By Senator Richter

effective date.

37-01334B-10 20102238 A bill to be entitled

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28 29 An act relating to mitigation banks; amending s. 373.4135, F.S.; requiring that rules of the Department of Environmental Protection and the water management districts relating to mitigation banks be consistent with federal regulations; amending s. 373.414, F.S.; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to adopt a uniform process for obtaining a formal assessment determination for potential mitigation bank establishment; providing that a formal assessment determination is binding for a specified period and constitutes final agency action; requiring the department to provide training and guidance on the application of the assessment method; providing an

WHEREAS, wetland mitigation banks in Florida must be authorized by permit issued by the Department of Environmental Protection or a water management district and by a mitigation bank instrument executed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and other involved federal agencies, and

WHEREAS, in order to obtain such authorizations, wetland mitigation banks must undergo rigorous review by both state and federal agencies to ensure that the mitigation banks have valid technically suitable mitigation plans, mitigation service areas delineating the territory where the mitigation bank can be used, adequate conservation easements or other real property mechanisms ensuring perpetual preservation of the mitigation bank property, and financial mechanisms to ensure that the

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mitigation bank is successfully implemented and managed in perpetuity, and

WHEREAS, mitigation banks must meet these requirements before they can be used to offset impacts, and

WHEREAS, because these requirements are imposed on mitigation banks, they generally involve less risk and uncertainty than other forms of wetland mitigation, and

WHEREAS, various studies performed at the national level regarding the effectiveness of mitigation options, including the National Academy of Sciences study, "Compensating for Wetland Losses under the Clean Water Act," dated June 2001; the United States General Accounting Office study, "Wetlands Protection: Assessments Needed to Determine Effectiveness of In-Lieu-Fee Mitigation," dated May 2001; the United States Army Corps of Engineers study, "Review and Analysis of In Lieu-Fee-Mitigation in the CWA Section 404 Permitting Program," dated November 2000; and the February 2004 position paper by the Society of Wetland Scientists have found or noted that wetland mitigation banks offer advantages over other forms of wetland mitigation due to superior mitigation plans, advanced implementation, and a watershed related mitigation approach, and

WHEREAS, various studies of wetland mitigation in Florida, including Kevin Erwin's study, "An evaluation of wetland mitigation in the South Florida Water Management District," Vol. 1, Contract #C89-0082-A1, South Florida Water Management District, West Palm Beach, FL, USA 1991; and Ann Redmond's study, "How Successful is Mitigation?" National Wetlands Newsletter, Environmental Law Institute, Jan./Feb. 1992, have concluded that mitigation on the site of a wetland impact is

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often not successful due to unsuitable adjacent land use conditions or hydrology, and

WHEREAS, the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency adopted new rules in 2008 regarding wetland mitigation, which provide a preference for mitigation bank credits in order to offset an impact where the activity causing the impact is in the service area of an approved bank that has the appropriate types of mitigation credits available, and

WHEREAS, Florida's current rules regarding the use of mitigation banks are not consistent with rules of the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency because Florida's rules provide a preference for onsite mitigation within the service area of an approved mitigation bank that has the appropriate types of credits available, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 373.4135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.4135 Mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation.-

(1) The Legislature finds that the adverse impacts of activities regulated under this part may be offset by the creation, maintenance, and use of mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation. Mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation can enhance the certainty of mitigation and provide ecological value due to the improved likelihood of environmental success associated with their proper construction, maintenance,

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and management. Therefore, the department and the water management districts are directed to participate in and encourage the establishment of private and public mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation. Mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation should emphasize the restoration and enhancement of degraded ecosystems and the preservation of uplands and wetlands as intact ecosystems rather than alteration of landscapes to create wetlands. This is best accomplished through restoration of ecological communities that were historically present.

(b) It is the further intent of the Legislature that mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation be considered appropriate and a permittable mitigation option under the conditions specified by the rules of the department and water management districts. Therefore, such rules must provide a preference for the use of mitigation banks which is consistent with 33 C.F.R. s. 332.3(b)(2).

Section 2. Subsection (18) of section 373.414, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(18) The department and each water management district responsible for implementation of the environmental resource permitting program shall develop and adopt by rule a uniform mitigation assessment method for wetlands and other surface waters. The department shall adopt the uniform mitigation assessment method by rule no later than July 31, 2002. The rule must shall provide an exclusive and consistent process for determining the amount of mitigation required to offset impacts

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to wetlands and other surface waters, and, once effective, supersedes shall supersede all rules, ordinances, and variance procedures from ordinances that determine the amount of mitigation needed to offset such impacts. Upon adoption Once the department adopts the uniform mitigation assessment method by rule, the uniform mitigation assessment method is shall be binding on the department, the water management districts, local governments, and any other governmental agencies and becomes shall be the sole means for determining to determine the amount of mitigation needed to offset adverse impacts to wetlands and other surface waters and for awarding to award and deducting deduct mitigation bank credits. A water management district and any other governmental agency subject to chapter 120 may apply the uniform mitigation assessment method without adopting the rule the need to adopt it pursuant to s. 120.54. If the rule is deemed invalid, the applicable rules related to establishing needed mitigation in existence before the adoption of the assessment method, including those adopted by a county that administers an approved local program under s. 403.182, and the method described in paragraph (c) for existing mitigation banks, shall be authorized for use by the department, water management districts, local governments, and other state agencies.

(a) The It shall be a goal of the department and water management districts shall be for that the uniform mitigation assessment method to developed be practicable for use within the timeframes provided in the permitting process and result in a consistent process for determining mitigation requirements and to. It shall be recognized that any Such method shall require the application of reasonable scientific judgment. The uniform

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mitigation assessment method must determine the value of functions provided by wetlands and other surface waters considering the current conditions of these areas, utilization by fish and wildlife use, location, uniqueness, and hydrologic connection, and, if when applied to mitigation banks, the factors listed in s. 373.4136(4). The uniform mitigation assessment method must shall also account for the expected timelag associated with offsetting impacts and the degree of risk associated with the proposed mitigation. The uniform mitigation assessment method must shall account for different ecological communities in different areas of the state. In developing the uniform mitigation assessment method, the department and water management districts shall consult with approved local programs under s. 403.182 which have an established mitigation program for wetlands or other surface waters. The department and water management districts shall consider the recommendations submitted by such approved local programs, including any recommendations relating to the adoption by the department's department and water management districts' adoption districts of any uniform mitigation methodology that has been adopted and used by an approved local program in its established mitigation program for wetlands or other surface waters. Environmental resource permitting rules may establish categories of permits or thresholds for minor impacts under which the use of the uniform mitigation assessment method is will not be required. The application of the uniform mitigation assessment method is not subject to s. 70.001. In the event the rule establishing the uniform mitigation assessment method is deemed to be invalid, the applicable rules related to establishing needed mitigation

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in existence prior to the adoption of the uniform mitigation assessment method, including those adopted by a county which is an approved local program under s. 403.182, and the method described in paragraph (b) for existing mitigation banks, shall be authorized for use by the department, water management districts, local governments, and other state agencies.

- (b) (a) In developing the uniform mitigation assessment method, the department shall seek input from the United States Army Corps of Engineers in order to promote consistency in the mitigation assessment methods used by the state and federal permitting programs.
- (c) (b) An entity that which has received a mitigation bank permit before prior to the adoption of the uniform mitigation assessment method shall have impact sites assessed, for the purpose of deducting bank credits, using the credit assessment method, including any functional assessment methodology, which was in place when the mitigation bank was permitted, tunless the entity elects to have its credits redetermined, and thereafter have its credits deducted, using the uniform mitigation assessment method.
- (d) The department shall, by rule, provide a process for obtaining a formal assessment determination of land for potential mitigation bank establishment pursuant to the uniform mitigation assessment method. The rule must specify the information that must be provided to obtain the assessment and may require that authority to enter the property be granted. The rule must also establish procedures for applying for, processing, and issuing a formal assessment determination. Once the rule is adopted, a water management district may receive and

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take final agency action on petitions for formal assessment determinations under the rule without adopting the rule pursuant to s. 120.54. By interagency agreement, the department and each water management district shall determine which agency shall implement the formal assessment determination process within the district. Upon rule adoption, any person or entity may petition for such determination with the written consent of the person or entity that has sufficient legal or equitable interest in the property to grant agency staff access to the property for assessment purposes. If a petitioner does not provide information regarding the potential impacts or mitigation activities for the property, the water management district or the department shall assess only the property's current condition or the without-mitigation condition. The district's governing board may authorize its executive director to issue formal assessment determinations. The water management district or the department may establish a fee by rule to cover the costs of processing and acting upon a petition for an assessment determination. A water management district or the department may publish or require the petitioner to publish, at the petitioner's expense, notice of the intended agency action on the petition in a newspaper of general circulation within the affected area.

1. A formal assessment determination is binding for up to 5 years if, for the current conditions or without the mitigation portion of the assessment, physical conditions on the property, other than changes that have been authorized by a permit issued pursuant to this part, which alter the ecological conditions of the uplands, wetlands, or other surface waters assessed do not

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change, and, for the proposed condition portion of the assessment, the proposed impacts or proposed mitigation have not changed. Within 60 days before the expiration of a formal assessment determination, the holder of the determination, with the written consent of the property owner, may petition for a new assessment determination for the same parcel of property. Such determination approving the same uniform mitigation assessment shall be issued if: physical conditions on the property, other than changes that have been authorized by a permit issued pursuant to this part, which alter the ecological condition of the uplands, wetlands, or other surface waters have not changed; the uniform mitigation assessment methodology has not been amended since the previous formal assessment determination; or, for the proposed conditions portion of the assessment, the proposed impacts or proposed mitigation have not changed. The application fee for a subsequent petition must be less than the application fee for the original assessment determination. A holder of a formal assessment determination may also apply for a modification of a determination to reflect changed physical conditions on the property or new or modified proposed impacts or mitigation.

- 2. The governing board or the department may revoke a formal assessment determination if it finds that the petitioner has submitted inaccurate information.
- 3. A formal assessment determination obtained under this section is final agency action and is in lieu of a declaratory statement regarding the application of the uniform mitigation assessment method obtainable under s. 120.565. Sections 120.569, 120.57, and 373.4141 apply to formal assessment determinations

20102238 37-01334B-10 262 under this section. A formal assessment may be sought alone or 263 in combination with a formal determination of the extent of 264 wetlands or other surface waters pursuant to s. 373.421. 265 (e) The department shall provide training and guidance on 266 application of the assessment method to ensure consistency and 267 shall be available to address questions regarding the method's 268 application. 269 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.