1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to environmental protection; amending s. 3 253.034, F.S.; establishing a date by which land 4 management plans for conservation lands must contain 5 certain outcomes, goals, and elements; amending s. 6 253.111, F.S.; deleting a 40-day timeframe for a board of 7 county commissioners to decide whether to acquire county 8 land being sold by the Board of Trustees of the Internal 9 Improvement Trust Fund; amending s. 259.035, F.S.; 10 increasing the maximum number of terms of appointed members of the Acquisition and Restoration Council; 11 revising provisions for the appointment of members; 12 clarifying that vacancies in the unexpired term of 13 14 appointed members shall be filled in the same manner as 15 the original appointment; requiring a majority vote of the 16 council for certain decisions; amending s. 259.037, F.S.; establishing certain dates by which agencies managing 17 certain lands must submit certain reports and lists to the 18 19 Land Management Uniform Accounting Council; amending s. 259.105, F.S.; specifying capital project expenditures 20 21 eligible to receive certain proceeds from the Florida 22 Forever Trust Fund; revising legislative intent for the 23 distribution of funds from the Florida Communities Trust; 24 requiring the amendment of rule criteria to increase the 25 available point total for awarding grants to public vessel 26 access projects; requiring a majority vote of the 27 Acquisition and Restoration Council for certain decisions; 28 amending s. 253.12, F.S.; clarifying that title to certain

Page 1 of 36

29

30 31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41 42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

sovereignty lands that were judicially adjudicated are excluded from automatically becoming private property; amending s. 373.236, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Environmental Protection and water management districts to issue 50-year consumptive use permits to specified entities for certain alternative water supply development projects; providing for compliance reporting and review, modification, and revocation relating to such permits; amending s. 373.414, F.S.; revising permitting criteria for activities in surface waters and wetlands; providing a presumption of compliance for certain permit applications for activities in surface waters and wetlands; requiring the department and third parties to prove noncompliance by a preponderance of the evidence in challenges of such permit applications; authorizing the department and water management districts to file complaints under certain conditions; prohibiting professionals from certifying permit applications under certain conditions; amending s. 373.427, F.S.; increasing the amount of time for filing a petition for an administrative hearing on an application to use board of trustees-owned submerged lands; amending s. 403.0876, F.S.; providing that the department's failure to approve or deny certain air construction permits within 90 days does not automatically result in approval or denial; amending s. 403.121, F.S.; excluding certain air pollution violations from certain departmental actions; clarifying when a respondent in an administrative action is the prevailing party; revising the penalties that may

Page 2 of 36

be assessed for violations involving drinking water contamination, wastewater, dredge, fill, or stormwater, mangrove trimming or alterations, solid waste, air emission, storage tank system and petroleum contamination, and contaminated site rehabilitation; providing for assessment of administrative penalties for other violations; increasing fines relating to public water system requirements; revising provisions relating to a limit on the amount of a fine for a particular violation by certain violators; amending ss. 712.03 and 712.04, F.S.; providing an exception from an entitlement to marketable record title to interests held by governmental entities; amending ss. 373.036, 373.4135, and 373.4136, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (5) of section 253.034, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

253.034 State-owned lands; uses.--

(5) Each manager of conservation lands shall submit to the Division of State Lands a land management plan at least every 10 years in a form and manner prescribed by rule by the board and in accordance with the provisions of s. 259.032. Each manager of conservation lands shall also update a land management plan whenever the manager proposes to add new facilities or make substantive land use or management changes that were not

Page 3 of 36

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

addressed in the approved plan, or within 1 year of the addition of significant new lands. Each manager of nonconservation lands shall submit to the Division of State Lands a land use plan at least every 10 years in a form and manner prescribed by rule by the board. The division shall review each plan for compliance with the requirements of this subsection and the requirements of the rules established by the board pursuant to this section. All land use plans, whether for single-use or multiple-use properties, shall include an analysis of the property to determine if any significant natural or cultural resources are located on the property. Such resources include archaeological and historic sites, state and federally listed plant and animal species, and imperiled natural communities and unique natural features. If such resources occur on the property, the manager shall consult with the Division of State Lands and other appropriate agencies to develop management strategies to protect such resources. Land use plans shall also provide for the control of invasive nonnative plants and conservation of soil and water resources, including a description of how the manager plans to control and prevent soil erosion and soil or water contamination. Land use plans submitted by a manager shall include reference to appropriate statutory authority for such use or uses and shall conform to the appropriate policies and guidelines of the state land management plan. Plans for managed areas larger than 1,000 acres shall contain an analysis of the multiple-use potential of the property, which analysis shall include the potential of the property to generate revenues to enhance the management of the property. Additionally, the plan

Page 4 of 36

shall contain an analysis of the potential use of private land managers to facilitate the restoration or management of these lands. In those cases where a newly acquired property has a valid conservation plan that was developed by a soil and conservation district, such plan shall be used to guide management of the property until a formal land use plan is completed.

- (a) State lands shall be managed to ensure the conservation of the state's plant and animal species and to ensure the accessibility of state lands for the benefit and enjoyment of all people of the state, both present and future. Beginning July 1, 2009, each newly developed or updated land management plan must shall provide a desired outcome, describe both short-term and long-term management goals, and include measurable objectives for achieving these to achieve those goals. Short-term goals must shall be achievable within a 2-year planning period, and long-term goals must shall be achievable within a 10-year planning period. These short-term and long-term management goals shall be the basis for all subsequent land management activities.
- (c) <u>Beginning July 1, 2009, a newly developed or updated</u> the land management plan <u>must, shall</u> at a minimum, contain the following elements:
 - 1. A physical description of the land.
- 2. A quantitative data description of the land which includes an inventory of forest and other natural resources; exotic and invasive plants; hydrological features; infrastructure, including recreational facilities; and other

Page 5 of 36

significant land, cultural, or historical features. The inventory <u>must shall</u> reflect the number of acres for each resource and feature, <u>as when</u> appropriate. The inventory shall be of such detail that objective measures and benchmarks can be established for each tract of land and monitored during the lifetime of the plan. All quantitative data collected <u>must shall</u> be aggregated, standardized, collected, and presented in an electronic format to allow for uniform management reporting and analysis. The information collected by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to s. 253.0325(2) shall be available to the land manager and his or her assignee.

- 3. A detailed description of each short-term and long-term land management goal, the associated measurable objectives, and the related activities that are to be performed to meet the land management objectives. Each land management objective must be addressed by the land management plan, and where practicable, may not no land management objective shall be performed to the detriment of the other land management objectives.
- 4. A schedule of land management activities which contains short-term and long-term land management goals and the related measurable objective and activities. The schedule <u>must shall</u> include for each activity a timeline for completing each activity completion, quantitative measures, and detailed expense and manpower budgets. The schedule <u>must shall</u> provide a management tool that facilitates the development of performance measures.
- 5. A summary budget for the scheduled land management activities of the land management plan. For state lands

Page 6 of 36

containing or anticipated to contain imperiled species habitat, the summary budget <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> include any fees anticipated from public or private entities for projects to offset adverse impacts to imperiled species or such habitat, which <u>fees</u> shall be used solely to restore, manage, enhance, repopulate, or acquire imperiled species habitat. The summary budget <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be prepared in <u>a</u> <u>such</u> manner that <u>it</u> facilitates computing an aggregate of land management costs for all state-managed lands using the categories described in s. 259.037(3).

- Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 253.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 253.111 Notice to board of county commissioners before sale.—The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the state may not sell any land to which they hold title unless and until they afford an opportunity to the county in which such land is situated to receive such land on the following terms and conditions:
- (2) The board of county commissioners of the county in which such land is situated shall, within 40 days after receipt of such notification from the board, determine by resolution whether or not it proposes to acquire such land.
- Section 3. Subsections (1), (2), and (5) of section 259.035, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 259.035 Acquisition and Restoration Council.--
- (1) There is created the Acquisition and Restoration Council, \cdot
- 195 (a) The council shall be composed of 11 eleven voting
 196 members, with six members appointed pursuant to paragraphs (a),

Page 7 of 36

(b), and (c) four of whom shall be appointed by the Governor. Of these four appointees, three shall be from scientific disciplines related to land, water, or environmental sciences and the fourth shall have at least 5 years of experience in managing lands for both active and passive types of recreation. They shall serve 4-year terms, except that, initially, to provide for staggered terms, two of the appointees shall serve 2-year terms. All subsequent appointments shall be for 4-year staggered terms. An No appointee may not shall serve more than two terms 6 years. A vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of an unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment. The Governor may at any time fill a vacancy for the unexpired term of a member appointed under this paragraph.

- (a) Four members shall be appointed by the Governor. Three of such members shall be from scientific disciplines related to land, water, or environmental sciences and the fourth member must have at least 5 years of experience in managing lands for both active and passive types of recreation.
- (b) One member shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture from a discipline related to agriculture, including silviculture.
- (c) One member shall be appointed by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission from a discipline related to wildlife management or wildlife ecology.
- (d) (b) The five remaining members appointees shall be composed of the Secretary of Environmental Protection, the director of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the executive director of the

Page 8 of 36

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the director of the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and the Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs, or their respective designees.

2.44

- (c) One member shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture with a discipline related to agriculture including silviculture. One member shall be appointed by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission with a discipline related to wildlife management or wildlife ecology.
- (e) (d) The Governor shall appoint the chair of the council, and a vice chair shall be elected from among the members.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ (e) The council shall hold periodic meetings at the request of the chair.
- (g) (f) The Department of Environmental Protection shall provide primary staff support to the council and shall ensure that council meetings are electronically recorded. Such recording <u>must</u> shall be preserved pursuant to chapters 119 and 257.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ The board of trustees $\underline{\text{may}}$ has authority to adopt rules $\underline{\text{pursuant}}$ to $\underline{\text{administer}}$ ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to $\underline{\text{implement the provisions of}}$ this section.
- (2) The <u>six appointed</u> four members of the council appointed pursuant to paragraph (a) and the two members of the council appointed pursuant to paragraph (c) shall receive reimbursement for expenses and per diem for travel, to attend council meetings, as allowed state officers and employees while in the performance of their duties, pursuant to s. 112.061.

Page 9 of 36

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

(5) An affirmative vote of six five members of the council is required in order to change a project boundary or to place a proposed project on a list developed pursuant to subsection (4). Any member of the council who by family or a business relationship has a connection with all or a portion of any proposed project shall declare the interest before voting on its inclusion on a list.

- Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and subsection (6) of section 259.037, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 259.037 Land Management Uniform Accounting Council.-(3)
- (b) <u>Beginning July 1, 2009,</u> each reporting agency shall also:
- 1. Include a report of the available public use opportunities for each management unit of state land, the total management cost for public access and public use, and the cost associated with each use option.
- 2. List the acres of land requiring minimal management effort, moderate management effort, and significant management effort pursuant to s. 259.032(11)(c). For each category created in paragraph (a), the reporting agency shall include the amount of funds requested, the amount of funds received, and the amount of funds expended for land management.
- 3. List acres managed and cost of management for each park, preserve, forest, reserve, or management area.
- 4. List acres managed, cost of management, and lead manager for each state lands management unit for which secondary management activities were provided.

Page 10 of 36

5. Include a report of the estimated calculable financial benefits to the public for the ecosystem services provided by conservation lands, based on the best readily available information or science that provides a standard measurement methodology to be consistently applied by the land managing agencies. Such information may include, but need not be limited to, the value of natural lands for protecting the quality and quantity of drinking water through natural water filtration and recharge, contributions to protecting and improving air quality, benefits to agriculture through increased soil productivity and preservation of biodiversity, and savings to property and lives through flood control.

- agency shall also submit an operational report every 5 years for each management area for which a new or updated along with an approved management plan has been approved by the board of trustees pursuant to ss. 253.034(5) and 259.032(10). The report should assess the progress toward achieving short-term and long-term management goals of the approved management plan, including all land management activities, and identify any deficiencies in management and corrective actions to address identified deficiencies as appropriate. This report shall be submitted to the Acquisition and Restoration Council and the division for inclusion in its annual report required pursuant to s. 259.036.
- Section 5. Paragraphs (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), and (h) of subsection (3) and subsection (13) of section 259.105, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

259.105 The Florida Forever Act.--

Page 11 of 36

(3) Less the costs of issuing and the costs of funding reserve accounts and other costs associated with bonds, the proceeds of cash payments or bonds issued pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the Florida Forever Trust Fund created by s. 259.1051. The proceeds shall be distributed by the Department of Environmental Protection in the following manner:

- (b) Thirty-five percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the acquisition of lands and capital project expenditures described in this section. Of the proceeds distributed pursuant to this paragraph, it is the intent of the Legislature that an increased priority be given to those acquisitions which achieve a combination of conservation goals, including protecting Florida's water resources and natural groundwater recharge. At a minimum, 3 percent, and no more than 10 percent, of the funds allocated pursuant to this paragraph shall be spent on capital project expenditures identified in the management prospectus prepared pursuant to s. 259.032(9)(d) during the time of acquisition, or in the management plan prepared pursuant to s. 259.032(10). Such capital projects must which meet land management planning activities necessary for public access.
- (c) Twenty-one percent to the Department of Community
 Affairs for use by the Florida Communities Trust for the
 purposes of part III of chapter 380, as described and limited by
 this subsection, and grants to local governments or nonprofit
 environmental organizations that are tax-exempt under s.
 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code for the
 acquisition of community-based projects, urban open spaces,

Page 12 of 36

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

parks, and greenways to implement local government comprehensive plans. From funds available to the trust and used for land acquisition, 75 percent shall be matched by local governments on a dollar-for-dollar basis. The Legislature intends that the Florida Communities Trust emphasize funding projects in lowincome or otherwise disadvantaged communities and projects that provide areas for direct water access and water-dependent facilities that are open to the public and offer public access by vessels to waters of the state, including boat ramps and associated parking and other support facilities, by amending rule criteria for awarding grants for public vessel access projects to increase the available point total for those projects. At least 30 percent of the total allocation provided to the trust shall be used in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, but one-half of that amount shall be used in localities in which the project site is located in built-up commercial, industrial, or mixed-use areas and functions to intersperse open spaces within congested urban core areas. From funds allocated to the trust, no less than 5 percent shall be used to acquire lands for recreational trail systems, provided that in the event these funds are not needed for such projects, they will be available for other trust projects. Local governments may use federal grants or loans, private donations, or environmental mitigation funds, including environmental mitigation funds required pursuant to s. 338.250, for any part or all of any local match required for acquisitions funded through the Florida Communities Trust. Any lands purchased by nonprofit organizations using funds allocated under this paragraph must

Page 13 of 36

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

provide for such lands to remain permanently in public use through a reversion of title to local or state government, conservation easement, or other appropriate mechanism. Projects funded with funds allocated to the Trust shall be selected in a competitive process measured against criteria adopted in rule by the Trust.

- (e) One and five-tenths percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the purchase of inholdings and additions to state parks and for capital project expenditures as described in this section. At a minimum, 1 percent, and no more than 10 percent, of the funds allocated pursuant to this paragraph shall be spent on capital project expenditures identified in the management prospectus prepared pursuant to s. 259.032(9)(d) during the time of acquisition, or in the management plan prepared pursuant to s. 259.032(10). Such capital projects must which meet land management planning activities necessary for public access. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "state park" means any real property in the state which is under the jurisdiction of the Division of Recreation and Parks of the department, or which may come under its jurisdiction.
- (f) One and five-tenths percent to the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to fund the acquisition of state forest inholdings and additions pursuant to s. 589.07, the implementation of reforestation plans or sustainable forestry management practices, and for capital project expenditures as described in this section. At a minimum, 1 percent, and no more than 10 percent, of the funds allocated

Page 14 of 36

for the acquisition of inholdings and additions pursuant to this paragraph shall be spent on capital project expenditures identified in the management prospectus prepared pursuant to s. 259.032(9)(d) during the time of acquisition, or in the management plan prepared pursuant to s. 259.032(10). Such capital projects must which meet land management planning activities necessary for public access.

- (g) One and five-tenths percent to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to fund the acquisition of inholdings and additions to lands managed by the commission which are important to the conservation of fish and wildlife and for capital project expenditures as described in this section. At a minimum, 1 percent, and no more than 10 percent, of the funds allocated pursuant to this paragraph shall be spent on capital project expenditures identified in the management prospectus prepared pursuant to s. 259.032(9)(d) during the time of acquisition, or in the management plan prepared pursuant to s. 259.032(10). Such capital projects must which meet land management planning activities necessary for public access.
- (h) One and five-tenths percent to the Department of Environmental Protection for the Florida Greenways and Trails Program, to acquire greenways and trails or greenways and trail systems pursuant to chapter 260, including, but not limited to, abandoned railroad rights-of-way and the Florida National Scenic Trail and for capital project expenditures as described in this section. At a minimum, 1 percent, and no more than 10 percent, of the funds allocated pursuant to this paragraph shall be spent on capital project expenditures identified in the management

plan prepared pursuant to s. 259.032(10). Such capital projects must during the time of acquisition which meet land management planning activities necessary for public access.

(13) An affirmative vote of six five members of the Acquisition and Restoration Council is shall be required in order to place a proposed project on the list developed pursuant to subsection (8). Any member of the council who by family or a business relationship has a connection with any project proposed to be ranked shall declare such interest before prior to voting for a project's inclusion on the list.

Section 6. Subsection (10) of section 253.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

253.12 Title to tidal lands vested in state. --

(10) Subsection (9) does shall not operate to affect the title to lands which have been judicially adjudicated or which were the subject of litigation pending on January 1, 1993, involving title to such lands. Further, the provisions of subsection (9) do shall not apply to spoil islands, nor to any lands that which are included on an official acquisition list, on July 1, 1993, of a state agency or water management district for conservation, preservation, or recreation, nor to lands maintained as state or local recreation areas or shore protection structures, or to sovereignty lands that were filled before July 1, 1975, by any governmental entity for a public purpose or pursuant to proprietary authorization from the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

Section 7. Subsection (6) is added to section 373.236, Florida Statutes, to read:

Page 16 of 36

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

373.236 Duration of permits; compliance reports.--(6) (a) The Legislature finds that the need for alternative water supply development projects to meet anticipated public water supply demands of the state is so important that it is essential to encourage participation in and contribution to such projects by private rural landowners who characteristically have relatively modest near-term water demands but substantially increasing demands after the 20-year planning period in s. 373.0361. Therefore, where such landowners make extraordinary contributions of lands or construction funding to enable the expeditious implementation of such projects, water management districts and the department may grant permits for such projects for a period of up to 50 years to municipalities, counties, special districts, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, and publicly or privately owned utilities, with the exception of any publicly or privately owned utilities created for or by a private landowner after April 1, 2008, which have entered into an agreement with the private landowner for the purpose of more efficiently pursuing alternative public water supply development projects identified in a district's regional water supply plan and meeting water demands of both the applicant and the landowner. (b) A permit under paragraph (a) shall be granted only for that period for which there is sufficient data to provide reasonable assurance that the conditions for permit issuance will be met. Such a permit shall require a compliance report by the permittee every 5 years during the term of the permit. The report shall contain sufficient data to maintain reasonable

assurance that the conditions for permit issuance applicable at the time of district review of the compliance report are met.

After review of the report, the governing board or the department may modify the permit to ensure that the use meets the conditions for permit issuance. This subsection does not limit the existing authority of the department or the governing board to modify or revoke a consumptive use permit.

Section 8. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 373.414, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (c) and (d), respectively, and a new paragraph (b) is added to that subsection 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.
 - (b) 1. A permit application prepared and signed by a

Page 18 of 36

professional engineer licensed under chapter 471, a professional surveyor and mapper licensed under chapter 472, a professional landscape architect licensed under chapter 481, or a professional geologist licensed under chapter 492 that is determined to be complete by the department is presumed to comply with the provisions of this section. If the department determines to deny such permit application or if such permit application is challenged by a third party, the department or the challenging party has the burden of proving noncompliance by a preponderance of the evidence.

- 2. The department or the water management district may forward to the appropriate professional regulatory board or the Department of Business and Professional Regulation a complaint against a licensed professional when the permitting agency finds that a review under s. 455.227 is warranted. If the professional regulatory board sanctions the professional pursuant to a complaint under this subparagraph, the professional shall be prohibited from certifying under this section during the period of the sanction. If a professional is sanctioned three times by his or her respective board pursuant to a complaint under this subparagraph, the professional shall be permanently prohibited from certifying under this section.
- Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 373.427, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 373.427 Concurrent permit review.--
- (2) In addition to the provisions set forth in subsection (1) and notwithstanding s. 120.60, the procedures established in this subsection shall apply to concurrently reviewed

Page 19 of 36

applications which request proprietary authorization to use board of trustees-owned submerged lands for activities for which there has been no delegation of authority to take final agency action without action by the board of trustees.

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

Any petition for an administrative hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57 must be filed within 21 $\frac{14}{10}$ days after $\frac{1}{10}$ the notice of consolidated intent to grant or deny. Unless waived by the applicant, within 60 days after the recommended order is submitted, or at the next regularly scheduled meeting for which notice may be properly given, whichever is latest, the board of trustees shall determine what action to take on a any recommended order issued under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 on the application to use board of trustees-owned submerged lands, and shall direct the department or water management district on what action to take in the final order concerning the application to use board of trustees-owned submerged lands. The department or water management district shall determine what action to take on any recommended order issued under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 regarding any concurrently processed permits, waivers, variances, or approvals required by this chapter or chapter 161. The department or water management district shall then take final agency action by entering a consolidated final order addressing each of the concurrently reviewed authorizations, permits, waivers, or approvals. Failure to satisfy these timeframes may shall not result in approval by default of the application to use board of trustees-owned submerged lands. Any provisions relating to authorization to use such board of trustees-owned submerged lands shall be as directed by the board

of trustees. Issuance of the consolidated final order within 45 days after receipt of the direction of the board of trustees regarding the application to use board of trustees-owned submerged lands is deemed in compliance with the timeframes for issuance of final orders under s. 120.60. The final order <u>is</u> shall be subject to the provisions of s. 373.4275.

Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 403.0876, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.0876 Permits; processing.--

570 (2)

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

The failure of the department to approve or deny an (C) application for an air construction permit for which a federally delegated or approved program requires a public participation period of at least 30 days, or for an operation permit for a major source of air pollution, as defined in s. 403.0872, within the 90-day time period shall not result in the automatic approval or denial of the permit and shall not prevent the inclusion of specific permit conditions that which are necessary to ensure compliance with applicable statutes and rules. If the department fails to approve or deny such an operation permit for a major source of air pollution within the 90-day period specified in this section or in s. 403.0872, as applicable, the applicant or a party who participated in the public comment process may petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the department to act.

Section 11. Paragraphs (b) and (f) of subsection (2) and subsections (3), (4), (5), and (9) of section 403.121, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.121 Enforcement; procedure; remedies.—The department shall have the following judicial and administrative remedies available to it for violations of this chapter, as specified in s. 403.161(1).

(2) Administrative remedies:

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

- If the department has reason to believe a violation has occurred, it may institute an administrative proceeding to order the prevention, abatement, or control of the conditions creating the violation or other appropriate corrective action. Except for violations involving hazardous wastes, asbestos, major sources of air pollution, or underground injection, the department shall proceed administratively in all cases in which the department seeks administrative penalties that do not exceed \$10,000 per assessment as calculated in accordance with subsections (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7), and (9). Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s. 300g-2, the administrative penalty assessed pursuant to subsection (3), subsection (4), or subsection (5) against a public water system serving a population of more than 10,000 may shall be not be less than \$1,000 per day per violation. The department may shall not impose administrative penalties greater than in excess of \$10,000 in a notice of violation. The department may shall not have more than one notice of violation seeking administrative penalties pending against the same party at the same time unless the violations occurred at a different site or the violations were discovered by the department after subsequent to the filing of a previous notice of violation.
- (f) In any administrative proceeding brought by the department, the prevailing party shall recover all costs as

Page 22 of 36

provided in ss. 57.041 and 57.071. The costs must be included in the final order. The respondent is the prevailing party when a final an order is entered which does not require the respondent to perform any corrective actions or award any damages or awarding no penalties to the department and such order has not been reversed on appeal or the time for seeking judicial review has expired. The respondent is shall be entitled to an award of attorney's fees if the administrative law judge determines that the notice of violation issued by the department seeking the imposition of administrative penalties was not substantially justified as defined in s. 57.111(3) s. 57.111(3)(e). An No award of attorney's fees as provided by this subsection may not shall exceed \$15,000.

- (3) Except for violations involving hazardous wastes, asbestos, <u>major sources of air pollution</u>, or underground injection, administrative penalties must be <u>in accordance with calculated according to</u> the following schedule:
- (a) For a drinking water $\underline{\text{violations}}$ contamination $\underline{\text{violation}}$, the department shall assess:
- 1. A penalty of \$2,000 for a maximum contaminant containment level (MCL) violation; plus \$1,000 if the violation is for a primary inorganic, organic, or radiological maximum contaminant level or it is a fecal coliform bacteria violation; plus \$1,000 if the violation occurs at a community water system; and plus \$1,000 if any maximum contaminant level is exceeded by more than 100 percent.
- 2. A penalty of \$3,000 for failure to obtain a clearance letter before prior to placing a drinking water system into

Page 23 of 36

service <u>if</u> when the system would not have been eligible for clearance, the department shall assess a penalty of \$3,000. <u>All</u> other failures to obtain a clearance letter before placing a drinking water system into service shall result in a penalty of \$1,500.

- 3. A penalty of \$2,000 for failure to properly complete a required public notice of violations, exceedances, or failures that may pose an acute risk to human health, plus \$2,000 if the violation occurs at a community water system. All other failures to properly complete a required public notice relating to maximum contaminant level violations shall result in a penalty of \$1,000.
- $\underline{\text{4.}}$ A penalty of \$1,000 for failure to submit a consumer confidence report.
- 5. A penalty of \$1,000 for failure to provide or meet licensed operator or staffing requirements at a drinking water facility, plus \$1,000 if the violation occurs at a community water system.
- (b) <u>For wastewater violations, the department shall</u> assess:
- 1. A penalty of \$5,000 for failure to obtain a required wastewater permit before construction or modification, other than a permit required for surface water discharge.
- 2. A penalty of \$4,000 for failure to obtain a permit to construct a domestic wastewater collection or transmission system.
- 3. A penalty of \$1,000 for failure to renew obtain a required wastewater permit, other than a permit required for

Page 24 of 36

surface water discharge, the department shall assess a penalty of \$1,000.

- 4. For a domestic or industrial wastewater violation not involving a surface water or groundwater quality violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$2,000 for an unpermitted or unauthorized discharge or effluent-limitation exceedance.
- 5. A penalty of \$5,000 for an unpermitted or unauthorized discharge or effluent-limitation exceedance that resulted in a surface water or groundwater quality violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$5,000.
- 6. A penalty of \$2,000 for failure to properly notify the department of an unauthorized spill, discharge, or abnormal event that may impact public health or the environment.
- 7. A penalty of \$2,000 for failure to provide or meet requirements for licensed operators or staffing at a wastewater facility.
- (c) For a dredge, and fill, or stormwater violation, the department shall assess:
- 1. A penalty of \$1,000 for unpermitted or unauthorized dredging, or filling, or unauthorized construction of a stormwater management system against the person or persons responsible; for the illegal dredging or filling, or unauthorized construction of a stormwater management system plus \$2,000 if the dredging or filling occurs in an aquatic preserve, Outstanding Florida Water, conservation easement, or Class I or Class II surface water; plus \$1,000 if the area dredged or filled is greater than one-quarter acre but less than or equal to one-half acre; and plus \$1,000 if the area dredged or filled

Page 25 of 36

is greater than one-half acre but less than or equal to one acre; and plus \$3,000 if the person or persons responsible previously applied for or obtained authorization from the department to dredge or fill within wetlands or surface waters. The administrative penalty schedule does shall not apply to a dredge or and fill violation if the area dredged or filled exceeds 1 one acre. The department retains the authority to seek the judicial imposition of civil penalties for all dredge and fill violations involving more than 1 one acre. The department shall assess

- 2. A penalty of \$10,000 for dredge, fill, or stormwater management system violations occurring in a conservation easement.
- 3. A penalty of \$3,000 for the failure to complete required mitigation, failure to record a required conservation easement, or for a water quality violation resulting from dredging or filling activities, stormwater construction activities, or failure of a stormwater treatment facility.
- $\underline{4}$. For stormwater management systems serving less than 5 acres, the department shall assess a penalty of \$2,000 for the failure to properly or timely construct a stormwater management system.
- $\underline{5.}$ In addition to the penalties authorized in this subsection, the department shall assess a penalty of \$5,000 per violation against the contractor or agent of the owner or tenant that conducts unpermitted or unauthorized dredging or filling. For purposes of this paragraph, the preparation or signing of a permit application by a person currently licensed under chapter

Page 26 of 36

729 471 to practice as a professional engineer <u>does</u> shall not make 730 that person an agent of the owner or tenant.

- (d) For mangrove trimming or alteration violations, the department shall assess:
- 1. A penalty of \$5,000 per violation against any person who violates ss. 403.9321-403.9333 the contractor or agent of the owner or tenant that conducts mangrove trimming or alteration without a permit as required by s. 403.9328. For purposes of this paragraph, the preparation or signing of a permit application by a person currently licensed under chapter 471 to practice as a professional engineer does shall not constitute a violation make that person an agent of the owner or tenant.
- 2. For second and subsequent violations of subparagraph

 1., an additional penalty of \$100 for each mangrove illegally

 trimmed and \$250 for each mangrove illegally altered or removed,

 not to exceed a total of \$10,000.
- 3. For second and subsequent violations of subparagraph 1.

 by a professional mangrove trimmer, an additional penalty of

 \$250 for each mangrove illegally trimmed or altered, not to

 exceed a total of \$10,000.
- (e) For solid waste violations, the department shall assess:
- 1. A penalty of \$2,000 for the unpermitted or unauthorized disposal or storage of solid waste; plus \$1,000 if the solid waste is Class I or Class III (excluding yard trash) or if the solid waste is construction and demolition debris in excess of 20 cubic yards; plus \$1,000 if the solid waste is disposed of

Page 27 of 36

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

or stored in any natural or artificial body of water or within 500 feet of a potable water well; and, plus \$1,000 if the solid waste contains PCB at a concentration of 50 parts per million or greater; untreated biomedical waste; more than 1 cubic meter of regulated friable asbestos material that greater than 1 cubic meter which is not wetted, bagged, and covered; more than 25 gallons of used oil greater than 25 gallons; or 10 or more lead acid batteries.

- 2. A penalty of \$5,000 for failure to timely implement evaluation monitoring or corrective actions in response to adverse impacts to water quality at permitted facilities. The department shall assess
- 3. A penalty of \$3,000 for failure to properly maintain leachate control; unauthorized burning; failure to have a trained spotter or trained operator on duty as required by department rule at the working face when accepting waste; failure to apply and maintain adequate initial, intermediate, or final cover; failure to control or correct erosion resulting in exposed waste; failure to implement a gas management system as required by department rule; or processing or disposing of unauthorized waste failure to provide access control for three consecutive inspections. The department shall assess
- 4. A penalty of \$2,000 for failure to construct or maintain a required stormwater management system; failure to compact and slope waste as required by department rule; or failure to maintain a small working face as required by department rule.
 - 5. A penalty of \$1,000 for failure to timely submit annual

updates required for financial assurance.

(f) For an air emission <u>violations</u> violation, the department shall assess a penalty of \$1,000 for an unpermitted or unauthorized air emission or an air-emission-permit exceedance; plus \$1,000 if the emission results in an air quality violation, plus \$3,000 if the emission was from a major source and the source was major for the pollutant in violation; and plus \$1,000 if the emission was more than 150 percent of the allowable level.

- (g) For storage tank system and petroleum contamination violations, the department shall assess:
- 1. A penalty of \$5,000 for failure to empty a damaged storage system as necessary to ensure that a release does not occur until repairs to the storage system are completed; if when a release has occurred from that storage tank system; for failure to timely recover free product as required by department rule; for failure to submit a site assessment report; or for failure to conduct remediation or monitoring activities until a no-further-action or site-rehabilitation completion order has been issued. The department shall assess
- 2. A penalty of \$3,000 for failure to timely upgrade a storage tank system or to timely assess or remediate petroleum contamination as required by department rule. The department shall assess
- 3. A penalty of \$2,000 for failure to conduct or maintain required release detection; failure to timely investigate a suspected release from a storage system as required by department rule; depositing motor fuel into an unregistered

Page 29 of 36

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

storage tank system; failure to timely assess or remediate petroleum contamination; or failure to properly install a storage tank system. The department shall assess

- $\underline{4.}$ A penalty of \$1,000 for failure to properly operate, maintain, repair, or close a storage tank system.
- (h) For contaminated site rehabilitation violations, the department shall assess:
- 1. A penalty of \$5,000 for failure to submit a complete site assessment report; failure to provide notice of contamination beyond property boundaries or complete a well survey as required by department rule; for the use or injection of substances or materials to surface water or groundwater for remediation purposes without prior department approval; or for the operation of a remedial treatment system without prior department approval.
- 2. A penalty of \$3,000 for failure to timely assess or remediate contamination as required by department rule.
- (4) In an administrative proceeding, in addition to the any penalties that may be assessed under subsection (3), or for violations not otherwise listed in subsection (3), the department shall assess administrative penalties according to the following schedule:
- (a) For failure to satisfy financial responsibility requirements or for violation of s. 377.371(1), \$5,000.
- (b) For failure to <u>properly</u> install, <u>operate</u>, maintain, or use a required pollution control, <u>collection</u>, <u>treatment</u>, or <u>disposal</u> system or device, <u>or failure to use appropriate best</u> management practices or erosion and sediment controls, \$4,000.

Page 30 of 36

(c) For failure to obtain a required permit or license before construction or modification, \$3,000 if the facility is constructed, modified, or operated in compliance with applicable requirements, or \$5,000 if the facility is not constructed, modified, or operated in compliance with applicable requirements.

- (d) For failure to conduct required monitoring or testing; failure to conduct required release detection; or failure to construct in compliance with a permit, \$2,000.
- (e) For failure to maintain required staff to respond to emergencies; failure to conduct required training; failure to prepare, maintain, or update required contingency plans; failure to adequately respond to emergencies to bring an emergency situation under control; or failure to submit required notification to the department, \$1,000.
- (f) Except as provided in subsection (2) with respect to public water systems serving a population of more than 10,000, for failure to prepare, submit, maintain, or use required reports or other required documentation, \$1,000 \$500.
- (5) Except as provided in subsection (2) with respect to public water systems serving a population of more than 10,000, for failure to comply with any other departmental regulatory statute or rule requirement not otherwise identified in this section, the department may assess a penalty of \$1,000 \$500.
- (9) The administrative penalties assessed for any particular violation $\underline{\text{may shall}}$ not exceed \$5,000 against any one violator, unless the violator has a history of noncompliance, the violator received economic benefit from $\underline{\text{of}}$ the violation $\underline{\text{as}}$

Page 31 of 36

described in subsection (8) exceeds \$5,000, or there are
multiday violations. The total administrative penalties may
shall not exceed \$10,000 per assessment for all violations
attributable to a specific person in the notice of violation.
 Section 12. Subsection (9) is added to section 712.03,
Florida Statutes, to read:

- 712.03 Exceptions to marketability.—Such marketable record title shall not affect or extinguish the following rights:
- (9) Any right, title, or interest held by any governmental entity, including, but not limited to, the Federal Government, the state, any state agency, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, any water management district created pursuant to chapter 373, any county, any municipality, any school district, any special district, or any other political subdivision.

Section 13. Section 712.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

712.04 Interests extinguished by marketable record title.—Subject to the matters stated in s. 712.03, <u>a such</u> marketable record title <u>is shall be</u> free and clear of all estates, interests, claims, or charges whatsoever, the existence of which depends upon any act, title transaction, event or omission that occurred <u>before prior to</u> the effective date of the root of title. All such estates, interests, claims, or charges, however denominated, whether such estates, interests, claims, or charges are or appear to be held or asserted by a person sui juris or under a disability, whether such person is within or

Page 32 of 36

897

898

899

900

901

902

903

904

905

906

907

908

909

910

911

912

913

914

915

916

917

918

921

922

without the state <u>or</u>, whether such person is natural or corporate, <u>or</u> is private or governmental, are hereby declared to be null and void, except that this chapter shall not be deemed to affect any right, title, or interest of the United States, Florida, or any of its officers, boards, commissions, or other agencies reserved in the patent or deed by which the United States, Florida, or any of its agencies parted with title.

Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 373.036, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.036 Florida water plan; district water management plans.--

- (7) CONSOLIDATED WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT ANNUAL REPORT.--
- (b) The consolidated annual report shall contain the following elements, as appropriate to that water management district:
- 1. A district water management plan annual report or the annual work plan report allowed in subparagraph (2)(e)4.
- 2. The department-approved minimum flows and levels annual priority list and schedule required by s. 373.042(2).
- 3. The annual 5-year capital improvements plan required by s. 373.536(6)(a)3.
- 919 4. The alternative water supplies annual report required 920 by s. 373.1961(3)(n).
 - 5. The final annual 5-year water resource development work program required by s. 373.536(6)(a)4.
- 923 6. The Florida Forever Water Management District Work Plan 924 annual report required by s. 373.199(7).

Page 33 of 36

7. The mitigation donation annual report required by s. $373.414(1)(c)\frac{(b)}{2}$.

925

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944

945

946

947

948

949

950

951

952

- Section 15. Paragraph (e) of subsection (6) and subsection (7) of section 373.4135, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 373.4135 Mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation.--
- An environmental creation, preservation, enhancement, or restoration project, including regional offsite mitigation areas, for which money is donated or paid as mitigation, that is sponsored by the department, a water management district, or a local government and provides mitigation for five or more applicants for permits under this part, or for 35 or more acres of adverse impacts, shall be established and operated under a memorandum of agreement. The memorandum of agreement shall be between the governmental entity proposing the mitigation project and the department or water management district, as appropriate. Such memorandum of agreement need not be adopted by rule. 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 that are intended to be created, preserved, enhanced, or restored under a common scheme.
- (e) Projects governed by this subsection, except for projects established pursuant to subsection (7), shall be subject to the provisions of s. 373.414(1) (c) (b) 1.
- (7) The department, water management districts, and local governments may elect to establish and manage mitigation sites, including regional offsite mitigation areas, or contract with

Page 34 of 36

953

954

955

956

957

958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

974

975

976

977

978

979

980

permitted mitigation banks, to provide mitigation options for private single-family lots or homeowners. The department, water management districts, and local governments 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 subsection are not subject to the fullcost-accounting provision of s. $373.414(1)(c)\frac{(b)}{1}$. To use a mitigation option established under this subsection, 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 singlefamily residence by the current owner. The applicant must not be a corporation, partnership, or other business entity. However, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to other entities that establish offsite regional mitigation as defined in this section and s. 373.403.

Section 16. Paragraph (d) of 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. Except as provided herein, mitigation credits may be withdrawn and used

Page 35 of 36

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. Mitigation service areas may overlap, and mitigation service areas for two or more mitigation banks may be approved for a regional watershed.

981

982

983

984

985

986

987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

- (d) If the requirements in s. 373.414(1)(c)(b) and (8) are met, the following projects or activities regulated under this part shall be eligible to use a mitigation bank, regardless of whether they are located within the mitigation service area:
- 1. Projects with adverse impacts partially located within the mitigation service area.
- 2. Linear projects, such as roadways, transmission lines, distribution lines, pipelines, or railways.
- 3. Projects with total adverse impacts of less than 1 acre in size.
- 997 Section 17. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.