



## HOUSE PRINCIPLES

Members are encouraged to evaluate proposed legislation in light of the following guiding principles of the House of Representatives

- Balance the state budget.
- Create a legal and regulatory environment that fosters economic growth and job creation.
- Lower the tax burden on families and businesses.
- Reverse or restrain the growth of government.
- Promote public safety.
- Promote educational accountability, excellence, and choice.
- Foster respect for the family and for innocent human life.
- Protect Florida's natural beauty.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Current Situation

##### **Aggregate Mine Permitting**

The Mandatory Nonphosphate Program, within the DEP's Bureau of Mine Reclamation, administers the laws and regulations related to the reclamation of mined land and the protection of water resources (water quality, water quantity and wetlands) at mines extracting heavy minerals, fuller's earth, limestone, dolomite & shell, gravel, sand, dirt, clay, peat, and other solid resources (except phosphate). The section administers two regulatory programs: Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) and Reclamation.

- ERP regulates the creation or alteration of water bodies, including old mine pits. It may also be required for the creation of impervious areas and for certain projects exclusively in uplands. These permits focus on how the activity will affect wetlands, water quality, and water quantity. How changes to wetlands affect wildlife are also considered when ERPs are issued.
- Reclamation means the reasonable rehabilitation of land where resource extraction has occurred. Areas disturbed by mining operations, and subject to the reclamation requirements, must be reclaimed after mining is complete. Debris, litter, junk, worn-out or unusable equipment or materials must be appropriately disposed. The land must be recontoured and stabilized to control erosion. Bare areas must be revegetated. Prior to mining, the operator must provide a conceptual mining and reclamation plan or a reclamation notice.

Specific to limestone mining, s. 378.501, F.S., provides that no operator may begin the process of limestone resource extraction at a new mine without notifying the Secretary of DEP of the intention to mine. The operator's notice of intent to mine must include, but not be limited to:

- The operator's conceptual mining plan, which is comprised of such maps and other supporting documents as may be reasonably required by the DEP, the operator's time schedule that assures that the reclamation process is achieved in a timely manner, and the operator's estimated life of the mine.
- The operator's signed acknowledgment of the limestone reclamation performance standards provided by s. 378.503, F.S.

In addition to the regulatory programs discussed above, many mining activities are subject to other regulatory requirements. If water will be pumped or moved, a water/consumptive use permit may be required from the water management district. If wetlands or surface waters will be altered, a federal dredge and fill permit may be required from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In order to address stormwater runoff and industrial waste discharges, an industrial wastewater permit may be required from the Industrial Wastewater Program within the DEP.

As an alternative, operators who mine heavy minerals or fuller's earth can apply for life-of-the-mine permits. The application for a life-of-the-mine permit is reviewed based on the requirements of the statutes and rules for the ERP and conceptual mining and reclamation plan. The DEP will coordinate and integrate the processing of the application with the applications for the other permits. The application for the life-of-the-mine permit must be approved or denied within 135 days of a complete application. It should be noted that this period is longer than the 90-day period for ERPs and conceptual mining and reclamation plans<sup>1</sup>.

### **Mining and wetland mitigation**

Before dredging or filling of a wetland area can begin, the financial responsibility for the completion of wetland mitigation must be provided. The financial responsibility mechanism must be equal to 110% of the estimated mitigation costs for all mitigation proposed during the life of the project. This mechanism can be very high for large projects with an expected long life expectancy and may be provided years prior to the adverse impacts to wetlands. An exception to this is an ERP for phosphate mining. For these type of permits, the initial financial responsibility mechanism must be sufficient for the mitigation of impacts to wetlands and other surface waters during the first three years of operation. After that, the financial responsibility mechanism is updated annually. The types of acceptable financial responsibility mechanisms are provided in the rules of the water management districts. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to any mitigation required pursuant to a permit initially issued by the DEP or water management district prior to January 1, 2005<sup>2</sup>.

### **Effect of Proposed Changes**

The bill amends s. 373.414, F.S., replacing outdated mitigation ratio language, specific to limestone, with the use of the uniform wetland mitigation assessment method when determining the amount of wetland mitigation. The bill proposes that for limestone mines, the amount of the financial responsibility mechanism for the construction of wetland mitigation be reduced from the amount required for the impacts during the entire life of the project to the amount required for three years of impacts. The initial amount of financial responsibility for permitted activities will be provided for 110% of the estimated mitigation costs affected in the first three years of operations. Each year after that, the amount of the financial responsibility will be updated for the next year of operations.

The bill amends s. 378.901, F.S., authorizing limestone mine operators or the operator of an existing mine to apply for life-of-the-mine permits. DEP will coordinate and integrate the processing of the application with the application for other permits, such as industrial wastewater discharge permits and NPDES permits. Nothing shall restrict or limit the authority of a local government to approve, approve with conditions, deny, or impose a permit duration different than the permit duration issued by the DEP.

## **B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

**Section 1.** Amends s. 373.414, F.S., providing that financial responsibility for mitigation for wetlands and other surface waters required by a permit for activities associated with the extraction of limestone are subject to approval by the DEP as part of permit application review.

**Section 2.** Amends s. 378.901, F.S., authorizing existing mine operators and mine operators proposing to mine or extract limestone to apply for a life-of-the-mine permit; providing an exception for life-of-the-mine permit application review requirements.

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Environmental Protection 2010 analysis

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

**Section 3.** Provides an effective date

## **II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

### **A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

1. Revenues:

See Fiscal Comments below

2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments below

### **B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

1. Revenues:

None

2. Expenditures:

None

### **C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:**

According to DEP's analysis, limestone mine operators taking advantage of the proposed changes will be required to update the estimated mitigation costs and financial responsibility mechanism annually. DEP also notes that the operators will have a lower amount of the financial assurance mechanism encumbered at any given time during the life of the project.

### **D. FISCAL COMMENTS:**

Current law states the fee for a life-of-the-mine permit application is equal to the aggregate of the application fees for separate permits that authorize the activities covered by the life-of-the-mine permit. Currently, the limestone operators pay for application fees and annual assessments for multiple permits. This bill would allow for consolidating those permits into one life-of-the-mine permit at the same aggregate cost of the multiple permits. Therefore, there should be negligible fiscal impact on the department.

## **III. COMMENTS**

### **A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:**

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None

### **B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:**

None

### **C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:**

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DEP provided the following comments:

Line 15 of the bill applies the financial responsibility provisions to the extraction of limestone **and** phosphate. In this context only a mine that extracts both limestone and phosphate would appear to meet the provisions of s. 373.414(19)(a), F.S., as amended.

#### **IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

On February 17, 2010, the Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee amended and passed HB 617 as a Committee Substitute (CS). The amendment deletes conforming terminology and the retroactivity language. The amendment adds that nothing shall restrict or limit the authority of a local government to approve, approve with conditions, deny, or impose a permit duration different than the permit duration issued by the DEP.

On March 4, 2010, the Natural Resources Appropriations Committee adopted an amendment clarifying that the bill applies to operators of existing mines. This bill, as amended, was reported favorably as a committee substitute.