## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

## HOUSE BILL No. 200 <br> Session of 1995

INTRODUCED BY FARGO, HANNA, S. H. SMITH, DEMPSEY, PESCI, LYNCH, HUTCHINSON, TRELLO, MERRY, LEH, CORNELL, HERSHEY, JAROLIN, McCALL, STERN, MARSICO, DALEY, SAYLOR, PHILLIPS, SCHULER, TRUE, BIRMELIN, CLARK, E. Z. TAYLOR, WAUGH, COLAFELLA, PETRONE, CHADWICK, JADLOWIEC, SEMMEL, TULLI, STABACK, BUNT, D. R. WRIGHT, CIVERA, PETTIT, CLYMER, MILLER, RAYMOND, HENNESSEY, YOUNGBLOOD, GODSHALL, BELFANTI, ARMSTRONG, GAMBLE, HALUSKA, KING, ROHRER, WOZNIAK, PRESTON, FICHTER AND MIHALICH, FEBRUARY 13, 1995

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY, FEBRUARY 13, 1995

AN ACT

Providing for wetlands conservation and management; further providing for eminent domain; providing for penalties and remedies; establishing the Wetlands Conservation Fund; conferring powers and duties upon the Department of Environmental Resources; and making an appropriation.

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The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

CHAPTER 1
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Section 101. Short title.

This act shall be known and may be cited as the Wetlands Conservation and Management Act.

Section 102. Declaration of policy.
The General Assembly finds and declares as follows:
(1) Wetlands play an integral role in maintaining the quality of life through material contributions to economy, food supply, water supply and quality, wood supply, flood control, fish, wildlife and plant resources. Wetlands are critical to the health, safety, recreation and economic wellbeing of citizens of this Commonwealth.
(2) Wetlands serve important ecological and natural resource functions, such as providing essential nesting and feeding habitat for waterfowl, other wildlife and many rare
and endangered species; providing fisheries habitat; enhancement of water quality; and natural flood control.
(3) Much of the Commonwealth's resource has sustained significant degradation, resulting in the need for effective programs to limit the loss of ecologically significant wetlands and for long-term restoration and enhancement of the wetlands resource base.
(4) An effective wetlands conservation and management program must reflect a balanced approach that conserves and enhances important wetlands values and functions while observing private property rights; recognizes the need for essential public infrastructure, such as highways, ports, airports, sewer systems and public water supply systems; and provides the opportunity for sustained economic growth.
(5) While wetlands provide many varied economic and environmental benefits, they also present health risks in some instances where they act as breeder grounds for insects that are carriers of human and animal diseases.
(6) Variations in wetlands values or functions should be considered in determining the character and extent of regulation of activities occurring in wetlands areas.
(7) Sufficient regulatory incentives are required for conservation, restoration or enhancement activities.
(8) Conservation of resources on an ecosystem basis should be encouraged to the fullest extent practicable.
(9) Public and private interests should be balanced in determining the conditions under which activity in wetlands areas may occur.

Section 103. Definitions. The following words and phrases when used in this act shall
have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
"Activity in wetlands." Any of the following:
(1) Discharge of dredged or fill material into wetlands.
(2) Draining, channelization or excavation of wetlands.
"Creation of wetlands." Bringing a wetland into existence at a site where it did not formerly occur for the purpose of compensation.
"Department." The Department of Environmental Resources of the Commonwealth.
"Enhancement of wetlands." Increasing the value of wetlands' functions.
"Fastlands." Lands located behind permitted human-made structures.
"Fund." The Wetlands Conservation Fund established in section 701.
"Growing seasons." For each plant hardiness zone, the period between the average date of last frost in spring and the average date of first frost in autumn.
"Incidentally created wetlands." Lands that exhibit wetlands characteristics where any characteristic is the unintended result of human-induced alterations of hydrology.
"Maintenance." Activities undertaken to assure continuation of a wetland or the accomplishment of project goals after a restoration or creation of wetlands has been technically completed. The term includes water level manipulations and control of nonnative plant species.
"Mitigation banking." Restoration of wetlands, enhancement of wetlands, preservation of wetlands or creation of wetlands for the purpose of providing compensation for wetland $50 \mathrm{H} 0200 \mathrm{B0730}$ - 4 -

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degradation or loss.
"Normal farming, silviculture, aquaculture and ranching activities." Normal ongoing practices identified by the Department of Agriculture, taking into account existing practices and other practices identified in consultation with the affected industry or community.
"Prior converted cropland." Land that:
(1) does not serve wetlands functions;
(2) has been drained or physically altered to remove excess water; and
(3) has been cropped before December 23, 1985.
"Restoration." An activity undertaken to return a wetland from a disturbed or altered condition with lesser acreage or fewer wetlands functions to a previous condition with greater acreage or wetlands functions.
"Temporary impact." The disturbance or alteration of wetlands caused by activities under circumstances where, within three years following commencement of the activities, the wetlands:
(1) are returned to the conditions in existence prior to the commencement of the activity; or
(2) display conditions sufficient to ensure that, without human action, they will return to the conditions in existence prior to the commencement of the activity.
"Type A wetlands." Wetlands that are of critical significance to the long-term conservation of the ecosystem of which they are a part and which meet the following requirements:
(1) The wetlands serve critical wetlands functions,
including the provision of critical habitat for a concentration of avian, aquatic or wetland dependent
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wildlife.
(2) The wetlands consist of or may be a portion of ten or more contiguous acres and have an inlet or outlet for relief of water flow.
(3) There exists a scarcity within the watershed or aquatic ecosystem of identified ecological functions served by the wetlands such that the use of the wetlands would seriously jeopardize the availability of these identified wetlands functions.
(4) There is no overriding public interest in the use of the wetlands for purposes other than conservation.
(5) The nature and scope of wetlands functions are such that minimization and compensation are not feasible means for conserving wetlands values and functions.
"Type B wetlands." Wetlands that provide habitat for a significant population of avian, aquatic or wetland dependent wildife or provide other significant wetlands functions, including significant enhancement or protection of water quality and significant natural flood control.
"Type C wetlands." Wetlands that:
(1) serve limited wetlands functions;
(2) serve marginal wetlands functions but which exist in such abundance that regulation of activities is not necessary for conserving important wetlands values and functions;
(3) are prior converted cropland;
(4) are fastlands;
(5) are wetlands within industrial complexes or other intensely developed areas that do not serve significant wetlands functions as a result of such location; or
(6) are incidentally created wetlands.
"Wetlands." Lands which have a predominance of hydric soils and which are inundated by surface water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and which under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. The term includes swamps, marshes and bogs.
"Wetlands functions." The roles wetlands serve which are of value. The term includes flood water storage, flood water conveyance, ground water discharge, erosion control, wave attenuation, water quality protection, scenic and aesthetic use, food chain support, fishery, wetlands plant habitat, aquatic habitat and habitat for wetland dependent wildlife.

## CHAPTER 3

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT
Section 301. Prohibition.
(a) General rule.--Except as provided in subsection (b), a person may not undertake an activity in wetlands without a permit from the department.
(b) Exception.--The following activities in wetlands do not require a permit:
(1) Normal farming, silviculture, aquaculture and ranching activities.
(2) Maintenance, including emergency reconstruction of recently damaged parts of currently serviceable structures such as dams, levees, water control structures, causeways, bridge abutments or approaches and transportation structures.
(3) Construction or maintenance of farm, stock or aquaculture ponds or irrigation canals and ditches or maintenance of drainage ditches and tile fields.
(4) Construction, maintenance or removal of temporary
sedimentation basins on a construction site or mining site which does not include placement of fill material into wetlands.
(5) Construction or maintenance of farm roads, forest roads or temporary roads for moving mining equipment, if the roads are constructed and maintained in accordance with best management practices to assure that flow and circulation patterns and chemical and biological characteristics of the waters are not impaired, that the reach of the waters is not reduced and that any adverse effect on the aquatic environment will be otherwise minimized.
(6) Activities undertaken on farmed wetlands. If there is a change in the use of farmed wetlands for the purpose of undertaking an activity that is not exempt under this subsection, the exception granted by this paragraph is inapplicable to the extent that the farmed wetlands are classified under section 303.
(7) Activities undertaken in incidentally created wetlands. This paragraph does not apply to incidentally created wetlands which have exhibited wetlands functions for more than five years.
(c) Previous permits.--Permits previously issued by the department for activities and structures affecting wetlands pursuant to the act of November 26, 1978 (P.L.1375, No.325), known as the Dam Safety and Encroachments Act, shall be deemed to be permits under this act.

Section 302. Permits.
(a) Application.--A person seeking to undertake an activity in wetlands for which a permit is required under section 301 (a) shall make application to the department identifying the site of
activity and describing the proposed activity. The applicant may also provide such additional information regarding such proposed activity as necessary or appropriate for determining the classification of the wetlands or whether and under what conditions the proposed activity may be permitted to occur. The department may prescribe, by regulation, permit fees.
(b) Determination.--
(1) Upon application under subsection (a), the department shall classify the wetlands under application as Type A, Type B or Type C.
(i) The department is authorized and directed to establish regulations that govern the delineation of lands as wetlands for purposes of this paragraph and section 303. The regulations shall be established after consultation with other State agencies, including the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, and the Pennsylvania Game Commission and Federal agencies, including the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Soil Conservation Service. The delineation regulations shall be no more restrictive than the Federal delineation standards or guidelines.
(ii) The regulations shall ensure that lands are delineated as wetlands only if the lands are found to be wetlands as defined in this act. The regulations may not cause any of the following results:
(A) The delineation of lands as wetlands unless clear evidence of wetland hydrology, hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil is found to be present during the period in which delineation is made.

Delineation shall be conducted during the growing season unless otherwise requested by the applicant.
(B) The classification of vegetation as hydrophytic if the vegetation is equally adapted to dry or wet soil conditions or is more typically adapted to dry conditions than wet soil conditions.
(C) The classification of lands as wetlands unless some obligate wetlands vegetation is found to be present during the period of delineation except if such vegetation has been removed for the purpose of evading jurisdiction under this section, this clause shall not apply.
(D) The conclusion that wetlands hydrology is present unless water is found to be present at the surface of the lands for at least 21 consecutive days during the growing season in which delineation is made and for 21 consecutive days in the growing seasons in a majority of the years for which records are available.
(E) The classification of lands as wetlands that are temporarily or incidentally created as a result of an adjacent development activity.
(iii) Regulations shall provide that normal circumstances shall be determined on the basis of the factual circumstances in existence at the time of application under subsection (a) or at the time of classification under section 303, whichever is applicable, if those circumstances have not been altered by an activity prohibited under section 301.
(2) If the wetlands under application are classified as

Type A, the permit shall be denied.
(3) If the wetlands under application are classified as Type C, the classification constitutes the permit.
(4) If the wetlands under application are classified as Type $B$, the department shall make a determination on the permit on the basis of the following criteria, to ensure the watershed or aquatic ecosystem of which the wetlands are a part does not suffer significant loss or degradation of wetlands functions:
(i) Quality and quantity of ecologically significant functions served by the areas to be affected.
(ii) Opportunities to reduce impacts through costeffective design to avoid or minimize use of wetlands areas.
(iii) Costs of mitigation requirements and social, recreational and economic benefits associated with the proposed activity.
(iv) Ability of the permittee to mitigate wetlands loss or degradation as measured by wetlands functions.
(v) Environmental benefit that may occur through mitigation efforts, including restoring, preserving, enhancing or creating wetlands functions.
(vi) Marginal impact of the proposed activity on the watershed of which the wetlands are a part.
(5) If the department does not complete the determination under this subsection within 90 days of receipt of the application, the permit shall be deemed granted.
(c) Procedure.--The provisions of 2 Pa.C.S. Ch. 5 Subch. A (relating to practice and procedure of Commonwealth agencies) and Ch. 7 Subch. A (relating to judicial review of Commonwealth
agency action) shall apply to this section.
Section 303. Notice and hearing relating to certain permit applications.
(a) Duties of department.--If the department is conducting a wetlands environmental assessment study, the department shall do all of the following:
(1) If the department, upon review of a permit application, determines that wetlands replacement or mitigation should be a condition of permit approval, the department, after consultation with other administrative agencies, including the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission and the Pennsylvania Game Commission, may locate land which is under the control of such an agency and which is suitable for wetlands replacement or mitigation. This paragraph shall not apply if the applicant requests that wetlands replacement or mitigation activity not occur on public land.
(2) If there is wetlands replacement or mitigation on public or nonpublic land or if the department is conducting a wetlands environmental assessment study, the department shall do all of the following:
(i) Notify all affected parties, including municipalities which encompass in whole or in part the permit or study area. This notice shall be given by certified mail. Affected parties shall include residents and property owners as well as businesses impacted by the permit or study.
(ii) At the request of any party or municipality, conduct at least one public hearing on the permit or study.
(iii) Allow for a 30 -day public comment period to receive written statements relating to the permit or study.
(b) Notice.--At least 30 days prior to conducting a hearing under this section, the department shall publish notice of same in a newspaper of general circulation in the proposed permit area.
(c) Testimony.--If a public hearing is held, a person may testify within the time provided or submit written comments, or both. The department shall consider testimony relevant to the requirements of this act.
(d) Summary of comments.--After a hearing, the department shall prepare a summary of the written and oral comments submitted at the hearing, a summary of any comments received during a public comment period, the department's responses to the comments and the reasons therefor. The department shall provide copies of this summary to persons who submitted comments and to other persons who request a copy.
(e) Meetings.--Whether or not the department holds a public hearing, the department may conduct an informal meeting, public meeting or series of meetings.

Section 304. Wetlands identification and classification.
(a) Identification.--The department, in consultation with other Federal and State agencies, shall undertake a project to identify and classify wetlands in this Commonwealth. The department shall complete the project within five years of the effective date of this act under section 2103(2).
(b) Classification.--In conducting the project under this section, the department shall identify and classify wetlands in accordance with standards for delineation of wetlands established under section $302(\mathrm{~b})(1)$.
(c) Notice and hearing.--In conducting the project under this section, the department shall provide notice and an opportunity for a public hearing in each county before the completion of the identification and classification of wetlands in that particular county.
(d) Publication.--After completion of the identification and classification of wetlands, the department shall promptly publish the information on identification and classification in the Pennsylvania Bulletin and in a newspaper of general circulation in each county and take other steps reasonably necessary to ensure that the information is available to the public.
(e) Report.--The department shall report to the General Assembly on implementation of the project to be conducted under this section within two years after the effective date of this act under section 2103(2) and annually thereafter.
(f) Update.--The department shall periodically update the wetlands inventory maps and make them available to the public. Notice of updates to the wetlands inventory maps shall be made in the same manner as described in subsection (d).
(g) Recording.--Any classification of lands as wetlands under this act shall be recorded on the proper records and deeds in the county in which wetlands are located. Section 305. Inverse condemnation.
(a) Eligibility.--The denial of a permit under section $302(b)(4)$ constitutes a compensable injury without a declaration of taking within the meaning of section 502 (e) of the act of June 22, 1964 (Sp.Sess., P.L. 84, No.6), known as the Eminent Domain Code.
(b) Limitation of action.--An action under subsection (a)
must be brought within two years of receipt of notice of the classification. The provisions of 42 Pa.C.S. § 5527 (relating to six year limitation) and $\$ 5530$ (relating to twenty-one year limitation) do not apply to actions under subsection (a). CHAPTER 5

## ENFORCEMENT

Section 501. Administrative penalty.
(a) General rule.--If the department determines that a person has intentionally or negligently violated this act, the department may assess an administrative penalty of not more than $\$ 1,000$ against the person. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation under this section.
(b) Procedure.--The provisions of 2 Pa.C.S. Ch. 5 Subch. A (relating to practice and procedure of Commonwealth agencies) and Ch. 7 Subch. A (relating to judicial review of Commonwealth agency action) shall apply to this section.

Section 502. Injunction.
A person aggrieved by a violation of this act may seek an injunction against the violation in a court of competent jurisdiction.

## CHAPTER 7

## ADMINISTRATION

Section 701. Fund.
(a) Establishment.--The Wetlands Conservation Fund is established as a separate fund in the State Treasury.
(b) Source.--The source of the fund shall be all of the following:
(1) Permit fees under section 302 (a).
(2) Penalties under section 501.
(3) One percent of the Commonwealth's share of the tax
under Article XI-C of the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971.
(4) Annual appropriations.
(c) Purpose.--The purposes of the fund are:
(1) To pay for condemnation under section 305.
(2) To administer this act.

Section 702. Administrative provisions.
(a) General rule.--The department shall administer this act and the fund.
(b) Final regulations.--Within one year of the effective date of this act under section 2103(2), the department shall promulgate regulations for the issuance of permits under section 302. The regulations shall, in accordance with this act, provide for all of the following:
(1) Standards and procedures for the classification and delineation of wetlands and procedures for administrative review of any classification or delineation.
(2) Standards and procedures for the individual permit applications under section $302(a)$.
(3) General enforcement of this act.
(4) Other matters that the department deems necessary or appropriate to implement requirements of this act.
(5) Requirements governing the establishment of mitigation banks.
(c) Temporary regulations.--The department shall, within 90 days of the effective date of this act under section 2103(2), issue interim regulations consistent with this act to take effect immediately. The interim regulations shall be binding until the issuance of final regulations under subsection (a). The department shall provide adequate procedures for waiver of
any provisions of interim regulations to avoid special hardship, inequity or unfair distribution of burdens or to advance the purpose of this section.
(d) Fund.--The department shall administer this act and the fund.

CHAPTER 21
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
Section 2101. Preemption.
This act preempts ordinances of political subdivisions which are in conflict with this act.

Section 2102. Appropriation.
The sum of $\$$, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the Wetlands Conservation Fund for the fiscal year July 1, 1995, to June 30 , 1996. This shall be a continuing appropriation and shall not lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

Section 2103. Effective date.
This act shall take effect as follows:
(1) Section 301 of this act shall take effect in 240 days.
(2) The remainder of this act shall take effect in 60 days.

