

PART 2, CHAPTER 19

AQUATIC PRESERVES AND OUTSTANDING FLORIDA WATERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

19.1	OVERVIEW	19-1
19.1.1	Aquatic Preserves	19-1
19.1.2	Outstanding Florida Waters.....	19-1
19.2	PROCEDURE.....	19-2
19.2.1	Determine Involvement with Aquatic Preserves and/or Outstanding Florida Waters.....	19-2
19.2.1.1	Projects not in an Aquatic Preserve or Outstanding Florida Water	19-2
19.2.1.2	Projects in Aquatic Preserves.....	19-3
19.2.1.2.1	Documentation of Projects Without Impacts	19-3
19.2.1.2.2	Documentation of Projects with Impacts	19-4
19.2.1.2.3	Section 4(f) Applicability.....	19-5
19.2.1.3	Projects in an Outstanding Florida Water	19-5
19.2.2	Project Permitting.....	19-6
19.3	REFERENCES.....	19-7
19.4	HISTORY	19-8

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 19-1	Aquatic Preserves.....	19-9
-------------	------------------------	------

PART 2, CHAPTER 19

AQUATIC PRESERVES AND OUTSTANDING FLORIDA WATERS

19.1 OVERVIEW

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is required to assess potential project impacts on aquatic preserves and Outstanding Florida Waters. This chapter provides guidance and procedures on how these assessments are completed, coordinated and documented during project development.

19.1.1 Aquatic Preserves

An aquatic preserve is defined as “an exceptional area of submerged lands and its associated waters set aside for being maintained essentially in its natural or existing condition,” **Section 258.37, Florida Statutes (F.S.)**. The Florida Legislature, through the **Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (Act), Sections 258.35 – 258.394 and 258.40 - 258.46, F.S.**, set aside state-owned submerged lands with exceptional biological, aesthetic and scientific value as aquatic preserves. The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Division of State Lands is responsible for the implementation, administration and enforcement of the Act, including the adoption of rules for management of aquatic preserves as found in **Chapter 18-20, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)**.

Most of the aquatic preserves are located along the coast and involve marine or estuarine environments with the exception of a few aquatic preserves which are located inland. Many of the aquatic preserves are associated with state or federal parks and refuges. Generally, aquatic preserves designated under **Chapter 258, F.S.**, are also considered Outstanding Florida Waters (OFWs) under **Rule 62-302.700(2)(f), F.A.C. (Section 19.1.2)**.

19.1.2 Outstanding Florida Waters

Section 403.061(27), F.S., grants DEP rulemaking authority to establish a special category of water bodies within the State, to be designated as OFWs, which shall be worthy of special protection because of their natural attributes. Most OFWs are open water areas managed by the state or federal government as parks, including wildlife refuges, preserves, marine sanctuaries, estuarine research reserves, certain waters within state or national forests, scenic and wild rivers, Special Waters OFWs, or aquatic preserves.

19.2 PROCEDURE

19.2.1 Determine Involvement with Aquatic Preserves and/or Outstanding Florida Waters

It is the responsibility of the District to determine whether a project is located in, over, or adjacent to a designated Aquatic Preserve and/or OFW.

If the project was not screened in the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Environmental Screening Tool (EST) ([ETDM Manual, Topic No. 050-000-002](#)), the location of aquatic preserves and OFWs in relation to the project may be determined by referring to:

1. A list of Aquatic Preserves and a link to a map of their locations provided in **Figure 19-1**. It may be necessary to confirm this determination by referencing **Chapter 258, F.S.**
2. A list of the OFWs provided in **Rule 62-302.700, F.A.C.** This list includes an identification of all OFWs by County. Some examples of OFWs include aquatic preserves, National Seashores, waters in National Parks, State Parks and specially designated areas.
3. Aquatic Preserve or OFW data layers as stored in the Florida Geographic Data Library through the EST independent of running an ETDM screening event.

If further assistance is needed, the District should contact the DEP Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) member.

For projects that were screened in the EST, aquatic preserve and OFW data as well as ETAT comments are provided in the Special Designations section of the **Programming Screen Summary Report** ([ETDM Manual, Topic No. 050-000-002](#)). This includes Geographic Information System (GIS) data and applicable maps that identify the proximity of the proposed action to aquatic preserves or OFWs. ETAT comments on the Special Designations issue should identify any potential impact to the resources. Comments by DEP are especially important. It may also be helpful to review ETAT comments on other issues such as Wetlands and Surface Waters and Water Quality and Quantity.

19.2.1.1 Projects not in an Aquatic Preserve or Outstanding Florida Water

When a project is not located in, over, or adjacent to an aquatic preserve or OFW, it should be documented as follows:

Type 2 Categorical Exclusion (Type 2 CE): “NoInv” should be marked in the appropriate issue in Section 6.C. of the [Type 2 Categorical Exclusion Determination Form, Form No. 650-050-11](#).

Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): The Aquatic Preserve and Outstanding Florida Waters section of an EA or EIS should state that the project is not in an aquatic preserve or OFW.

State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR): “NoInv” should be marked in the appropriate issue in the SEIR. A note should be included on the Basis for Decision line that states “The project is not in an aquatic preserve or Outstanding Florida Water.”

19.2.1.2 Projects in Aquatic Preserves

Coordination with DEP is needed if potential impacts to an aquatic preserve have been identified [e.g., sovereign submerged lands, right of way (ROW), in-water work]. Once ROW requirements have been defined, aerials depicting alternatives with ROW located within the boundary of an aquatic preserve should be submitted to DEP for review and comment. They should be addressed to:

Director, Florida Coastal Office
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Mail Station 235
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000

A letter requesting a DEP response within a period of thirty days should accompany the aerials. If a determination is made that the project will have no impact after coordination with DEP, provide documentation according to **Section 19.2.1.2.1**. If there is an impact, document according to **Section 19.2.1.2.2**.

Projects that are located in an aquatic preserve must also be identified in the **Water Quality Impact Evaluation (WQIE) Checklist** according to [Part 2, Chapter 20, Water Quality Impact Evaluation](#).

19.2.1.2.1 Documentation of Projects Without Impacts

For Type 1 CE projects located in an aquatic preserve, which will have no impact on the aquatic preserve, a copy of the DEP coordination letter(s) should be placed in the project file, or the issue is addressed during the acquisition of the Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) (**Section 19.2.2**).

For a Type 2 CE, EA, EIS, or SEIR project located in an aquatic preserve, which will have no impact on the aquatic preserve, the following standard statement is included in the Aquatic Preserves and Outstanding Florida Waters section of the Environmental Document.

This project is included in the (Name of Aquatic Preserve). After coordination with the Department of Environmental Protection, it has been determined that the project will not have an impact on the (Name of Aquatic Preserve).

Any coordination with DEP should be discussed in the Environmental Document and coordination letters should be referenced in the document and included in the project file.

Type 2 CE: "None" should be marked in Section 6.C.2, Impact Evaluation, of the [Type 2 Categorical Exclusion Determination Form, Form No. 650-050-11](#). The standard statement above should be included in the Aquatic Preserves section of the document. The DEP coordination letter(s) should also be referenced in this section and included in the project file.

EA and EIS: Include the above standard statement in the Aquatic Preserve and Outstanding Florida Waters section of the Environmental Document. Discussion of coordination with DEP in the Comments and Coordination section should be consistent with the Aquatic Preserve and Outstanding Florida Waters section and a copy of DEP coordination letter(s) should be placed in the Appendix.

SEIR: Place an "X" in the "No" column in the Environmental Analysis section of the SEIR. Include the above standard statement in the Aquatic Preserves section of the document. Provide justification of the decision in the Basis for Decision column and supplement with attachments as necessary to substantiate the impact determination. Correspondence with DEP should be referenced in the SEIR and included in the project file.

19.2.1.2.2 Documentation of Projects with Impacts

For a Type 2 CE, EA, EIS, or SEIR project located in an aquatic preserve, which will impact the aquatic preserve, the following areas should be assessed and included in the Aquatic Preserves and Outstanding Florida Waters section of the Environmental Document.

1. Identify the aquatic preserve affected and show the location of that part of the project that may affect the aquatic preserve on a figure or map.
 - a. Discuss the extent of potential impacts to the aquatic preserve.
 - b. Assess the impacts that the proposed project will have on the aquatic preserve.
 - c. Discuss why there is no practicable alternative to locating the project outside the aquatic preserve.
 - d. Identify all measures to minimize harm to the aquatic preserve.
 - e. Identify permits needed and appropriate permitting agencies.
 - f. Provide results of coordination with appropriate agencies having jurisdiction over the aquatic preserve and address any ETAT comments.

Type 2 CE: In Section 6.C.2, Impact Evaluation, of the [Type 2 Categorical Exclusion Determination Form, Form No. 650-050-11](#), place an "X" in the appropriate column

indicating the level of impact. Provide supplemental information listed above in an attachment to the form. Coordination letter(s) should be referenced in the supplemental information and included in the project file.

EA and EIS: A copy of the DEP coordination letter(s) and any other correspondence should be placed in the Appendix. In addition, discussion of coordination with DEP in the Comments and Coordination section should be consistent with the Aquatic Preserve section.

SEIR: In the Environmental Analysis section of the SEIR, place an "X" in the appropriate column indicating the level of impact. If an issue exists but the project will alter it in a positive manner, mark the column indicating "ENHANCE." If there is a potential impact, mark the column "YES". Provide justification of decision in the Basis for Decision column and supplement with attachments as necessary to substantiate the impact determination. Correspondence with DEP should be referenced in the SEIR and included in the project file.

19.2.1.2.3 Section 4(f) Applicability

The Districts should determine **Section 4(f)** applicability for projects located in aquatic preserves if the project is federally funded. **Section 4(f)** may also apply to OFWs because of other designations (State Park, Aquatic Preserve, National Park). **Section 4(f)** applies to the portions of aquatic preserves which are designated on an approved land management plan for use as or are actively being used as a park, recreational area, wildlife or waterfowl refuge, or is an historic site or property. **Section 4(f)** is not applicable unless specific land uses, as identified in **Section 4(f)**, exist on those portions of the land needed for highway purposes. See [Part 2, Chapter 13, Section 4\(f\) Resources](#) for more information on **Section 4(f)** applicability. Designation as an aquatic preserve does not in itself invoke **Section 4(f)** in the absence of specific **Section 4(f)** land use categories. Such land uses are often delineated in a preserve's management plan. Coordination with the official with jurisdiction is needed to prepare **Section 4(f)** documentation; however, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has sole responsibility for determining **Section 4(f)** applicability.

19.2.1.3 Projects in an Outstanding Florida Water

For Type 1 CE projects located in an OFW, a copy of the DEP coordination letter(s) should be placed in the project file, or the issue is addressed during acquisition of the ERP.

For Type 2 CE, EA, EIS, and SEIR projects located in an OFW, the following should be assessed and included in the Aquatic Preserves and Outstanding Florida Waters section of the Environmental Document.

1. Identify the OFW and provide a map or figure showing how it relates to the project
2. Address any ETAT comments

3. Identify potential impacts to OFWs that can be evaluated prior to permitting, including potential alternative and treatment strategies.

Type 2 CE: In Section 6.C.4, Impact Evaluation, of the [Type 2 Categorical Exclusion Determination Form, Form No. 650-050-11](#), place an "X" in the appropriate column indicating the level of impact. Provide supplemental information listed above in an attachment to the form. Correspondence with DEP should also be referenced in the supplemental information and included in the project file.

EA and EIS: Include any correspondence with DEP in the Appendix. In addition, discussion of coordination with DEP in the Comments and Coordination section should be consistent with the Aquatic Preserves and Outstanding Florida Waters section.

SEIR: In Section B.1, Environmental Analysis, of the SEIR place an "X" in the appropriate column indicating the level of impact. If an issue exists but the project will alter it in a positive manner, mark the column indicating "ENHANCE." If an issue exists but there is little or no impact, mark the column indicating "NO." If there is a potential impact, mark the column "YES". Provide justification of decision in the Basis for Decision column and supplement with attachments as necessary to substantiate the impact determination. Correspondence with DEP should be referenced in the SEIR and included in the project file.

Projects that are located in an OFW must also be identified in the **WQIE Checklist**, according to [Part 2, Chapter 20, Water Quality Impact Evaluation](#).

19.2.2 Project Permitting

Generally, DEP and the Water Management Districts cannot issue permits for direct pollutant discharges to OFWs, which would lower ambient (existing) water quality, significantly degrading OFWs (Anti-degradation Requirement).

Pursuant to **Rule 62-4.242 F.A.C.:**

(2)(a.) No Department permit or water quality certification shall be issued for any proposed activity or discharge within an Outstanding Florida Waters, or which significantly degrades, either alone or in combination with other stationary installations, any Outstanding Florida Waters, unless the applicant affirmatively demonstrates that:

(2)(a)1. *[does not apply to FDOT projects]*

(2)(a) 2. The proposed activity of discharge is clearly in the public interest, and either

a. A Department permit for the activity has been issued or an application for such permit was complete on the effective date of the Outstanding Florida Water designation; or

b. The existing ambient water quality within Outstanding Florida Waters will not be lowered as a result of the proposed activity or discharge, except on a

temporary basis during construction for a period not to exceed thirty days; lowered water quality would occur only within a restricted mixing zone approved by the Department; and, water quality criteria would not be violated outside the restricted mixing zone. The Department may allow an extension of the thirty-day time limit on a construction-caused degradation for a period demonstrated by the applicant to be unavoidable and where suitable management practices and technology approved by the Department are employed to minimize any degradation of water quality.

Projects located in OFWs receive a greater level of scrutiny by the state environmental regulatory agencies during ERP permitting. Where project impacts are proposed within an OFW, the applicant must provide reasonable assurance that the project is “clearly in the public interest.” (**Section 373.414, F.S.**) This is determined by balancing each of the following criteria as listed in **Rule 62-330.302, F.A.C.**:

1. Whether the activities will adversely affect public health, safety or welfare or the property of others;
2. Whether the activities will adversely affect the conservation of fish and wildlife, including endangered or threatened species or their habitats [will not result in harm to named listed wildlife species [**Rule 62-330.302(1), F.A.C.**].
3. Whether the activities will adversely affect navigation or flow of water or cause harmful erosion or shoaling;
4. Whether the activities will adversely affect the fishing or recreational values or marine productivity in the vicinity of the activity;
5. Whether the activities will be of a temporary or permanent nature;
6. Whether the activities will adversely affect or will enhance significant historical and archaeological resources (under provisions of **Section 267.061, F.S.**); and
7. The current condition and relative value of functions being performed by areas affected by the proposed activities.

In order to meet permitting requirements, there is generally a greater emphasis on minimization and avoidance of jurisdictional areas designated as OFWs. Commitments and commitment monitoring are addressed in [Part 2, Chapter 32, Commitments](#).

19.3 REFERENCES

Chapter 258, Part II, Florida Statutes (F.S.), Aquatic Preserves

Florida Administrative Code (FAC), Chapter 18-20, Florida Aquatic Preserves

FAC, Chapter 62-25 Regulation of Stormwater Discharge

FAC, Rule 62-302.700, Special Protection, Outstanding Florida Waters, Outstanding National Resource Waters

FAC, Chapter 62-330, Environmental Resource Permitting

FAC, Chapter 62-4.242, Antidegradation Permitting Requirements; Outstanding Florida Waters; Outstanding National Resource Waters; Equitable Abatement

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Manual. Topic No. 650-000-002.

<http://www.dot.state.fl.us/emo/pubs/etdm/etdmmanual.shtm>

Florida Statutes, Section 403.061, Subsection (27)

19.4 HISTORY

Part 2, Chapter 19, Aquatic Preserves: 3/15/2004, 11/08/2007, 1/11/2011

Part 2, Chapter 21, Outstanding Florida Waters: 03/15/2004, 11/8/2007, 01/11/2011

AQUATIC PRESERVES

1. Fort Clinch State Park
2. Nassau River - St. Johns River Marshes
3. Pellicer Creek
4. Tomoka Marsh
5. Mosquito Lagoon
6. Banana River
7. Indian River - Malabar to Vero Beach
8. Indian River - Vero Beach to Fort Pierce
9. Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet
10. Loxahatchee River - Lake Worth Creek
11. Biscayne Bay – Cape Florida to Monroe County Line
12. North Fork: St. Lucie
13. Yellow River Marsh
14. Fort Pickens State Park
15. Rocky Bayou State Park
16. St. Andrews State Park
17. St. Joseph Bay
18. Apalachicola Bay
19. Alligator Harbor
20. St. Martins Marsh
21. Matlacha Pass
22. Pine Island Sound
23. Cape Romano - Ten Thousand Islands
24. Lignumvitae Key
25. Coupon Bight
26. Lake Jackson
27. Pinellas County
28. Estero Bay
29. Cape Haze
30. Wekiva River
31. Rookery Bay
32. Cockroach Bay
33. Gasparilla Sound - Charlotte Harbor
34. Terra Ceia
35. Guana River Marsh
36. Big Bend Seagrasses
37. Boca Ciega Bay
38. Rainbow Springs
39. Lemon Bay
40. Oklawaha River

Map showing locations of Aquatic Preserves:

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/COASTAL/SITES/>

Figure 19-1 Aquatic Preserves