an estimate volume of aggregate material available from
89	already permitted mines to meet demand projections. The SARA
90	shall identify international and out-of-state construction
91	aggregate materials available to meet demand projections.
92	2. For infrastructure:
93	a. The SARA shall provide a rating structure assessing the
94	ability to mine the deposits in an economic manner, taking into
95	account the proximity of the materials to the available markets,
96	the thickness of overburden, and the quantity and quality of the
97	materials. In assessing the economic viability of a geologic
98	deposit, the SARA shall take into account the proximity to rail
99	and port facilities where similar or replacement products can be
100	imported at a lower cost than producing them locally.
101	b. The SARA shall identify the current and potential
102	capacity of construction aggregate material imports into the
103	state using current and planned rail, connecting roadways, and
104	port infrastructure.
105	(b) The SARA shall be updated every 5 years and be included
106	as part of the Department of Transportation's Florida
107	Transportation Plan.
I	Page 4 of 24



108	(c) The Department of Transportation shall prepare the
109	findings of the SARA in an initial report submitted to the
110	Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the
111	House of Representatives no later than February 1, 2010.
112	Subsequent reports shall be submitted by February 1 following
113	each 5-year SARA update.
114	(d) The Department of Transportation shall adopt rules
115	pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section
116	and in the preparation of the SARA.
117	Section 2. Section 373.4146, Florida Statutes, is created
118	to read:
119	373.4146 Permitting of mining of construction aggregate
120	materials
121	(1) An applicant seeking an aggregate resource mining
122	permit shall attend a preapplication meeting with the department
123	to review construction, operation, environmental resource, and
124	reclamation issues. The department shall invite the local
125	government responsible for the review of the local regulations
126	impacting the aggregate resource mining permit to attend the
127	preapplication meeting to review land use issues with the
128	applicant. Parties are encouraged to identify and resolve
129	environmental and land use issues in order to streamline the
130	application process to the greatest extent practicable.
131	(2) When permitting the construction, operation, and
132	reclamation of construction aggregate material mines, including
133	the permitting requirements in part IV of chapter 373 and the
134	reclamation requirements in part IV of chapter 378, the
135	department shall consider adverse impacts to all wetlands and
136	other surface waters, notwithstanding the provisions of s.
137	373.414(2)(a). The department shall also require ground water
I	Page 5 of 24



138	monitoring within the permit issued pursuant to part IV of
139	chapter 373 to ensure that water quality outside the mining pit
140	is protected.
141	(3) For the purpose of this section, "construction
142	aggregate material" means crushed stone, limestone, dolomite,
143	limerock, shell rock, cemented coquina, and sand for use as a
144	component of mortars, concrete, bituminous mixtures, or
145	underdrain filters, and other mined resources providing the basic
146	material for concrete, asphalt, and road base. Mined materials
147	that do not require sorting and grading and that are used for
148	fill are not construction aggregate materials.
149	(4) This section does not apply to the Miami-Dade Lake Belt
150	Area as described in s. 373.4149.
151	Section 3. Section 378.412, Florida Statutes, is amended to
152	read:
153	378.412 Relationship with other laws
154	(a) It is the intent of the Legislature that ss. 378.202 -
155	378.804 supplement other laws regarding resource extraction.
156	Nothing contained in such sections shall be construed to limit,
157	abridge, or alter any agency's duties, authority, and
158	responsibilities granted pursuant to another statute. Nothing in
159	ss. 378.202-378.804 shall be deemed to preempt local ordinances
160	that impose land use requirements for reclamation activities as
161	set forth in the comprehensive plan or zoning regulations;
162	however, with the exception of the Miami-Dade Lake Belt Area as
163	described in s. 373.4149, a county or municipality may not enact
164	or enforce any ordinance, resolution, regulation, rule, policy,
1.65	
165	or other action that prohibits or prevents the construction or



167 regulated by the department pursuant to this chapter or part IV 168 of chapter 373 stricter reclamation standards. 169 Section 4. Present subsection (40) of section 403.061, 170 Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (41), and a new 171 subsection (40) is added to that section, to read: 172 403.061 Department; powers and duties.--The department shall have the power and the duty to control and prohibit 173 pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and rules 174 175 adopted and promulgated by it and, for this purpose, to: 176 (40) Maintain a list of projects or activities that 177 applicants may consider when developing proposals to meet the 178 mitigation or public interest requirements of chapter 253, 179 chapter 373, or this chapter. The contents of such a list are not a rule as defined in chapter 120, and listing a specific project 180 181 or activity does not imply approval by the department for such 182 project or activity. Each county government is encouraged to 183 develop an inventory of projects or activities for inclusion on 184 the list by obtaining input from local stakeholder groups in the 185 public, private, and nonprofit sectors, including local governments, port authorities, marine contractors, other 186 187 representatives of the marine construction industry, 188 environmental or conservation organizations, and other interested 189 parties.

191 The department shall implement such programs in conjunction with 192 its other powers and duties and shall place special emphasis on 193 reducing and eliminating contamination that presents a threat to 194 humans, animals or plants, or to the environment.

Section 5. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 403.813, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

Page 7 of 24

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197 403.813 Permits issued at district centers; exceptions.--(2) A permit is not required under this chapter, chapter 198 199 373, chapter 61-691, Laws of Florida, or chapter 25214 or chapter 200 25270, 1949, Laws of Florida, and a local government may not 201 require further verification from the department for activities 202 associated with the following types of projects; however, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, nothing in this 203 204 subsection does not relieve relieves an applicant from any 205 requirement to obtain permission to use or occupy lands owned by 206 the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or 207 any water management district in its governmental or proprietary 208 capacity or from complying with applicable local pollution 209 control programs authorized under this chapter or other 210 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 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:

1. 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;

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226 2. Is constructed on or held in place by pilings or is a 227 floating dock which is constructed so as not to involve filling 228 or dredging other than that necessary to install the pilings;

3. Shall not substantially impede the flow of water orcreate a navigational hazard;

4. 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 pollution in violation of this chapter.

The installation and maintenance to design 246 (C) 247 specifications of boat ramps on artificial bodies of water where 248 navigational access to the proposed ramp exists or the 249 installation of boat ramps open to the public in any waters of 250 the state where navigational access to the proposed ramp exists 251 and where the construction of the proposed ramp will be less than 252 30 feet wide and will involve the removal of less than 25 cubic 253 yards of material from the waters of the state, and the 254 maintenance to design specifications of such ramps; however, the 255 material to be removed shall be placed upon a self-contained

Page 9 of 24



256 upland site so as to prevent the escape of the spoil material 257 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 <u>approximately</u> the same location and <u>no larger in size and in substantially</u> of the same configuration and dimensions as the <u>existing</u> 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.

270 The performance of maintenance dredging of existing (f) manmade canals, channels, intake and discharge structures, and 271 previously dredged portions of natural water bodies within 272 273 drainage rights-of-way or drainage easements which have been 274 recorded in the public records of the county, where the spoil 275 material is to be removed and deposited on a self-contained, 276 upland spoil site which will prevent the escape of the spoil 277 material into the waters of the state, provided that no more 278 dredging is to be performed than is necessary to restore the 279 canals, channels, and intake and discharge structures, and 280 previously dredged portions of natural water bodies, to original design specifications or configurations, provided that the work 281 is conducted in compliance with s. 370.12(2)(d), provided that no 282 283 significant impacts occur to previously undisturbed natural 284 areas, and provided that control devices for return flow and best 285 management practices for erosion and sediment control are

Page 10 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



286 utilized to prevent bank erosion and scouring and to prevent 287 turbidity, dredged material, and toxic or deleterious substances 288 from discharging into adjacent waters during maintenance dredging. Further, for maintenance dredging of previously dredged 289 290 portions of natural water bodies within recorded drainage rights-291 of-way or drainage easements, an entity that seeks an exemption 292 must notify the department or water management district, as applicable, at least 30 days prior to dredging and provide 293 294 documentation of original design specifications or configurations 295 where such exist. This exemption applies to all canals and 296 previously dredged portions of natural water bodies within 297 recorded drainage rights-of-way or drainage easements constructed 298 prior to April 3, 1970, and to those canals and previously 299 dredged portions of natural water bodies constructed on or after 300 April 3, 1970, pursuant to all necessary state permits. This exemption does not apply to the removal of a natural or manmade 301 302 barrier separating a canal or canal system from adjacent waters. When no previous permit has been issued by the Board of Trustees 303 304 of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or the United States Army Corps of Engineers for construction or maintenance dredging of 305 306 the existing manmade canal or intake or discharge structure, such 307 maintenance dredging shall be limited to a depth of no more than 308 5 feet below mean low water. The Board of Trustees of the 309 Internal Improvement Trust Fund may fix and recover from the 310 permittee an amount equal to the difference between the fair market value and the actual cost of the maintenance dredging for 311 312 material removed during such maintenance dredging. However, no 313 charge shall be exacted by the state for material removed during such maintenance dredging by a public port authority. The 314 315 removing party may subsequently sell such material; however,

Page 11 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



316 proceeds from such sale that exceed the costs of maintenance 317 dredging shall be remitted to the state and deposited in the 318 Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

The maintenance of existing insect control structures, 319 (q) dikes, and irrigation and drainage ditches, provided that spoil 320 321 material is deposited on a self-contained, upland spoil site 322 which will prevent the escape of the spoil material into waters of the state. In the case of insect control structures, if the 323 324 cost of using a self-contained upland spoil site is so excessive, 325 as determined by the Department of Health, pursuant to s. 326 403.088(1), that it will inhibit proposed insect control, then-327 existing spoil sites or dikes may be used, upon notification to 328 the department. In the case of insect control where upland spoil 329 sites are not used pursuant to this exemption, turbidity control 330 devices shall be used to confine the spoil material discharge to that area previously disturbed when the receiving body of water 331 332 is used as a potable water supply, is designated as shellfish 333 harvesting waters, or functions as a habitat for commercially or 334 recreationally important shellfish or finfish. In all cases, no 335 more dredging is to be performed than is necessary to restore the 336 dike or irrigation or drainage ditch to its original design 337 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.

343 (i) The construction of private docks of 1,000 square feet
344 or less of over-water surface area and seawalls in artificially
345 created waterways where such construction will not violate

Page 12 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



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.

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(j) The construction and maintenance of swales.

353 (k) The installation of aids to navigation and buoys 354 associated with such aids, provided the devices are marked 355 pursuant to s. 327.40.

356 The replacement or repair of existing open-trestle foot (1) 357 bridges and vehicular bridges that are 100 feet or less in length 358 and two lanes or less in width, provided that no more dredging or 359 filling of submerged lands is performed other than that which is 360 necessary to replace or repair pilings and that the structure to 361 be replaced or repaired is the same length, the same 362 configuration, and in the same location as the original bridge. 363 No debris from the original bridge shall be allowed to remain in 364 the waters of the state.

(m) The installation of subaqueous transmission and distribution lines laid on, or embedded in, the bottoms of 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

Page 13 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



376 no more than 150 feet in length; and does not violate existing 377 water quality standards, impede navigation, or affect flood 378 control. However, in estuaries and lagoons the construction of 379 vertical seawalls is limited to the circumstances and purposes 380 stated in s. 373.414(5)(b)1.-4. This paragraph does not affect 381 the permitting requirements of chapter 161, and department rules 382 must clearly indicate that this exception does not constitute an exception from the permitting requirements of chapter 161. 383

384 The restoration of existing insect control impoundment (g) 385 dikes which are less than 100 feet in length. Such impoundments 386 shall be connected to tidally influenced waters for 6 months each 387 year beginning September 1 and ending February 28 if feasible or 388 operated in accordance with an impoundment management plan approved by the department. A dike restoration may involve no 389 390 more dredging than is necessary to restore the dike to its 391 original design specifications. For the purposes of this 392 paragraph, restoration does not include maintenance of 393 impoundment dikes of operating insect control impoundments.

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

400 1. Comply with all regulations or ordinances applicable to401 stormwater management and adopted by a city or county;

402 2. Are not part of a larger common plan of development or403 sale; and

3. Discharge into a stormwater discharge facility exemptedor permitted by the department under this chapter which has

Page 14 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



406 sufficient capacity and treatment capability as specified in this 407 chapter and is owned, maintained, or operated by a city, county, 408 special district with drainage responsibility, or water 409 management district; however, this exemption does not authorize 410 discharge to a facility without the facility owner's prior 411 written consent.

(r) The removal of aquatic plants, the removal of tussocks, the associated replanting of indigenous aquatic plants, and 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:

417 1. Organic detrital material that exists on the surface of 418 natural mineral substrate shall be allowed to be removed to a 419 depth of 3 feet or to the natural mineral substrate, whichever is 420 less;

421 2. All material removed pursuant to this paragraph shall be 422 deposited in an upland site in a manner that will prevent the 423 reintroduction of the material into waters in the state except 424 when spoil material is permitted to be used to create wildlife 425 islands in freshwater bodies of the state when a governmental 426 entity is permitted pursuant to s. 369.20 to create such islands 427 as a part of a restoration or enhancement project;

428 3. All activities are performed in a manner consistent with429 state water quality standards; and

430 4. No activities under this exemption are conducted in 431 wetland areas, as defined by s. 373.019(25), which are supported 432 by a natural soil as shown in applicable United States Department 433 of Agriculture county soil surveys, except when a governmental 434 entity is permitted pursuant to s. 369.20 to conduct such 435 activities as a part of a restoration or enhancement project.

Page 15 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM

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437 The department may not adopt implementing rules for this438 paragraph, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(s) The construction, installation, operation, or
maintenance of floating vessel platforms or floating boat lifts,
provided that such structures:

442 1. Float at all times in the water for the sole purpose of 443 supporting a vessel so that the vessel is out of the water when 444 not in use;

445 2. Are wholly contained within a boat slip previously 446 permitted under ss. 403.91-403.929, 1984 Supplement to the 447 Florida Statutes 1983, as amended, or part IV of chapter 373, or 448 do not exceed a combined total of 500 square feet, or 200 square 449 feet in an Outstanding Florida Water, when associated with a dock 450 that is exempt under this subsection or associated with a 451 permitted dock with no defined boat slip or attached to a 452 bulkhead on a parcel of land where there is no other docking 453 structure;

3. Are not used for any commercial purpose or for mooring vessels that remain in the water when not in use, and do not substantially impede the flow of water, create a navigational hazard, or unreasonably infringe upon the riparian rights of adjacent property owners, as defined in s. 253.141;

4. Are constructed and used so as to minimize adverse
460 impacts to submerged lands, wetlands, shellfish areas, aquatic
461 plant and animal species, and other biological communities,
462 including locating such structures in areas where seagrasses are
463 least dense adjacent to the dock or bulkhead; and

464 5. Are not constructed in areas specifically prohibited for 465 boat mooring under conditions of a permit issued in accordance

Page 16 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



466 with ss. 403.91-403.929, 1984 Supplement to the Florida Statutes
467 1983, as amended, or part IV of chapter 373, or other form of
468 authorization issued by a local government.

469

470 Structures that qualify for this exemption are relieved from any 471 requirement to obtain permission to use or occupy lands owned by 472 the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and, with the exception of those structures attached to a bulkhead on 473 474 a parcel of land where there is no docking structure, shall not 475 be subject to any more stringent permitting requirements, 476 registration requirements, or other regulation by any local 477 government. Local governments may require either permitting or 478 one-time registration of floating vessel platforms to be attached 479 to a bulkhead on a parcel of land where there is no other docking 480 structure as necessary to ensure compliance with local 481 ordinances, codes, or regulations. Local governments may require 482 either permitting or one-time registration of all other floating 483 vessel platforms as necessary to ensure compliance with the 484 exemption criteria in this section; to ensure compliance with local ordinances, codes, or regulations relating to building or 485 486 zoning, which are no more stringent than the exemption criteria 487 in this section or address subjects other than subjects addressed 488 by the exemption criteria in this section; and to ensure proper 489 installation, maintenance, and precautionary or evacuation action 490 following a tropical storm or hurricane watch of a floating 491 vessel platform or floating boat lift that is proposed to be attached to a bulkhead or parcel of land where there is no other 492 493 docking structure. The exemption provided in this paragraph shall 494 be in addition to the exemption provided in paragraph (b). The 495 department shall adopt a general permit by rule for the

Page 17 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



496 construction, installation, operation, or maintenance of those 497 floating vessel platforms or floating boat lifts that do not 498 qualify for the exemption provided in this paragraph but do not 499 cause significant adverse impacts to occur individually or 500 cumulatively. The issuance of such general permit shall also 501 constitute permission to use or occupy lands owned by the Board 502 of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. No local government shall impose a more stringent regulation, permitting 503 504 requirement, registration requirement, or other regulation 505 covered by such general permit. Local governments may require 506 either permitting or one-time registration of floating vessel 507 platforms as necessary to ensure compliance with the general 508 permit in this section; to ensure compliance with local 509 ordinances, codes, or regulations relating to building or zoning 510 that are no more stringent than the general permit in this section; and to ensure proper installation and maintenance of a 511 floating vessel platform or floating boat lift that is proposed 512 513 to be attached to a bulkhead or parcel of land where there is no 514 other docking structure.

(t) The repair, stabilization, or paving of existing county maintained roads and the repair or replacement of bridges that are part of the roadway, within the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Suwannee River Water Management District, provided:

520 1. The road and associated bridge were in existence and in 521 use as a public road or bridge, and were maintained by the county 522 as a public road or bridge on or before January 1, 2002;

523 2. The construction activity does not realign the road or 524 expand the number of existing traffic lanes of the existing road; 525 however, the work may include the provision of safety shoulders,

Page 18 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



526 clearance of vegetation, and other work reasonably necessary to 527 repair, stabilize, pave, or repave the road, provided that the 528 work is constructed by generally accepted engineering standards;

529 The construction activity does not expand the existing 3. 530 width of an existing vehicular bridge in excess of that 531 reasonably necessary to properly connect the bridge with the road 532 being repaired, stabilized, paved, or repaved to safely accommodate the traffic expected on the road, which may include 533 534 expanding the width of the bridge to match the existing connected 535 road. However, no debris from the original bridge shall be 536 allowed to remain in waters of the state, including wetlands;

537 4. Best management practices for erosion control shall be 538 employed as necessary to prevent water quality violations;

539 5. Roadside swales or other effective means of stormwater 540 treatment must be incorporated as part of the project;

6. No more dredging or filling of wetlands or water of the state is performed than that which is reasonably necessary to repair, stabilize, pave, or repave the road or to repair or replace the bridge, in accordance with generally accepted engineering standards; and

7. Notice of intent to use the exemption is provided to the department, if the work is to be performed within the Northwest Florida Water Management District, or to the Suwannee River Water Management District, if the work is to be performed within the Suwannee River Water Management District, 30 days prior to performing any work under the exemption.

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553 Within 30 days after this act becomes a law, the department shall 554 initiate rulemaking to adopt a no fee general permit for the 555 repair, stabilization, or paving of existing roads that are

Page 19 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



556 maintained by the county and the repair or replacement of bridges 557 that are part of the roadway where such activities do not cause 558 significant adverse impacts to occur individually or 559 cumulatively. The general permit shall apply statewide and, with 560 no additional rulemaking required, apply to qualified projects 561 reviewed by the Suwannee River Water Management District, the St. Johns River Water Management District, the Southwest Florida 562 563 Water Management District, and the South Florida Water Management 564 District under the division of responsibilities contained in the 565 operating agreements applicable to part IV of chapter 373. Upon 566 adoption, this general permit shall, pursuant to the provisions 567 of subsection (3), supersede and replace the exemption in this 568 paragraph.

569 (u) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this 570 subsection, a permit or other authorization under chapter 253, 571 chapter 369, chapter 373, or this chapter is not required for an individual residential property owner for the removal of organic 572 573 detrital material from freshwater rivers or lakes that have a 574 natural sand or rocky substrate and that are not Aquatic 575 Preserves or for the associated removal and replanting of aquatic 576 vegetation for the purpose of environmental enhancement, 577 providing that:

1. No activities under this exemption are conducted in wetland areas, as defined by s. 373.019(25), which are supported by a natural soil as shown in applicable United States Department of Agriculture county soil surveys.

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2. No filling or peat mining is allowed.

583 3. No removal of native wetland trees, including, but not 584 limited to, ash, bay, cypress, gum, maple, or tupelo, occurs.

Page 20 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



585 4. When removing organic detrital material, no portion of 586 the underlying natural mineral substrate or rocky substrate is 587 removed.

588 5. Organic detrital material and plant material removed is 589 deposited in an upland site in a manner that will not cause water 590 quality violations.

591 6. All activities are conducted in such a manner, and with 592 appropriate turbidity controls, so as to prevent any water 593 quality violations outside the immediate work area.

594 7. Replanting with a variety of aquatic plants native to 595 the state shall occur in a minimum of 25 percent of the 596 preexisting vegetated areas where organic detrital material is 597 removed, except for areas where the material is removed to bare 598 rocky substrate; however, an area may be maintained clear of 599 vegetation as an access corridor. The access corridor width may 600 not exceed 50 percent of the property owner's frontage or 50 601 feet, whichever is less, and may be a sufficient length waterward 602 to create a corridor to allow access for a boat or swimmer to 603 reach open water. Replanting must be at a minimum density of 2 feet on center and be completed within 90 days after removal of 604 605 existing aquatic vegetation, except that under dewatered 606 conditions replanting must be completed within 90 days after 607 reflooding. The area to be replanted must extend waterward from the ordinary high water line to a point where normal water depth 608 609 would be 3 feet or the preexisting vegetation line, whichever is 610 less. Individuals are required to make a reasonable effort to maintain planting density for a period of 6 months after 611 612 replanting is complete, and the plants, including naturally 613 recruited native aquatic plants, must be allowed to expand and fill in the revegetation area. Native aquatic plants to be used 614

Page 21 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



615 for revegetation must be salvaged from the enhancement project 616 site or obtained from an aquatic plant nursery regulated by the 617 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Plants that are 618 not native to the state may not be used for replanting.

8. No activity occurs any farther than 100 feet waterward of the ordinary high water line, and all activities must be designed and conducted in a manner that will not unreasonably restrict or infringe upon the riparian rights of adjacent upland riparian owners.

9. The person seeking this exemption notifies the applicable department district office in writing at least 30 days before commencing work and allows the department to conduct a preconstruction site inspection. Notice must include an organicdetrital-material removal and disposal plan and, if applicable, a vegetation-removal and revegetation plan.

10. The department is provided written certification of
compliance with the terms and conditions of this paragraph within
30 days after completion of any activity occurring under this
exemption.

(3) The provisions of subsection (2) are superseded by
general permits established pursuant to ss. 373.118 and 403.814
which include the same activities. Until such time as general
permits are established, or <u>if should</u> general permits <u>are be</u>
suspended or repealed, the exemptions under subsection (2) shall
remain or shall be reestablished in full force and effect.

640 Section 6. <u>Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to</u> 641 <u>the contrary, a local government may not require the production</u> 642 <u>of written documentation from the Department of Environmental</u> 643 <u>Protection or a water management district that a project does not</u> 644 require a permit pursuant to s. 403.813(2), Florida Statutes.

Page 22 of 24

4/16/2008 10:41:00 AM



645	Section 7. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
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648	And the title is amended as follows:
649	Delete everything before the enacting clause
650	and insert:
651	A bill to be entitled
652	An act relating to environmental resources; amending s.
653	337.0261, F.S.; defining the term "construction materials
654	mining activities"; providing legislative intent;
655	requiring the Department of Transportation to organize and
656	provide administrative support in preparing the Strategic
657	Aggregate Resource Assessment; requiring the department to
658	work with certain agencies and local governments;
659	providing duties for the department, the Florida
660	Geological Survey, the Department of Environmental
661	Protection, and the Department of Community Affairs;
662	providing parameters for the assessment; requiring the
663	Department of Transportation to adopt rules; creating s.
664	373.4146, F.S.; providing an application process for the
665	permitting of mining construction aggregate materials;
666	requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to
667	consider adverse impacts to all wetlands in aggregate
668	mining permits; providing an exemption for the Miami-Dade
669	Lake Belt Area; amending s. 378.412, F.S.; prohibiting
670	local governments from enacting or enforcing ordinances,
671	resolutions, regulations, rules, policies, or other
672	actions that prohibit mining in certain lands zoned for
673	mining, except the Miami-Dade Lake Belt Area; amending s.
674	403.061, F.S.; revising the department's powers and duties

Page 23 of 24



675 to include maintaining a list of projects or activities 676 that applicants may consider when developing proposals for 677 certain projects or activities; amending s. 403.813, F.S.; 678 prohibiting a local government from requiring further 679 verification from the department for certain projects that 680 are exempt from permit requirements other than a general 681 permit; prohibiting local governments from specifying the format for a determination made by the department or a 682 683 water management district that a proposed project meets 684 authorization requirements; providing an effective date.

Page 24 of 24