COMMITTEE/SUBCOMM	ITTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Infrastructure Strategies Committee

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

redesignated as paragraphs (b) through (f), respectively, a new

paragraph (a) is added to that subsection, and paragraphs (b),

subsection (3), and paragraphs (a) and (j) of subsection (7) of

Section 1. Present paragraphs (a) through (e) of

subsection (2) of section 373.4134, Florida Statutes, are

(d), and (e) of subsection (1), paragraphs (b) and (c) of

Representative Truenow offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

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373.4134 Water quality enhancement areas.-

(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—The Legislature finds that:

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that section are amended, to read:

- (b) An expansion of existing authority for regional treatment to include offsite compensatory treatment in water quality enhancement areas to make enhancement credits available for purchase by an applicant or a governmental entity entities to address impacts regulated under ss. 373.403-373.443 this part is needed.
- (d) Water quality enhancement areas are a valuable tool to assist an applicant governmental entities in providing a satisfying the net improvement of the water quality in a receiving waterbody that does not meet standards or in satisfying the environmental resource permit performance standard under s. 373.414(1)(b)3. to ensure significant reductions of pollutant loadings.
- (e) Water quality enhancement areas that provide water quality enhancement credits to <u>applicants</u> governmental entities seeking permits under <u>ss. 373.403-373.443</u> this part and to governmental entities seeking to meet an assigned basin management action plan allocation or reasonable assurance plan under s. 403.067 are considered an appropriate and permittable option.
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Applicant" means a governmental entity that seeks to purchase water quality enhancement credits to meet an assigned basin management action plan allocation or reasonable assurance plan or a governmental entity or a private sector entity that

651857 - h1073-strike.docx

seeks to purchase water quality enhancement credits for the purpose of achieving net improvement under s. 373.414(1)(b)3. or satisfying environmental resource permit performance standards.

- (3) WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT AREAS.-
- (b) Water quality enhancement credits may be sold only to governmental entities seeking to meet an assigned basin management action plan allocation or reasonable assurance plan or to applicants for the purpose of achieving net improvement or meeting environmental resource permit performance standards under s. 373.414(1)(b)3. after the governmental entity has provided reasonable assurances have been provided for the assurance of meeting department rules for design and construction of all onsite stormwater management, as required by law.
- (c) A water quality enhancement area must be used to address contributions of one or more pollutants or other constituents in the watershed, basin, sub-basin, targeted restoration area, waterbody, or section of waterbody, as determined by the department, in which the water quality enhancement area is located that do not meet applicable state water quality standards or environmental resource permit performance standards criteria.
 - (7) ENHANCEMENT CREDITS.-
- (a) The department or water management district shall authorize the sale and use of enhancement credits to <u>applicants</u>

651857 - h1073-strike.docx

governmental entities to address adverse water quality impacts of activities regulated under ss. 373.403-373.443 this part or to assist governmental entities seeking to meet required nonpoint source contribution reductions assigned in a basin management action plan or reasonable assurance plan under s. 403.067.

(j) Notwithstanding any other law, this section does not limit or restrict the authority of the department to deny the use of enhancement credits when the department is not reasonably assured that the use of the credits will not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards, even if the project being implemented by the applicant governmental entity is within the enhancement service area. The department may allow the use of enhancement credits if the department receives a request for the use of enhancement credits and determines that such use will not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 373.4135, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (8) is added to that section, 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

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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, 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 on lands owned by a local government, when such lands are located in a credit-deficient basin as defined in paragraph (8)(a) and the proposed mitigation bank or offsite regional mitigation would provide one or more of the deficient habitat type credits described in subparagraph (8) (a) 2. 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.

(a) The Legislature intends that the provisions for establishing mitigation banks apply equally to both public and private entities, except that the rules of the department and water management districts may set forth different measures governing financial responsibility, and different measures governing legal interest, needed to ensure the construction and perpetual protection of a mitigation bank.

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(b) The Legislature recognizes the importance of
mitigation banks as an appropriate and allowable mitigation
alternative to permittee-responsible mitigation. However, the
Legislature also recognizes that certain timing and geographical
constraints could result in the unavailability of mitigation
bank credits for a certain project upon completion of the
project's application. If state and federal mitigation credits
are not available to offset the adverse impacts of a project, a
local government may allow permittee-responsible mitigation
consisting of the restoration or enhancement of lands purchased
and owned by a local government for conservation purposes, and
such mitigation must conform to the permitting requirements of
s. 373.4136. Except when a local government has allowed a public
or private mitigation project to be created on land it has
purchased for conservation purposes pursuant to this paragraph,
a governmental entity may not create or provide mitigation for a
project other than its own unless the governmental entity uses
land that was not previously purchased for conservation and
unless the governmental entity provides the same financial
assurances as required for mitigation banks permitted under s.
373.4136. This paragraph does not apply to:

- Mitigation banks permitted before December 31, 2011, under s. 373.4136;
- 2. Offsite regional mitigation areas established before

 December 31, 2011, under subsection (6) or, when credits are not

651857 - h1073-strike.docx

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142	available at a mitigation bank permitted under s. 373.4136,
143	mitigation areas created by a local government which were
144	awarded mitigation credits pursuant to the uniform mitigation
145	assessment method as provided in chapter 62-345, Florida
146	Administrative Code, under a permit issued before December 31,
147	2011;

- 3. Mitigation for transportation projects under ss. 373.4137 and 373.4139;
- 4. Mitigation for impacts from mining activities under s. 373.41492;
 - 5. Mitigation provided for single-family lots or homeowners under subsection (7);
 - 6. Entities authorized in chapter 98-492, Laws of Florida;
 - 7. Mitigation provided for electric utility impacts certified under part II of chapter 403; or
 - 8. Mitigation provided on sovereign submerged lands under subsection (6).
 - (c) 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.
 - (d) Offsite mitigation, including offsite regional mitigation, may be located outside the regional watershed in which the adverse impacts of an activity regulated under this

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part are located, if such adverse impacts are offset by the offsite mitigation.

- (e) The department or water management district may allow the use of a mitigation bank or offsite regional mitigation alone or in combination with other forms of mitigation to offset adverse impacts of activities regulated under this part.
- (f) When an applicant <u>seeking</u> for a permit under the provisions of this part other than this section and s. 373.4136 submits more than one mitigation proposal to the department or a water management district, the department or water management district shall, in evaluating each proposal, ensure that such proposal adequately offsets the adverse impacts.
- (8) It is the intent of the Legislature to allow limited use of local government land, including lands acquired for conservation, for private sector mitigation banks, provided that the private mitigation banks are located in credit-deficient basins and would produce the habitat type credits that are unavailable or insufficient in such basins. As used in this subsection, the term "local government" includes a county, municipality, or special district as those terms are defined in s. 165.031. This subsection does not apply to lands owned by the state or a water management district.
- (a) A basin is considered to be a credit-deficient basin if it is a drainage basin or a corresponding hydrologic unit code, and has all of the following features:

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	<u>1.</u>	Αt	lea	st one	e mi	tigati	on b	ank	has	been	ре	ermitt	ted	and
estal	olish	ned	on	lands	not	owned	by (a go	verr	nment	al	entit	ΞУ,	and
that	mit	igat	ion	bank	no :	longer	has	one	of	the	hab	itat	typ	<u>e</u>
credi	its I	list	ed	in sul	opara	agraph	2.	avai	labl	e fo	r p	urcha	ase;	

- 2. There is a documented shortage of either forested freshwater, non-forested freshwater, forested saltwater, or non-forested saltwater habitat type credits; and
- 3. Pending mitigation bank applications on private land or pending credit releases from mitigation banks on nongovernmental land are unlikely to alleviate the credit shortage.
- (b) A local government with land in a credit-deficient basin may, through the public procurement processes identified in chapter 287 or other established competitive procurement processes, consider a proposal from a private entity applicant for the right to establish a mitigation bank on the local government land, including such lands purchased for conservation purposes, provided acquisition encumbrances do not exist to the contrary.
- (c) If such a mitigation bank is to be established and operated on local government land, the local government and private applicant must enter into a use agreement that meets the requirements of this paragraph and that requires the private applicant to establish and operate the mitigation bank in conformance with the permitting requirements of s. 373.4136, and the rules adopted thereunder. The use agreement must:

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1. Include a requirement that the local government
landowner assume the role of long-term steward of the property,
and state that the landowner will grant a conservation easement
or substantially similar recordable instrument pursuant to s.
704.06, in favor of the permitting agency, if a conservation
easement or substantially similar recordable instrument
acceptable to the permitting agency does not already exist; and

- 2. Include a requirement for the private applicant to do all of the following:
- a. Provide bid and performance security instruments for a minimum of 5 percent of the total bid amount, to ensure that a use agreement with the local government is executed and a mitigation bank permit is applied for by the private applicant.
- b. Operate and maintain the mitigation bank until final permit success criteria are met, as permitted by the department or water management district.
- c. Agree to establish financial assurance for long-term management in an amount agreeable to the local government landowner and as provided for in rules adopted pursuant to this section and s. 373.4136, for use by the local government as the long-term steward of the land, after the mitigation bank final environmental resource permit success criteria are met. The private sector applicant may also use an endowment to provide financial assurances.

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<u>d</u> .	Acknowledg	ge that	denial	of t	he st	tate	mitigation	bank
permit	application	will t	erminate	the	use	agre	eement.	

- e. Acknowledge that failure to obtain the mitigation bank

 permit within 2 years after the use agreement execution date

 will terminate the use agreement, unless it is extended for good cause by the local government.
- (d) Public funds may not be used to fund the financial assurances for construction and implementation of the mitigation bank or for the establishment of the long-term management financial assurances.
- (e) In determining the number of mitigation bank credits to be awarded to a mitigation bank established pursuant to this subsection, the proposed mitigation bank's location in or adjacent to the local government conservation lands may not increase the uniform mitigation assessment method location factor assessment and scoring value, even if the conservation status of the mitigation bank land is improved due to such location.
- (f) Credit deficiency is confirmed at the time the use agreement is executed by the parties. Once confirmed, the mitigation bank application may proceed, even if the deficiency is relieved.
- (g) While not required, the department, in coordination with the water management districts, may adopt rules to implement this subsection.

651857 - h1073-strike.docx

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Section 3. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 373.4135, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 403.9332, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

403.9332 Mitigation and enforcement.-

(1)(a) Any area in which 5 percent or more of the trimmed mangrove trees have been trimmed below 6 feet in height, except as provided in s. 403.9326(1)(c), (d), (f), (g), and (h), destroyed, defoliated, or removed as a result of trimming conducted under s. 403.9326 or s. 403.9327 must be restored or mitigated. Restoration must be accomplished by replanting mangroves, in the same location and of the same species as each mangrove destroyed, defoliated, removed, or trimmed, to achieve within 5 years a canopy area equivalent to the area destroyed, removed, defoliated, or trimmed; or mitigation must be accomplished by replanting offsite, in areas suitable for mangrove growth, mangroves to achieve within 5 years a canopy area equivalent to the area destroyed, removed, defoliated, or trimmed. Where all or a portion of the restoration or mitigation is not practicable, as determined by the department or delegated local government, the impacts resulting from the destruction, defoliation, removal, or trimming of the mangroves must be offset by donating a sufficient amount of money to offset the impacts, which must be used for the restoration, enhancement, creation, or preservation of mangrove wetlands within a

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restoration, enhancement, creation, or preservation project
approved by the department or delegated local government; or by
purchasing credits from a mitigation bank created under s.
373.4135 at a mitigation ratio of 2-to-1 credits to affected
area. The donation must be equivalent to the cost, as verified
by the department or delegated local government, of creating
mangrove wetlands at a 2-to-1, created versus affected ratio,
based on canopy area. The donation may not be less than $$4$ per$
square foot of created wetland area.

(c) If mangroves are to be trimmed or altered under a permit issued under s. 403.9328, the department or delegated local government may require mitigation. The department or delegated local government shall establish reasonable mitigation requirements that must include, as an option, the use of mitigation banks created under s. 373.4135, where appropriate. The department's mitigation requirements must ensure that payments received as mitigation are sufficient to offset impacts and are used for mangrove creation, preservation, protection, or enhancement.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/HB 1073 (2024)

Amendment No.

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315
     An act relating to mitigation; amending s. 373.4134, F.S.;
     revising legislative findings; defining the term "applicant";
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     revising the entities to whom and purposes for which water
     quality enhancement credits may be sold; requiring the
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     Department of Environmental Protection or water management
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     districts to authorize the sale and use of such credits to
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     applicants, rather than to governmental entities, to address
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     adverse water quality impacts of certain activities; revising
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     construction; amending s. 373.4135, F.S.; revising legislative
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     findings; providing legislative intent; defining the term "local
325
     government"; providing applicability; providing circumstances
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     under which basins are considered to be credit-deficient basins;
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     authorizing local governments with land in credit-deficient
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     basins to consider bids from private-sector applicants to
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     establish mitigation banks on such lands; requiring use
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     agreements that meet certain requirements for such mitigation
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     banks; prohibiting the use of public funds to fund financial
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     assurances for certain purposes; providing that specified
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     factors may not increase the uniform mitigation assessment
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     method location factor assessment and scoring value in
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     determining the number of mitigation bank credits to be awarded;
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     providing that credit deficiency is confirmed at the time of
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     filing a permit application; authorizing the department, in
     coordination with the water management districts, to adopt
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     rules; reenacting s. 403.9332(1)(a) and (c), F.S., relating to
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651857 - h1073-strike.docx

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. CS/HB 1073 (2024)

Amendment No.

340	mitigation and enforcement, to incorporate the amendments made
341	to s. 373.4135, F.S., in references thereto; providing an
342	effective date.

651857 - h1073-strike.docx