

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Senators Bennett, Smith, Garcia, and Siplin moved the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 121 and 122 insert:

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Section 4. Section 125.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

125.022 Development permits. - When a county denies an application for a development permit, the county shall give written notice to the applicant. The notice must include a citation to the applicable portions of an ordinance, rule, statute, or other legal authority for the denial of the permit. As used in this section, the term "development permit" has the same meaning as in s. 163.3164. A county may not require as a

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condition of processing a development permit that an applicant obtain a permit or approval from any other state or federal agency unless the agency has issued a notice of intent to deny the federal or state permit before the county action on the local development permit. Issuance of a development permit by a county does not in any way create any rights on the part of the applicant to obtain a permit from another state or federal agency and does not create any liability on the part of the county for issuance of the permit if the applicant fails to fulfill its legal obligations to obtain requisite approvals or fulfill the obligations imposed by another state or a federal agency. A county may attach such a disclaimer to the issuance of a development permit, and may include a permit condition that all other applicable state or federal permits be obtained before commencement of the development. This section does not prohibit a county from providing information to an applicant regarding what other state or federal permits may apply.

Section 5. Subsections (5) and (6), are added to section 161.041, Florida Statutes, to read:

161.041 Permits required.—

- (5) The department may not require as a permit condition sediment quality specifications or turbidity standards more stringent than those provided for in this chapter, chapter 373, or the Florida Administrative Code. The department may not issue guidelines that are enforceable as standards without going through the rulemaking process pursuant to chapter 120.
- (6) As an incentive for permit applicants, it is the Legislature's intent to simplify the permitting for periodic maintenance of beach renourishment projects previously permitted

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and restored under the joint coastal permit process pursuant to this section or part IV of chapter 373. The department shall amend chapters 62B-41 and 62B-49 of the Florida Administrative Code to streamline the permitting process, as necessary, for periodic maintenance projects.

Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 373.4135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 373.4135 Mitigation banks and offsite regional mitigation.
- (6) 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.
- (c) At a minimum, the memorandum of agreement must address the following for each project authorized:
- 1. A description of the work that will be conducted on the site and a timeline for completion of such work.
 - 2. A timeline for obtaining any required environmental



resource permit.

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- 3. The environmental success criteria that the project must achieve.
- 4. The monitoring and long-term management requirements that must be undertaken for the project.
- 5. An assessment of the project in accordance with s. $373.4136(4)\frac{(a)-(i)}{(a)}$, until the adoption of the uniform wetland mitigation assessment method pursuant to s. 373.414(18).
- 6. A designation of the entity responsible for the successful completion of the mitigation work.
- 7. A definition of the geographic area where the project may be used as mitigation established using the criteria of s. 373.4136(6).
- 8. Full cost accounting of the project, including annual review and adjustment.
- 9. Provision and a timetable for the acquisition of any lands necessary for the project.
 - 10. Provision for preservation of the site.
- 11. Provision for application of all moneys received solely to the project for which they were collected.
- 12. Provision for termination of the agreement and cessation of use of the project as mitigation if any material contingency of the agreement has failed to occur.
- Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 373.4136, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 373.4136 Establishment and operation of mitigation banks.-
- (4) MITIGATION CREDITS.—After evaluating the information submitted by the applicant for a mitigation bank permit and assessing the proposed mitigation bank pursuant to the criteria

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in this section, the department or water management district shall award a number of mitigation credits to a proposed mitigation bank or phase of such mitigation bank. An entity establishing and operating a mitigation bank may apply to modify the mitigation bank permit to seek the award of additional mitigation credits if the mitigation bank results in an additional increase in ecological value over the value contemplated at the time of the original permit issuance, or the most recent modification thereto involving the number of credits awarded. The number of credits awarded shall be based on the degree of improvement in ecological value expected to result from the establishment and operation of the mitigation bank as determined using the uniform mitigation assessment method adopted pursuant to s. 373.414(18). a functional assessment methodology. In determining the degree of improvement in ecological value, each of the following factors, at a shall be evaluated:

- (a) The extent to which target hydrologic regimes can be achieved and maintained.
- (b) The extent to which management activities promote natural ecological conditions, such as natural fire patterns.
- (c) The proximity of the mitigation bank to areas with regionally significant ecological resources or habitats, such as national or state parks, Outstanding National Resource Waters and associated watersheds, Outstanding Florida Waters and associated watersheds, and lands acquired through governmental or nonprofit land acquisition programs for environmental conservation; and the extent to which the mitigation bank establishes corridors for fish, wildlife, or listed species to



those resources or habitats.

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- (d) The quality and quantity of wetland or upland restoration, enhancement, preservation, or creation.
- (e) The ecological and hydrological relationship between wetlands and uplands in the mitigation bank.
- (f) The extent to which the mitigation bank provides habitat for fish and wildlife, especially habitat for species listed as threatened, endangered, or of special concern, or provides habitats that are unique for that mitigation service area.
- (g) The extent to which the lands that are to be preserved are already protected by existing state, local, or federal regulations or land use restrictions.
- (h) The extent to which lands to be preserved would be adversely affected if they were not preserved.
- (i) Any special designation or classification of the affected waters and lands.
- Section 8. 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, in coordination with $\frac{1}{2}$ management district responsible for implementation of the environmental resource permitting program, shall develop 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 shall provide an exclusive, uniform, and consistent process for determining the amount of mitigation

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required to offset impacts to wetlands and other surface waters, and, once effective, shall supersede all rules, ordinances, and variance procedures from ordinances that determine the amount of mitigation needed to offset such impacts. Except when evaluating mitigation bank applications, which must meet the criteria of s. 373.4136(1), the rule shall be applied only after determining that the mitigation is appropriate to offset the values and functions of wetlands and surface waters to be adversely impacted by the proposed activity. Once the department adopts the uniform mitigation assessment method by rule, the uniform mitigation assessment method shall be binding on the department, the water management districts, local governments, and any other governmental agencies and shall be the sole means to determine the amount of mitigation needed to offset adverse impacts to wetlands and other surface waters and to award and 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 the need to adopt it pursuant to s. 120.54. It shall be a goal of the department and water management districts that the uniform mitigation assessment method developed be practicable for use within the timeframes provided in the permitting process and result in a consistent process for determining mitigation requirements. It shall be recognized that any such method shall require the application of reasonable scientific judgment. The uniform 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, location, uniqueness, and hydrologic

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connection, and, when applied to mitigation banks, the factors listed in s. 373.4136(4). The uniform mitigation assessment method shall also account for the expected time-lag associated with offsetting impacts and the degree of risk associated with the proposed mitigation. The uniform mitigation assessment method 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 and water management 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 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 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

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department, water management districts, local governments, and other state agencies.

- (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.
- (b) An entity which has received a mitigation bank permit 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 bank was permitted; unless the entity elects to have its credits redetermined, and thereafter have its credits deducted, using the uniform mitigation assessment method.
- (c) The department shall ensure statewide coordination and consistency in the interpretation and application of the uniform mitigation assessment method rule by providing programmatic training and guidance to staff of the department, water management districts, and local governments. To ensure that the uniform mitigation assessment method rule is interpreted and applied uniformly, the department's interpretation, guidance, and approach to applying the uniform mitigation assessment method rule shall govern.
- (d) Applicants shall submit the information needed to perform the assessment required under the uniform mitigation assessment method rule and may submit the qualitative characterization and quantitative assessment for each assessment area specified by the rule. The reviewing agency shall review

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that information and notify the applicant of any inadequacy in the information or application of the assessment method.

- (e) When conducting qualitative characterization of artificial wetlands and other surface waters, such as borrow pits, ditches, and canals, under the uniform mitigation assessment method rule, the native community type to which it is most analogous in function shall be used as a reference. For wetlands or other surface waters that have been altered from their native community type, the historic community type at that location shall be used as a reference, unless the alteration has been of such a degree and extent that a different native community type is now present and self-sustaining.
- (f) When conducting qualitative characterization of upland mitigation assessment areas, the characterization shall include functions that the upland assessment area provides to the fish and wildlife of the associated wetland or other surface waters. These functions shall be considered and accounted for when scoring the upland assessment area for preservation, enhancement, or restoration.
- (g) The term "preservation mitigation," as used in the uniform mitigation assessment method, means the protection of important wetland, other surface water, or upland ecosystems predominantly in their existing condition and absent restoration, creation, or enhancement from adverse impacts by placing a conservation easement or other comparable land use restriction over the property or by donation of fee simple interest in the property. Preservation may include a management plan for perpetual protection of the area. The preservation adjustment factor set forth in rule 62-345.500(3), Florida

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Administrative Code, shall only apply to preservation mitigation.

- (h) When assessing a preservation mitigation assessment area under the uniform mitigation assessment method, the following apply:
- 1. The term "without preservation" means the reasonably anticipated loss of functions and values provided by the assessment area, assuming the area is not preserved.
- 2. Each of the considerations of the preservation adjustment factor specified in rule 62-345.500(3)(a), Florida Administrative Code, shall be equally weighted and scored on a scale from 0, no value, to 0.2, optimal value. In addition, the minimum preservation adjustment factor shall be 0.2.
- (i) The location and landscape support scores, pursuant to rule 62-345.500, Florida Administrative Code, may change in the "with mitigation" or "with impact" condition in both upland and wetland assessment areas, regardless of the initial community structure or water environment scores.
- (j) When a mitigation plan for creation, restoration, or enhancement includes a preservation mechanism, such as a conservation easement, the "with mitigation" assessment of that creation, restoration, or enhancement shall consider, and the scores shall reflect, the benefits of that preservation mechanism, and the benefits of that preservation mechanism may not be scored separately.
- (k) Any entity holding a mitigation bank permit that was evaluated under the uniform mitigation assessment method before the effective date of paragraphs (c)-(j) may submit a permit modification request to the relevant permitting agency to have

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such mitigation bank reassessed pursuant to the provisions set forth in this section, and the relevant permitting agency shall reassess such mitigation bank, if such request is filed with that agency no later than September 30, 2011.

Section 9. Section 373.4141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.4141 Permits; processing.-

- (1) Within 30 days after receipt of an application for a permit under this part, the department or the water management district shall review the application and shall request submittal of all additional information the department or the water management district is permitted by law to require. If the applicant believes any request for additional information is not authorized by law or rule, the applicant may request a hearing pursuant to s. 120.57. Within 30 days after receipt of such additional information, the department or water management district shall review it and may request only that information needed to clarify such additional information or to answer new questions raised by or directly related to such additional information. If the applicant believes the request of the department or water management district for such additional information is not authorized by law or rule, the department or water management district, at the applicant's request, shall proceed to process the permit application.
- (2) A permit shall be approved, or subject to a notice of proposed agency action within 60 90 days after receipt of the original application, the last item of timely requested additional material, or the applicant's written request to begin processing the permit application.

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- (3) Processing of applications for permits for affordable housing projects shall be expedited to a greater degree than other projects.
- (4) A state agency or an agency of the state may not require as a condition of approval for a permit or as an item to complete a pending permit application that an applicant obtain a permit or approval from any other local, state, or federal agency without explicit statutory authority to require such permit or approval.

Section 10. Subsection (11) of section 403.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.061 Department; powers and duties.—The department shall have the power and the duty to control and prohibit pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and rules adopted and promulgated by it and, for this purpose, to:
- (11) Establish ambient air quality and water quality standards for the state as a whole or for any part thereof, and also standards for the abatement of excessive and unnecessary noise. The department is authorized to establish reasonable zones of mixing for discharges into waters. For existing installations as defined by rule 62-520.200(10), Florida Administrative Code, effective July 12, 2009, zones of discharge to groundwater are authorized to a facility's or owner's property boundary and extending to the base of a specifically designated aquifer or aquifers. Exceedance of primary and secondary groundwater standards that occur within a zone of discharge does not create liability pursuant to this chapter or chapter 376 for site cleanup, and the exceedance of soil cleanup target levels is not a basis for enforcement or site cleanup.

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- (a) When a receiving body of water fails to meet a water quality standard for pollutants set forth in department rules, a steam electric generating plant discharge of pollutants that is existing or licensed under this chapter on July 1, 1984, may nevertheless be granted a mixing zone, provided that:
- 1. The standard would not be met in the water body in the absence of the discharge;
- 2. The discharge is in compliance with all applicable technology-based effluent limitations;
- 3. The discharge does not cause a measurable increase in the degree of noncompliance with the standard at the boundary of the mixing zone; and
- 4. The discharge otherwise complies with the mixing zone provisions specified in department rules.
- (b) No mixing zone for point source discharges shall be permitted in Outstanding Florida Waters except for:
- 1. Sources that have received permits from the department prior to April 1, 1982, or the date of designation, whichever is later;
- 2. Blowdown from new power plants certified pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act;
- 3. Discharges of water necessary for water management purposes which have been approved by the governing board of a water management district and, if required by law, by the secretary; and
- 4. The discharge of demineralization concentrate which has been determined permittable under s. 403.0882 and which meets the specific provisions of s. 403.0882(4)(a) and (b), if the proposed discharge is clearly in the public interest.



(c) The department, by rule, shall establish water quality criteria for wetlands which criteria give appropriate recognition to the water quality of such wetlands in their natural state.

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Nothing in this act shall be construed to invalidate any existing department rule relating to mixing zones. The department shall cooperate with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in the development of regulations required by s. 316.272(1).

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

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Section 11. Subsections (2) and (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 373.41492, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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373.41492 Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Mitigation Plan; mitigation for mining activities within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt.-

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(2) To provide for the mitigation of wetland resources lost to mining activities within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Plan, effective October 1, 1999, a mitigation fee is imposed on each ton of limerock and sand extracted by any person who engages in the business of extracting limerock or sand from within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area and the east onehalf of sections 24 and 25 and all of sections 35 and 36, Township 53 South, Range 39 East. The mitigation fee is imposed

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for each ton of limerock and sand sold from within the properties where the fee applies in raw, processed, or manufactured form, including, but not limited to, sized aggregate, asphalt, cement, concrete, and other limerock and concrete products. The mitigation fee imposed by this subsection for each ton of limerock and sand sold shall be 12 cents per ton beginning January 1, 2007; 18 cents per ton beginning January 1, 2008; 24 cents per ton beginning January 1, 2009; and 45 cents per ton beginning close of business December 31, 2011. To pay for seepage mitigation projects, including hydrological structures, as authorized in an environmental resource permit issued by the department for mining activities within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area, and to upgrade a water treatment plant that treats water coming from the Northwest Wellfield in Miami-Dade County, a water treatment plant upgrade fee is imposed within the same Lake Belt Area subject to the mitigation fee and upon the same kind of mined limerock and sand subject to the mitigation fee. The water treatment plant upgrade fee imposed by this subsection for each ton of limerock and sand sold shall be 15 cents per ton beginning on January 1, 2007, and the collection of this fee shall cease once the total amount of proceeds collected for this fee reaches the amount of the actual moneys necessary to design and construct the water treatment plant upgrade, as determined in an open, public solicitation process. Any limerock or sand that is used within the mine from which the limerock or sand is extracted is exempt from the fees. The amount of the mitigation fee and the water treatment plant upgrade fee imposed under this section must be stated separately on the invoice provided to the purchaser of the limerock or sand

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product from the limerock or sand miner, or its subsidiary or affiliate, for which the fee or fees apply. The limerock or sand miner, or its subsidiary or affiliate, who sells the limerock or sand product shall collect the mitigation fee and the water treatment plant upgrade fee and forward the proceeds of the fees to the Department of Revenue on or before the 20th day of the month following the calendar month in which the sale occurs. As used in this section, the term "proceeds of the fee" means all funds collected and received by the Department of Revenue under this section, including interest and penalties on delinquent fees. The amount deducted for administrative costs may not exceed 3 percent of the total revenues collected under this section and may equal only those administrative costs reasonably attributable to the fees.

- (3) The mitigation fee and the water treatment plant upgrade fee imposed by this section must be reported to the Department of Revenue. Payment of the mitigation and the water treatment plant upgrade fees must be accompanied by a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue.
- (a) The proceeds of the mitigation fee, less administrative costs, must be transferred by the Department of Revenue to the South Florida Water Management District and deposited into the Lake Belt Mitigation Trust Fund.
- (b) Beginning January 1, 2012, the proceeds of the water treatment plant upgrade fee, less administrative costs, must be transferred by the Department of Revenue to the South Florida Water Management District and deposited into the Lake Belt Mitigation Trust Fund until either:
 - 1. A total of \$20 million from the water treatment plant

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upgrade fee proceeds, less administrative costs, is deposited into the Lake Belt Mitigation Trust Fund; or

- 2. The quarterly pathogen sampling conducted as a condition of the permits issued by the department for rock mining activities in the Miami-Dade Lake Belt Area demonstrates that the water in any quarry lake in the vicinity of the Northwest Wellfield would be classified as being in Bin Two or higher as defined in the Environmental Protection Agency's Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.
- (c) Upon the earliest occurrence of the criteria under either subparagraph (b)1. or subparagraph (b)2., the proceeds of the water treatment plant upgrade fee, less administrative costs, must be transferred by the Department of Revenue to a trust fund established by Miami-Dade County, for the sole purpose authorized by paragraph (6)(a). As used in this section, the term "proceeds of the fee" means all funds collected and received by the Department of Revenue under this section, including interest and penalties on delinquent fees. The amount deducted for administrative costs may not exceed 3 percent of the total revenues collected under this section and may equal only those administrative costs reasonably attributable to the fees.
- (4)(a) The Department of Revenue shall administer, collect, and enforce the mitigation and water treatment plant upgrade fees authorized under this section in accordance with the procedures used to administer, collect, and enforce the general sales tax imposed under chapter 212. The provisions of chapter 212 with respect to the authority of the Department of Revenue to audit and make assessments, the keeping of books and records,

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and the interest and penalties imposed on delinquent fees apply to this section. The fees may not be included in computing estimated taxes under s. 212.11, and the dealer's credit for collecting taxes or fees provided for in s. 212.12 does not apply to the fees imposed by this section.

(6)(a) The proceeds of the mitigation fee must be used to conduct mitigation activities that are appropriate to offset the loss of the value and functions of wetlands as a result of mining activities and must be used in a manner consistent with the recommendations contained in the reports submitted to the Legislature by the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Plan Implementation Committee and adopted under s. 373.4149. Such mitigation may include the purchase, enhancement, restoration, and management of wetlands and uplands, the purchase of mitigation credit from a permitted mitigation bank, and any structural modifications to the existing drainage system to enhance the hydrology of the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area. Funds may also be used to reimburse other funding sources, including the Save Our Rivers Land Acquisition Program, the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, the South Florida Water Management District, and Miami-Dade County, for the purchase of lands that were acquired in areas appropriate for mitigation due to rock mining and to reimburse governmental agencies that exchanged land under s. 373.4149 for mitigation due to rock mining. The proceeds of the water treatment plant upgrade fee that are deposited into the Lake Belt Mitigation Trust Fund shall be used solely to pay for seepage mitigation projects, including groundwater or surface water management structures, as authorized in an environmental resource permit issued by the

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department for mining activities within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area. The proceeds of the water treatment plant upgrade fee that are transferred to a trust fund established by Miami-Dade County shall be used to upgrade a water treatment plant that treats water coming from the Northwest Wellfield in Miami-Dade County. As used in this section, the terms "upgrade a water treatment plant" or "water treatment plant upgrade" means those works necessary to treat or filter a surface water source or supply or both.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 403.706, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.706 Local government solid waste responsibilities .-

(4)(a) In order to promote the production of renewable energy from solid waste, each megawatt-hour produced by a renewable energy facility using solid waste as a fuel shall count as 1 ton of recycled material and shall be applied toward meeting the recycling goals set forth in this section. If a county creating renewable energy from solid waste implements and maintains a program to recycle at least 50 percent of municipal solid waste by a means other than creating renewable energy, that county shall count 2 tons of recycled material for each megawatt-hour produced. If waste originates from a county other than the county in which the renewable energy facility resides, the originating county shall receive such recycling credit. Any byproduct resulting from the creation of renewable energy that is recycled shall count towards the county recycling goals in accordance with method and criteria developed per Section 403.706(2)(h), F.S. Any county that has a debt service payment related to its waste-to-energy facility shall receive 1 ton of



recycled materials credit for each ton of solid waste processed at the facility. Any byproduct resulting from the creation of renewable energy does not count as waste.

Section 13. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 403.707, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.707 Permits.-

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- (2) Except as provided in s. 403.722(6), a permit under this section is not required for the following, if the activity does not create a public nuisance or any condition adversely affecting the environment or public health and does not violate other state or local laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, or orders:
- (a) Disposal by persons of solid waste resulting from their own activities on their own property, if such waste is ordinary household waste from their residential property or is rocks, soils, trees, tree remains, and other vegetative matter that normally result from land development operations. Disposal of materials that could create a public nuisance or adversely affect the environment or public health, such as white goods; automotive materials, such as batteries and tires; petroleum products; pesticides; solvents; or hazardous substances, is not covered under this exemption.
- (b) Storage in containers by persons of solid waste resulting from their own activities on their property, leased or rented property, or property subject to a homeowners or maintenance association for which the person contributes association assessments, if the solid waste in such containers is collected at least once a week.
 - (c) Disposal by persons of solid waste resulting from their

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own activities on their property, if the environmental effects of such disposal on groundwater and surface waters are:

- 1. Addressed or authorized by a site certification order issued under part II or a permit issued by the department under this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter; or
- 2. Addressed or authorized by, or exempted from the requirement to obtain, a groundwater monitoring plan approved by the department. If a facility has a permit authorizing disposal activity, new areas where solid waste is being disposed of that are monitored by an existing or modified groundwater monitoring plan are not required to be specifically authorized in a permit or other certification.
- (d) Disposal by persons of solid waste resulting from their own activities on their own property, if such disposal occurred prior to October 1, 1988.
- (e) Disposal of solid waste resulting from normal farming operations as defined by department rule. Polyethylene agricultural plastic, damaged, nonsalvageable, untreated wood pallets, and packing material that cannot be feasibly recycled, which are used in connection with agricultural operations related to the growing, harvesting, or maintenance of crops, may be disposed of by open burning if a public nuisance or any condition adversely affecting the environment or the public health is not created by the open burning and state or federal ambient air quality standards are not violated.
- (f) The use of clean debris as fill material in any area. However, this paragraph does not exempt any person from obtaining any other required permits, and does not affect a person's responsibility to dispose of clean debris appropriately

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if it is not to be used as fill material.

- (q) Compost operations that produce less than 50 cubic yards of compost per year when the compost produced is used on the property where the compost operation is located.
- (3) (a) All applicable provisions of ss. 403.087 and 403.088, relating to permits, apply to the control of solid waste management facilities.
- (b) Any permit issued to a solid waste management facility that is designed with a leachate control system that meets department requirements shall be issued for a term of 20 years unless the applicant requests a lesser permit term. Existing permit fees for qualifying solid waste management facilities shall be prorated to the permit term authorized by this section. This provision applies to all qualifying solid waste management facilities that apply for an operating or construction permit or renew an existing operating or construction permit on or after July 1, 2012.

Section 14. Subsection (6) of section 403.853, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.853 Drinking water standards.-

(6) Upon the request of the owner or operator of a transient noncommunity water system using groundwater as a source of supply and serving religious institutions or businesses, other than restaurants or other public food service establishments or religious institutions with school or day care services, and using groundwater as a source of supply, the department, or a local county health department designated by the department, shall perform a sanitary survey of the facility. Upon receipt of satisfactory survey results according to

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department criteria, the department shall reduce the requirements of such owner or operator from monitoring and reporting on a quarterly basis to performing these functions on an annual basis. Any revised monitoring and reporting schedule approved by the department under this subsection shall apply until such time as a violation of applicable state or federal primary drinking water standards is determined by the system owner or operator, by the department, or by an agency designated by the department, after a random or routine sanitary survey. Certified operators are not required for transient noncommunity water systems of the type and size covered by this subsection. Any reports required of such system shall be limited to the minimum as required by federal law. When not contrary to the provisions of federal law, the department may, upon request and by rule, waive additional provisions of state drinking water regulations for such systems.

Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsections (4), (5), (10), (11), (14), (15), and (18) of section 403.973, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 403.973 Expedited permitting; amendments to comprehensive plans.-
- (3) (a) The secretary shall direct the creation of regional permit action teams for the purpose of expediting review of permit applications and local comprehensive plan amendments submitted by:
- 1. Businesses creating at least 50 jobs or a commercial or industrial development project that will be occupied by businesses that would individually or collectively create at least 50 jobs; or

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- 2. Businesses creating at least 25 jobs if the project is located in an enterprise zone, or in a county having a population of fewer than 75,000 or in a county having a population of fewer than 125,000 which is contiguous to a county having a population of fewer than 75,000, as determined by the most recent decennial census, residing in incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county.
- (4) The regional teams shall be established through the execution of a project-specific memoranda of agreement developed and executed by the applicant and the secretary, with input solicited from the office and the respective heads of the Department of Community Affairs, the Department of Transportation and its district offices, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, appropriate regional planning councils, appropriate water management districts, and voluntarily participating municipalities and counties. The memoranda of agreement should also accommodate participation in this expedited process by other local governments and federal agencies as circumstances warrant.
- (5) In order to facilitate local government's option to participate in this expedited review process, the secretary shall, in cooperation with local governments and participating state agencies, create a standard form memorandum of agreement. The standard form of the memorandum of agreement shall be used only if the local government participates in the expedited review process. In the absence of local government participation, only the project-specific memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to subsection (4) applies. A local government

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shall hold a duly noticed public workshop to review and explain to the public the expedited permitting process and the terms and conditions of the standard form memorandum of agreement.

- (10) The memoranda of agreement may provide for the waiver or modification of procedural rules prescribing forms, fees, procedures, or time limits for the review or processing of permit applications under the jurisdiction of those agencies that are members of the regional permit action team party to the memoranda of agreement. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a memorandum of agreement must to the extent feasible provide for proceedings and hearings otherwise held separately by the parties to the memorandum of agreement to be combined into one proceeding or held jointly and at one location. Such waivers or modifications shall not be available for permit applications governed by federally delegated or approved permitting programs, the requirements of which would prohibit, or be inconsistent with, such a waiver or modification.
- (11) The standard form for memoranda of agreement shall include guidelines to be used in working with state, regional, and local permitting authorities. Guidelines may include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (a) A central contact point for filing permit applications and local comprehensive plan amendments and for obtaining information on permit and local comprehensive plan amendment requirements;
- (b) Identification of the individual or individuals within each respective agency who will be responsible for processing the expedited permit application or local comprehensive plan



amendment for that agency;

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- (c) A mandatory preapplication review process to reduce permitting conflicts by providing guidance to applicants regarding the permits needed from each agency and governmental entity, site planning and development, site suitability and limitations, facility design, and steps the applicant can take to ensure expeditious permit application and local comprehensive plan amendment review. As a part of this process, the first interagency meeting to discuss a project shall be held within 14 days after the secretary's determination that the project is eligible for expedited review. Subsequent interagency meetings may be scheduled to accommodate the needs of participating local governments that are unable to meet public notice requirements for executing a memorandum of agreement within this timeframe. This accommodation may not exceed 45 days from the secretary's determination that the project is eligible for expedited review;
- (d) The preparation of a single coordinated project description form and checklist and an agreement by state and regional agencies to reduce the burden on an applicant to provide duplicate information to multiple agencies;
- (e) Establishment of a process for the adoption and review of any comprehensive plan amendment needed by any certified project within 90 days after the submission of an application for a comprehensive plan amendment. However, the memorandum of agreement may not prevent affected persons as defined in s. 163.3184 from appealing or participating in this expedited plan amendment process and any review or appeals of decisions made under this paragraph; and
 - (f) Additional incentives for an applicant who proposes a

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project that provides a net ecosystem benefit.

(14) (a) Challenges to state agency action in the expedited permitting process for projects processed under this section are subject to the summary hearing provisions of s. 120.574, except that the administrative law judge's decision, as provided in s. 120.574(2)(f), shall be in the form of a recommended order and shall not constitute the final action of the state agency. In those proceedings where the action of only one agency of the state other than the Department of Environmental Protection is challenged, the agency of the state shall issue the final order within 45 working days after receipt of the administrative law judge's recommended order, and the recommended order shall inform the parties of their right to file exceptions or responses to the recommended order in accordance with the uniform rules of procedure pursuant to s. 120.54. In those proceedings where the actions of more than one agency of the state are challenged, the Governor shall issue the final order within 45 working days after receipt of the administrative law judge's recommended order, and the recommended order shall inform the parties of their right to file exceptions or responses to the recommended order in accordance with the uniform rules of procedure pursuant to s. 120.54. For This paragraph does not apply to the issuance of department licenses required under any federally delegated or approved permit program. In such instances, the department, and not the Governor, shall enter the final order. The participating agencies of the state may opt at the preliminary hearing conference to allow the administrative law judge's decision to constitute the final agency action. If a participating local

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government agrees to participate in the summary hearing provisions of s. 120.574 for purposes of review of local government comprehensive plan amendments, s. 163.3184(9) and (10) apply.

- (b) Projects identified in paragraph (3)(f) or challenges to state agency action in the expedited permitting process for establishment of a state-of-the-art biomedical research institution and campus in this state by the grantee under s. 288.955 are subject to the same requirements as challenges brought under paragraph (a), except that, notwithstanding s. 120.574, summary proceedings must be conducted within 30 days after a party files the motion for summary hearing, regardless of whether the parties agree to the summary proceeding.
- (15) The office, working with the agencies providing cooperative assistance and input regarding the memoranda of agreement, shall review sites proposed for the location of facilities that the office has certified to be eligible for the Innovation Incentive Program under s. 288.1089. Within 20 days after the request for the review by the office, the agencies shall provide to the office a statement as to each site's necessary permits under local, state, and federal law and an identification of significant permitting issues, which if unresolved, may result in the denial of an agency permit or approval or any significant delay caused by the permitting process.
- (18) The office, working with the Rural Economic Development Initiative and the agencies participating in the memoranda of agreement, shall provide technical assistance in preparing permit applications and local comprehensive plan

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amendments for counties having a population of fewer than 75,000 residents, or counties having fewer than 125,000 residents which are contiguous to counties having fewer than 75,000 residents. Additional assistance may include, but not be limited to, guidance in land development regulations and permitting processes, working cooperatively with state, regional, and local entities to identify areas within these counties which may be suitable or adaptable for preclearance review of specified types of land uses and other activities requiring permits.

Section 16. Subsection (5) is added to section 526.203, Florida Statutes, to read:

526.203 Renewable fuel standard.-

(5) SALE OF UNBLENDED FUELS.—This section does not prohibit the sale of unblended fuels for the uses exempted under subsection (3).

Section 17. The installation of fuel tank upgrades to secondary containment systems shall be completed by the deadlines specified in rule 62-761.510, Florida Administrative Code, Table UST. However, notwithstanding any agreements to the contrary, any fuel service station that changed ownership interest through a bona fide sale of the property between January 1, 2009, and December 31, 2009, is not required to complete the upgrades described in rule 62-761.510, Florida Administrative Code, Table UST, until December 31, 2012.

Section 18. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) of section 258.397, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

258.397 Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve.-

(3) AUTHORITY OF TRUSTEES.—The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund is authorized and directed to

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maintain the aquatic preserve hereby created pursuant and subject to the following provisions:

- (a) No further sale, transfer, or lease of sovereignty submerged lands in the preserve shall be approved or consummated by the board of trustees, except upon a showing of extreme hardship on the part of the applicant and a determination by the board of trustees that such sale, transfer, or lease is in the public interest. A municipal applicant proposing a project under paragraph (b) is exempt from showing extreme hardship.
- (b) No further dredging or filling of submerged lands of the preserve shall be approved or tolerated by the board of trustees except:
- 1. Such minimum dredging and spoiling as may be authorized for public navigation projects or for such minimum dredging and spoiling as may be constituted as a public necessity or for preservation of the bay according to the expressed intent of this section.
- 2. Such other alteration of physical conditions, including the placement of riprap, as may be necessary to enhance the quality and utility of the preserve.
- 3. Such minimum dredging and filling as may be authorized for the creation and maintenance of marinas, piers, and docks and their attendant navigation channels and access roads. Such projects may only be authorized upon a specific finding by the board of trustees that there is assurance that the project will be constructed and operated in a manner that will not adversely affect the water quality and utility of the preserve. This subparagraph shall not authorize the connection of upland canals to the waters of the preserve.



- 4. Such dredging as is necessary for the purpose of eliminating conditions hazardous to the public health or for the purpose of eliminating stagnant waters, islands, and spoil banks, the dredging of which would enhance the aesthetic and environmental quality and utility of the preserve and be clearly in the public interest as determined by the board of trustees.
- 5. Such dredging and filling as is necessary for the creation of public waterfront promenades.

Any dredging or filling under this subsection or improvements under subsection (5) shall be approved only after public notice as provided by s. 253.115.

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And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 25

901 and insert:

> permit; amending s. 125.022, F.S.; prohibiting a county from requiring an applicant to obtain a permit or approval from another state or federal agency as a condition of processing a development permit under certain conditions; authorizing a county to attach certain disclaimers to the issuance of a development permit; amending s. 161.041, F.S.; prohibiting the Department of Environmental Protection from requiring certain sediment quality specifications or turbidity standards as a permit condition; providing legislative intent with respect to permitting for beach

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renourishment projects; directing the department to amend specified rules relating to permitting for such projects; amending s. 373.4135, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 373.4136, F.S.; clarifying the use of the uniform mitigation assessment method for mitigation credits for the establishment and operation of mitigation banks; amending s. 373.414, F.S.; revising provisions for the uniform mitigation assessment method rule for wetlands and other surface waters; providing requirements for the interpretation and application of the uniform mitigation assessment method rule; providing an exception; defining the terms "preservation mitigation" and "without preservation" for the purposes of certain assessments pursuant to the rule; providing for reassessment of mitigation banks under certain conditions; amending s. 373.4141, F.S.; providing a limitation for the request of additional information from an applicant by the department; providing that failure of an applicant to respond to such a request within a specified time period constitutes withdrawal of the application; reducing the time within which a permit must be approved, denied, or subject to notice of proposed agency action; prohibiting a state agency or an agency of the state from requiring additional permits or approval from a local, state, or federal agency without explicit authority; amending s. 403.061, F.S.; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection

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to establish reasonable zones of mixing for discharging into specified water; providing that exceedance of certain groundwater standards does not create liability for site cleanup; providing that exceedance of soil cleanup target levels is not a basis for enforcement or cleanup; amending s. 373.41492, F.S.; authorizing the use of proceeds from the water treatment plant upgrade fee to pay for specified mitigation projects; requiring proceeds from the water treatment plant upgrade fee to be transferred by the Department of Revenue to the South Florida Water Management District and deposited into the Lake Belt Mitigation Trust Fund until specified criteria is met; providing, after such criteria is met, for the proceeds of the water treatment plant upgrade fee to return to being transferred by the Department of Revenue to a trust fund established by Miami-Dade County for specified purposes; conforming a term; amending s. 403.706, F.S.; providing for recycling credit for byproducts of renewable energy production; amending s. 403.707, F.S.; exempting the disposal of solid waste monitored by certain groundwater monitoring plans from specific authorization; extending the duration of all permits issued to solid waste management facilities that meet specified criteria; providing an exception; providing for prorated permit fees; providing applicability; amending s. 403.853, F.S.; providing for the Depatment of Health, or a local county health department

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designated by the department, to perform sanitary surveys for a transient noncommunity water system using groundwater as a source of supply and serving religious institutions or businesses; amending s. 403.973; authorizing expedited permitting for certain commercial or industrial development projects that individually or collectively will create a minimun number of jobs; providing for a project specific memorandum of agreement to apply to a project subsect to expedited permitting; clarifying the authority of the Department of Environmental Protection to enter final orders; revising criteria for the review of certain sites; amending s. 526.203, F.S.; authorizing the sale of unblended fuels for certain uses; revising the deadline for completion of the installation of fuel tank upgrades to secondary containment systems for specified properties; amending s. 258.397, F.S.; providing an exemption from a showing of extreme hardship relating to the sale, transfer, or lease of sovereignty submerged lands in the Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve for certain municipal applicants; providing for additional dredging and filling activities in the preserve; providing an effective date.