

Tab 1	SB 174 by Latvala (CO-INTRODUCERS) Book, Hutson, Hukill, Mayfield; (Identical to H 00131) Coastal Management
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The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

**APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Senator Book, Chair
Senator Hukill, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, October 25, 2017

TIME: 1:00—3:00 p.m.

PLACE: 301 Senate Office Building

MEMBERS: Senator Book, Chair; Senator Hukill, Vice Chair; Senators Braynon, Garcia, Hutson, Latvala, Mayfield, and Stewart

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 174 Latvala (Identical H 131)	Coastal Management; Revising the criteria to be considered by the Department of Environmental Protection in determining and assigning annual funding priorities for beach management and erosion control projects; requiring that certain projects be considered separate and apart from other specified projects; revising requirements for the comprehensive long-term management plan; requiring certain funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund to be used for projects that preserve and repair state beaches, etc. EP 09/12/2017 EP 10/09/2017 Favorable AEN 10/25/2017 Favorable AP	Favorable Yeas 7 Nays 0
2	South Florida Water Management District Update on Senate Bill 10		Presented
3	Presentation on the Florida Forever Program		Presented
<p>Florida Forever Program Overview:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Environmental Protection - Division of State Lands - Stan Mayfield Working Waterfront - Florida Communities Trust - Division of Recreation and Parks - Office of Greenways and Trails - FRDAP (Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program) <p>Water Management Districts</p> <p>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission</p> <p>Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Florida Forest Service - Rural and Family Lands 			
4	Public Comment		Discussed

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Appropriations Subcommittee on the Environment and Natural Resources
Wednesday, October 25, 2017, 1:00—3:00 p.m.

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Other Related Meeting Documents

Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Environment and Natural Resources

BILL: SB 174

INTRODUCER: Senator Latvala and others

SUBJECT: Coastal Management

DATE: October 24, 2017

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Istler	Rogers	EP	Favorable
2. Reagan	Betta	AEN	Recommend: Favorable
3. _____	_____	AP	_____

I. Summary:

SB 174 revises the beach nourishment and inlet management project funding criteria and requires a minimum distribution of the lesser of 7.6 percent of the funds remaining after the payment of debt service or \$50 million to be appropriated annually from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for projects that preserve and repair the state's beaches.

II. Present Situation:

Beach and Shore Preservation

Fronting the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Straits of Florida, the state has 825 miles of sandy coastline.¹ Beaches are one of Florida's most valuable resources and serve multiple important functions including providing habitat and protection for a number of species of plants and animals, attracting visitors and new residents to the state, and providing a line of defense against major storms.² Specifically, beaches are the most important feature of Florida's brand, accounting for 25.5 percent of the state's attractiveness to visitors.³

The American Society of Civil Engineers rated Florida's coastal areas infrastructure as a D+, citing the fact that over the last 10 years, the average difference between requested and state appropriated funds exceeded \$40 million per year.⁴ The Office of Economic and Demographic Research determined that the state's investment in beach management and restoration generated

¹ Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), *Beaches and Coastal Systems: About Us*, <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/> (last visited Sept. 5, 2017).

² *Id.*

³ Office of Economic & Demographic Research (EDR), *Economic Evaluation of Florida's Investment in Beaches: Identifying the State's Brand, Calculating the Return on Investment of Beach Restoration and Assessing the Risk of Disasters*, 1 (Jan. 2015), available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/returnoninvestment/BeachReport.pdf> (last visited Sept. 5, 2017).

⁴ American Society of Civil Engineers, *2016 Report Card for Florida's Infrastructure*, http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/2016_RC_Final_screen.pdf (last visited Sept. 5, 2017).

a positive rate of return on investment of 5.4.⁵ A return greater than one means that the tax revenues generated by tourists to the state more than cover the state's expenditures on beaches.

Critically Eroded Beaches Report

Beaches require ongoing maintenance to curtail erosion.⁶ While beaches are prone to erosion from natural forces, such as wind-driven currents and tides and storms, human-induced erosion attributable to the construction and maintenance of navigation inlets and the development and placement of infrastructure in close proximity to the shore contributes significantly to beach erosion.⁷

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is required to determine which beaches are critically eroded and in need of restoration and nourishment.⁸ According to the DEP, there are 411.2 miles of critically eroded beach, 8.7 miles of critically eroded inlet shoreline, 93.5 miles of non-critically eroded beach, and 3.2 miles of non-critically eroded inlet shoreline statewide.⁹ Erosion is termed "critical" if "there is a threat to or loss of one of four specific interests – upland development, recreation, wildlife habitat, or important cultural resources."¹⁰

One way to restore eroded beaches is through beach nourishment, which is the replacement of sand that a beach has lost.¹¹ In a typical beach nourishment project, sand is collected from an offshore location by a dredge and piped onto the beach.¹² Bulldozers are then used to move the new sand on the beach until the beach matches the project design profile.¹³ The DEP is authorized to review innovative technologies for beach nourishment and, on a limited basis, authorize alternatives to traditional dredge and fill projects to determine the most cost-effective techniques for beach nourishment.¹⁴

⁵ EDR, *Economic Evaluation of Florida's Investment in Beaches: Identifying the State's Brand, Calculating the Return on Investment of Beach Restoration and Assessing the Risk of Disasters*, 1 (Jan. 2015).

⁶ DEP, *Beaches and Coastal Systems: Why Restore Eroded Beaches?*, <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/programs/becp/restore.htm> (last visited Sept. 5, 2017).

⁷ DEP, *Strategic Beach Management Plan*, 1 (July 2015), available at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/publications/pdf/SBMP/SBMP-Introduction.pdf> (last visited Sept. 5, 2017).

⁸ Section 161.101(1), F.S.

⁹ DEP, Division of Water Resource Management, *Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida*, 4, 5 (Aug. 2016), available at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/publications/pdf/CriticalErosionReport.pdf> (last visited Sept. 5, 2017). The term "critically eroded shoreline" is defined in Fla. Admin. Code R. 62B-36.002 to mean "a segment of shoreline where natural processes or human activities have caused, or contributed to, erosion and recession of the beach and dune system to such a degree that upland development, recreational interests, wildlife habitat, or important cultural resources are threatened or lost. Critically eroded shoreline may also include adjacent segments or gaps between identified critical erosion areas which, although they may be stable or slightly erosional now, their inclusion is necessary for continuity of management of the coastal system or for the design integrity of adjacent beach management projects."

¹⁰ DEP, Division of Water Resource Management, *Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida*, 7 (Aug. 2016).

¹¹ See s. 161.021, F.S.

¹² DEP, *Beaches and Coastal Systems: Why Restore Eroded Beaches?*, <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/programs/becp/restore.htm> (last visited Sept. 5, 2017).

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Section 161.082, F.S.

Strategic Beach Management Plan

The DEP is required to develop and maintain a comprehensive long-term management plan for the restoration and maintenance of the state's critically eroded beaches.¹⁵ The beach management plan is required, in part, to:

- Address long-term solutions to the problem of critically eroded beaches;
- Evaluate each improved, modified, or altered inlet and determine whether the inlet is a significant cause of beach erosion;
- Design criteria for beach restoration and beach nourishment projects;
- Identify causes of shoreline erosion and change, calculate erosion rates, and project long-term erosion for all major beach and dune systems by surveys and profiles;
- Study dune and vegetative conditions; and
- Establish a prioritized list of beach restoration and beach nourishment projects and the funding levels needed for such projects.¹⁶

The Strategic Beach Management Plan (SBMP) is a dynamic management tool for use by state, local, and federal government officials. The SBMP is updated periodically as specific strategies are implemented, new resources and opportunities are identified, and proposed strategies are developed by the DEP and federal or local government sponsors. The DEP prepares the SBMP at the regional level.¹⁷ The regional plans include recommendations of appropriate funding mechanisms for implementing projects in the beach management plan and describe historical and present beach restoration activities.¹⁸

Long Range Budget Plan

The statewide long range budget plan projects the federal, state, and local governments' 10-year planning needs necessary to implement the SBMP.¹⁹ The budget plan is subdivided by the same regions as the SBMP and provides a statewide survey of many individual project efforts. The budget plan serves to encourage cooperation and coordination among local, state, and federal entities and organizations responsible for managing beaches.

Beach Management Funding Assistance Program

Pursuant to state public policy, funding for beach restoration and nourishment projects, including inlet management projects, that cost-effectively provide beach-quality material for adjacent critically eroded beaches are in the public interest.²⁰ Such projects must be in an area designated as critically eroded shoreline, or benefit an adjacent critically eroded shoreline; have a clearly identifiable beach management benefit consistent with the state's beach management plan; and be designed to reduce potential upland damage or mitigate adverse impacts caused by improved, modified, or altered inlets, coastal armoring, or existing upland development.²¹

¹⁵ Section 161.161, F.S.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ See DEP, *Beaches and Coastal Systems: Publications*, <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/publications/index.htm#SBMP> (last visited Sept. 5, 2017), for each regional plan.

¹⁸ Section 161.161, F.S.

¹⁹ DEP, *Florida Beach Management Program, Long Range Budget Plan for 2017-2027*, 1 (Dec. 1, 2016), available at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/programs/becp/docs/LRBP-FY1727.pdf> (last visited Sept. 5, 2017).

²⁰ Section 161.088, F.S.

²¹ *Id.*

Pursuant to legislative direction, the DEP disburses funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) to carry out the state's responsibilities for a comprehensive, long-range, strategic beach management plan for erosion control; beach preservation, restoration, and nourishment; storm and hurricane protection; and other activities authorized pursuant to s. 28, Article X of the State Constitution.²² The DEP, authorized by section 161.101, F.S., established the Beach Management Funding Assistance Program for the purpose of working together with local, state, and federal governmental entities to achieve the protection, preservation, and restoration of Florida's sandy beaches.²³

Section 161.101, F.S., authorizes the DEP to pay up to 75 percent of the actual costs for restoring and nourishing critically eroded beaches recognizing that local beach communities derive the primary benefits from the presence of adequate beaches.²⁴ The local government in which the beach is located is responsible for funding the balance of such costs.²⁵ However, that section of law also provides that "until the unmet demand for repairing Florida's damaged beaches and dunes is satisfied, it is the further intent of the Legislature to cost-share such projects equally between state and local sponsors."²⁶

In order to receive state funds, projects are required to provide adequate public access, protect natural resources, and protect endangered and threatened species.²⁷ The DEP is required to consider the following criteria in determining annual funding priorities:

- The severity of erosion conditions, the threat to existing upland development, and recreational or economic benefits.
- The availability of federal matching dollars.
- The extent of the local government sponsor's financial and administrative commitment to the project, including its long-term financial plan with a designated funding source for initial construction and periodic maintenance.
- Previous state commitment and involvement in the project.
- The anticipated physical performance of the project, including the frequency of periodic planned nourishment.
- The extent to which the project mitigates the adverse impact of improved, modified, or altered inlets on adjacent beaches.
- Innovative, cost-effective, and environmentally sensitive applications to reduce erosion.
- Projects that provide enhanced habitat within or adjacent to designated refuges of nesting sea turtles.
- The extent to which local or regional sponsors of beach erosion control projects agree to coordinate the planning, design, and construction of their projects to take advantage of identifiable cost savings.

²² Section 161.091(1), F.S.

²³ Fla. Admin. Code R. 62B-36.001.

²⁴ Section 161.101(1), F.S.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ Section 161.101(15), F.S.

²⁷ Section 161.101(12), F.S.

- The degree to which the project addresses the state's most significant beach erosion problems.²⁸

The DEP established a point-based priority ranking system in order to implement the statutory criteria for beach and inlet management projects for funding assistance.²⁹ Under the system, a project receives a total point score based on the established project ranking criteria. The total amount of points available for beach management projects is 115 points and the total for inlet management projects is 90 points.³⁰ The charts provided below indicate the number of component criteria under each statutory criteria as developed by the DEP.³¹

Statutory Criteria	Number of Component Criteria	Available Points
Beach Management		
Significance	6	20
Local Sponsor Financial and Administrative Commitment	6	10
Previous State Commitment	4	10
Availability of Federal Funds	3	10
Project Performance	2	10
Recreational and Economic Benefits	1	10
Severity of Erosion	1	10
Mitigation of Inlet Effects	1	10
Threat to Upland Structures	1	10
Innovative Technologies	2	5
Regionalization	1	5
Enhance Refuges of Nesting Sea Turtle	1	5
Total	29	115

Statutory Criteria	Number of Component Criteria	Available Points
Inlet Management		
Balancing the Sediment Budget	1	20
Inlet Management Plan	3	15
Local Sponsor Financial and Administrative Commitment	6	10
Previous State Commitment	4	10
Availability of Federal Funding	3	10
Sand Reaching the Inlet	1	10
Cost Effectiveness	1	10
Enhanced Project Performance	1	5
Total	20	90

The DEP is not authorized to fund projects that provide only recreational benefits.³² All funded projects are required to have an identifiable beach erosion control or beach preservation benefit directed toward maintaining or enhancing the sand in the system. The following is a list of activities that are ineligible for cost-sharing:

- Recreational structures, such as piers, decks, and boardwalks.
- Park activities and facilities, except for erosion control.
- Aesthetic vegetation.
- Water quality components of stormwater management systems.

²⁸ Section 161.101(14), F.S.

²⁹ Fla. Admin. Code R. 62B-36.006.

³⁰ See DEP, *Beach Management Funding Assistance Program, Local Government Funding Requests: Ranking Criteria for Beach and Inlet Management Projects*, (Updated 2013), available at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/BEACHES/programs/becp/docs/ranking-methodology-62B36.pdf> (last visited Sept. 5, 2017).

³¹ Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability (OPPAGA), *The Beach Management Funding Assistance Program Was Recently Improved, but Some Stakeholder Concerns Persist*, 4 (Dec. 2014), available at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/1412rpt.pdf> (last visited Sept. 5, 2017).

³² Section 161.101(13), F.S.

- Experimental or demonstration projects, unless favorably peer-reviewed or scientifically documented.
- Hard structures, unless designed for erosion control or to enhance beach nourishment project longevity or bypassing performance.
- Operations and maintenance, with the exception of nourishment.
- Maintenance and repair of over-walks.
- Navigation construction, operation, and maintenance activities, except those elements whose purpose is to place or keep sand on adjacent beaches.³³

In December of 2014, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) released a report evaluating the DEP process for selecting and prioritizing beach management and inlet management projects. The review considered the current statutory criteria and related administrative rules and the funding request application process, information requirements, and timeline. Further, OPPAGA reviewed how the DEP uses each ranking criteria for establishing the annual priority order for beach management and restoration projects.

The report made several findings, including, but not limited to, finding that:

- Certain criteria accounts for the majority of the points awarded.
- Certain criteria only applies to a limited number of projects.
- The criteria do not adequately take into account the economic impact of beach projects.
- The criteria do not adequately account for a project's cost effectiveness or performance.
- The criteria do not take into account the impacts of recent storms or the current conditions of the shoreline.
- Stakeholders found the application requirements for funding to be too complicated and time consuming.
- Stakeholders perceived a bias for projects that received federal funding.³⁴

Land Acquisition Trust Fund

Documentary stamp tax revenues are collected under ch. 201, F.S., which requires an excise tax to be levied on two classes of documents: deeds and other documents related to real property, which are taxed at the rate of 70 cents per \$100; and certificates of indebtedness, promissory notes, wage assignments, and retail charge account agreements, which are taxed at 35 cents per \$100.³⁵

In 2014, Florida voters approved Amendment One, a constitutional amendment to provide a dedicated funding source for water and land conservation and restoration. The amendment required that starting on July 1, 2015, and for 20 years thereafter, 33 percent of net revenues derived from documentary stamp taxes be deposited into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF). Article X, s. 28 of the State Constitution requires that funds in the LATF be expended only for the following purposes:

³³ Section 161.101(13), F.S.

³⁴ OPPAGA, *The Beach Management Funding Assistance Program Was Recently Improved, but Some Stakeholder Concerns Persist*, 6-12 (Dec. 2014), available at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/1412rpt.pdf>.

³⁵ See ss. 201.02 and 201.08, F.S.

As provided by law, to finance or refinance: the acquisition and improvement of land, water areas, and related property interests, including conservation easements, and resources for conservation lands including wetlands, forests, and fish and wildlife habitat; wildlife management areas; lands that protect water resources and drinking water sources, including lands protecting the water quality and quantity of rivers, lakes, streams, springsheds, and lands providing recharge for groundwater and aquifer systems; lands in the Everglades Agricultural Area and the Everglades Protection Area, as defined in Article II, Section 7(b); beaches and shores; outdoor recreation lands, including recreational trails, parks, and urban open space; rural landscapes; working farms and ranches; historic or geologic sites; together with management, restoration of natural systems, and the enhancement of public access or recreational enjoyment of conservation lands.³⁶

To implement Art. X, s. 28 of the State Constitution, the Legislature enacted ch. 2015-229, Laws of Florida. This act, in part, amended the following sections of law:

- Section 201.15, F.S., to conform to the constitutional requirement that the LATF receive at least 33 percent of net revenues derived from documentary stamp taxes.
- Section 375.041, F.S., to designate the LATF within the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) as the trust fund to serve as the constitutionally mandated depository for the percentage of documentary stamp tax revenues.³⁷

Under s. 375.041, F.S., funds deposited into the LATF must be distributed in the following order and amounts:

- First, obligations relating to debt service, specifically:
 - First to payments relating to debt service on Florida Forever Bonds and Everglades restoration bonds; and
 - Then, to payments relating to debt service on bonds issued before February 1, 2009, by the South Florida Water Management District and the St. Johns River Water Management District.
- Then, before funds are authorized to be appropriated for other uses:
 - A minimum of the lesser of 25 percent of the funds remaining after the payment of debt service or \$200 million annually for Everglades projects that implement the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), the Long-Term Plan,³⁸ or the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP), with priority given to Everglades projects that reduce harmful discharges of water from Lake Okeechobee to the St. Lucie or Caloosahatchee estuaries in a timely manner. From these funds, the following specified distributions are required:
 - \$32 million annually through the 2023-2024 fiscal year for the Long-Term Plan;
 - After deducting the \$32 million, the minimum of the lesser of 76.5 percent of the remainder or \$100 million annually through the 2025-2026 fiscal year for the CERP; and

³⁶ FLA. CONST. art. X, s. 28.

³⁷ Ch. 2015-229, s. 9, s. 50, Laws of Fla.

³⁸ Note that the “Long-Term Plan” includes the Restoration Strategies Regional Water Quality Plan.

- Any remaining funds for Everglades projects under the CERP, the Long-Term Plan, or the NEEPP.
- A minimum of the lesser of 7.6 percent of the funds remaining after the payment of debt service or \$50 million annually for spring restoration, protection, and management projects; and
- Five million annually through the 2025-2026 fiscal year to the St. Johns River Water Management District for projects dedicated to the restoration of Lake Apopka.³⁹
- Then, the sum of \$64 million to the Everglades Trust Fund for the 2018-2019 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, for the Everglades Agricultural Area reservoir project.
- Then, any remaining moneys are authorized to be appropriated for the purposes set forth in Art. X, s. 28 of the State Constitution.⁴⁰

The General Revenue Estimating Conference in August of 2017 estimated that for the 2018-2019 fiscal year a total of \$2.62 billion will be collected in documentary stamp taxes. Thirty-three percent of the net revenues collected or approximately \$862.2 million must be deposited into the LATF in accordance with Art. X, s. 28 of the State Constitution.⁴¹

Appropriations for Beach Nourishment

The table below shows the amount of funding provided by the Legislature during the last five fiscal years.

Fiscal Year	LATF Appropriation	Total Appropriation
2017-18	\$29,493,889	\$50,000,400
2016-17	\$21,159,924	\$32,562,424
2015-16	\$25,000,000	\$32,106,500
2014-15	\$0	\$45,112,063
2013-14	\$0	\$26,770,992

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Beach Management Project Funding

Section 1 amends s. 161.101(14), F.S., to revise the beach management project funding criteria and require the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to adopt by rule a scoring system to determine annual funding priorities. The bill requires the scoring system to be consistent with the following criteria equally weighted within the following specified tiers:

Tier 1 (20 percent of the total project score)

Tier 1 consists of the tourism-related return on investment and economic impact of the project. The return on investment of the project equals the ratio of the tourism-related tax revenues for

³⁹ Section 375.041, F.S.

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ Office of Economic and Demographic Research, Revenue Estimating Conference, *Documentary Stamp Tax, Executive Summary* (Aug. 2017) available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/docstamp/docstampexecsummary.pdf> (last visited Sept. 5, 2017).

the most recent year to the amount of state funding requested for the proposed project. The economic impact of the project equals the ratio of the tourism-related tax revenues to all county tax revenues for the most recent year.

Tier 2 (45 percent of the total project score)

Tier 2 consists of the following criteria:

- The availability of federal matching dollars, considering federal authorization, the federal cost-share percentage, and the status of the funding award.
- The storm damage reduction benefits of the project based on the following considerations:
 - The current conditions of the project area, including any recent storm damage impacts, as a percentage of the volume of sand lost since the most recent beach nourishment event or most recent beach survey. If the project area has not been previously restored, the DEP must use the historical background erosion rate;
 - The overall potential threat to existing upland development, including public and private structures and infrastructure, based on the percentage of vulnerable shoreline within the project boundaries; and
 - The value of upland property benefiting from the protection provided by the project and its subsequent maintenance. A property must be within one-quarter mile of the project boundaries to be considered under this criterion.
- The cost-effectiveness of the project based on the yearly cost per volume per mile of proposed beach fill placement. Cost effectiveness is assessed using the following criteria:
 - The existence of projects with proposed structural or design components to extend the beach nourishment interval;
 - Existing beach nourishment projects that reduce upland storm damage costs by incorporating new or enhanced dune structures or new or existing dune restoration and revegetation projects;
 - Proposed innovative technologies designed to reduce project costs; and
 - Regional sediment management strategies and coordination to conserve sand source resources and reduce project costs.

Tier 3 (20 percent of the total project score)

Tier 3 consists of the following criteria:

- Previous state commitment and involvement in the project, considering previously funded phases, the total amount of previous state funding, and previous partial appropriations for the proposed project.
- The recreational benefits of the project based on:
 - The accessible beach area added by the project; and
 - The percentage of linear footage within the project boundaries that is zoned:
 - As recreational or open space;
 - For commercial use; or
 - To otherwise allow for public lodging establishments.
- The extent to which the project mitigates the adverse impact of improved, modified, or altered inlets on adjacent beaches.
- The degree to which the project addresses the state's most significant beach erosion problems based on the ratio of the linear footage of the project shoreline to the cubic yards of sand placed per mile per year.

Tier 4 (15 percent of the total project score)

Tier 4 consists of:

- Increased prioritization of projects that have been on the DEP's ranked project list for successive years and that have not previously secured state funding for project implementation.
- Environmental habitat enhancement, recognizing state or federal critical habitat areas for threatened or endangered species which may be subject to extensive shoreline armoring or recognizing areas where extensive shoreline armoring threatens the availability or quality of habitat for such species. Turtle-friendly designs, dune and vegetation projects for areas with redesigned or reduced fill templates, proposed incorporation of best management practices and adaptive management strategies to protect resources, and innovative technologies designed to benefit critical habitat preservation.
- The overall readiness of the project to proceed in a timely manner considering the project's readiness for the construction phase of development, the status of required permits, the status of any needed easement acquisition, the availability of local funding sources, and the establishment of an erosion control line. If the DEP identifies specific reasonable and documented concerns that the project will not proceed in a timely manner, the DEP may choose not to include the project in the annual funding priorities submitted to the Legislature.

Section 2 amends s. 161.101(20), F.S., to revise provisions relating to project lists, reporting requirements, and surplus funding.

Project lists, notification, and summary reports

The bill requires the DEP to update its active project list at least quarterly, rather than by fiscal year and revises the definition of the term "significant change" to include a project-specific change or cumulative changes that exceed the project's original allocation by \$500,000 or more. The revised definition requires the DEP to notify the Governor and the Legislature when such change exceeds the project's original allocation by \$500,000 or more in addition to a change exceeding 25 percent of the original allocation.

The DEP is required to prepare a summary of project activities, their funding status, and changes to annual project lists for the current and preceding fiscal year, which must be included in the DEP's submission of its annual legislative budget request.

Funding for specific projects on annual project lists approved by the Legislature is required to remain available for 18 months. The bill requires the DEP, rather than the local project sponsor, to notify the Governor and the Legislature when appropriated project dollars are released to a project sponsor.

Surplus funding

The bill requires the DEP to provide supporting justification in addition to notification to the Governor and the Legislature regarding its intent for the use of surplus dollars for projects that have a significant change. The bill authorizes such surplus funds to be used for beach restoration and nourishment projects in addition to being available for inlet management projects, reversion

as part of the next appropriations process, or used for other specified priority projects on active project lists.

The DEP is not required to provide such notice and justification for the use of surplus funds for projects that do not have a significant change. However, the DEP must post the use of such surplus funds on the project-listing page on its website.

Inlet Management Projects

Section 3 amends s. 161.143, F.S., to revise the funding priorities for inlet management projects.

The bill requires that projects considered for funding under the inlet management program are required to be considered separate and apart from projects reviewed and prioritized under the tiered structure for beach nourishment projects. The bill requires that the inlet management projects funded by the DEP constitute the intended scope of inlet management and of the state's public policy relating to improved navigation inlets found in s. 161.142, F.S. The bill expands the types of inlet management projects that the DEP may consider for priority funding to include improvements of infrastructure to facilitate sand bypassing.

The bill requires the DEP to give equal consideration to the listed ranking criteria and revises such criteria by:

- Removing the term “existing” from the provision requiring the DEP to consider the extent to which bypassing activities at an inlet would benefit from modest, cost-effective improvements when considering the volumetric increases from the proposed project;
- Requiring the DEP to consider the cost-effectiveness of sand made available by a proposed inlet management project or activity relative to other sand source opportunities that could be used to address inlet-caused erosion;
- Removing the requirement that the DEP consider the interest and commitment of local governments as demonstrated by their willingness to coordinate the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of an inlet management project and their financial plan for funding the local cost share for initial construction, ongoing sand bypassing, channel dredging, and maintenance;
- Revising the requirements relating to inlet management plans or local-government-sponsored inlet studies by requiring the DEP to consider the existence of a proposed or recently updated inlet management plan or a local-government-sponsored inlet study addressing the mitigation of an inlet's erosive effects on adjacent beaches; and
- Clarifying that the DEP is to consider the criteria used for ranking beach nourishment projects for inlet management projects if the criteria is distinct from and not duplicative of the inlet management project ranking criteria.

The bill authorizes the DEP to pay from legislative appropriations up to 75 percent of the construction costs of an initial major inlet management project component for the purpose of mitigating the erosive effects of the inlet to the shoreline and balancing sediment budget. The remaining balance is required to be paid from other funding sources, such as local sponsors. All project costs not associated with an initial major project component are required to be shared equally by state and local sponsors.

The bill removes the authorization for the DEP to employ university-based or other contractual sources for studies that are consistent with the public policy of the state relating to improved navigation inlets.

The bill revises the requirements for the inlet management project list by:

- Removing the requirement that:
 - The list include studies, projects, or other activities that address the management of at least 10 separately ranked inlets;
 - At least 50 percent of the funds appropriated for the feasibility and design category in the DEP's fixed capital outlay funding request be available for projects on the current year's inlet management project list which involve the study for, or design or development of, an inlet management project;
 - All statewide beach management funds that remain unencumbered or are allocated to non-project-specific activities for projects on legislatively approved inlet management project lists be made available; and
 - The Legislature designate one of the three highest projects on the inlet management project list in any year as the Inlet of the Year.
- Requiring the DEP to:
 - Designate, in priority order, for projects on the current year's list an amount that is at least equal to the greater of:
 - Ten percent of the total amount that the Legislature appropriates in the fiscal year for statewide beach management; or
 - The percentage of inlet management funding requests from local sponsors as a proportion of the total amount of statewide beach management dollars requested in a given year;
 - Include inlet monitoring activities ranked on the inlet management project list as one aggregated subcategory on the overall inlet management project list; and
 - Update and maintain an annual report on its website concerning the extent to which each inlet project has succeeded in balancing the sediment budget of the inlet and adjacent beaches and in mitigating the inlet's erosive effects on adjacent beaches.

Comprehensive Long-Term Beach Management Plan

Section 4 amends s. 161.161, F.S., to require the DEP, in developing and maintaining the comprehensive long-term beach management plan, to:

- Include recommendations for improvement of infrastructure to facilitate sand bypassing to mitigate the erosive impact of an inlet that is a significant cause of beach erosion;
- Consider the establishment of regional sediment management alternatives for one or more individual beach and inlet sand bypassing projects as an alternative to beach restoration when appropriate and cost-effective, and recommend the location of such regional sediment management alternatives and the source of beach-compatible sand;
- Maintain an updated list of critically eroded sandy beaches based on data, analyses, and investigations of shoreline conditions;
- Identify existing beach projects without dune features or with dunes without adequate elevations, and encourage dune restoration and revegetation to be incorporated as part of storm damage recovery projects or future dune maintenance events;

- Document procedures and policies for preparing post-storm damage assessments and corresponding recovery plans, including repair cost estimates; and
- Identify and assess appropriate management measures for all of the state's critically eroded beaches.

The bill allows the DEP to use a publicly noticed webinar to meet its requirement to hold a public meeting in the region for which the plan is prepared. The bill requires the comprehensive long-term management plan to include, at a minimum, a strategic beach management plan, a critically eroded beaches report, and a statewide long-range budget plan.

Strategic Beach Management Plan

The bill removes the requirement that the DEP, in developing and maintaining the Strategic Beach Management Plan (SBMP):

- Include cost estimates necessary to take inlet corrective measures and recommendations regarding cost sharing among the beneficiaries of such inlet;
- Evaluate the establishment of feeder beaches as an alternative to direct beach restoration and recommend the location of such feeder beaches;
- Project long-term erosion for all major beach and dune systems by surveys and profiles;
- Identify shoreline development and degree of density;
- In identifying short-and long-term economic costs and benefits of beaches, include recreational value to user groups, tax base, revenues generated, and beach acquisition and maintenance costs;
- Identify alternative management responses to prevent inappropriate development and redevelopment on migrating beaches;
- Consider abandonment as an alternative management response;
- Establish criteria, including costs and specific implementation actions, for alternative management techniques; and
- Submit regional plans on a set schedule and in accordance with specified requirements.

Long-range budget plan

The DEP is required to provide a long-range budget plan that includes at least five years of planned beach restoration, beach nourishment, and inlet management project funding needs as identified, and subsequently refined, by local government sponsors. The plan is required to consist of a three-year work plan and a long-range plan that identifies projects for inclusion in the fourth and fifth ensuing years.

The long-range budget plan must include a three-year work plan for beach restoration, beach nourishment and inlet management projects. The three-year work plan is required to list planned projects for each of the three fiscal years addressed in the work plan. The three-year work plan must:

- Identify beach restoration, beach nourishment and inlet management projects viable for implementation during the next three ensuing fiscal years, as determined by available cost-sharing, local sponsor support, regulatory considerations, and the ability of the project to proceed as scheduled;

- For each fiscal year, identify proposed projects and their current development status, listing them in priority order based on the applicable criteria; and
- Be accompanied by a three-year financial forecast for the availability of funding for projects based on funds dedicated through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

The bill authorizes specific funding requests and criteria ranking to be modified as warranted in each successive fiscal year, provided that such modifications are documented and submitted to the Legislature with each three-year work plan. Year One projects consist of projects identified for funding consideration in the ensuing fiscal year. Projects for consideration in the fourth and fifth ensuing years may be presented by region and do not need to be presented by priority order. However, the DEP is required to identify issues that may prevent successful completion of such projects and recommend solutions that would allow the projects to progress into the three-year work plan. The DEP is required to present the three-year work plan to the Legislature each year.

Land Acquisition Trust Fund

Section 5 amends s. 375.041, F.S., to require an annual appropriation from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund in the amount of a minimum of the lesser of 7.6 percent of the funds remaining after the payment of debt service or \$50 million. Such funds are required to be appropriated annually for projects that preserve and repair the state's beaches.

The bill requires the annual distribution to be reduced by an amount equal to the debt service paid annually on bonds issued after July 1, 2018, for projects that preserve or repair the state's beaches.

Except for section 1 and section 4 of the bill, which take effect July 1, 2019, the bill takes effect July 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill requires \$50 million to be appropriated annually from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) for projects that preserve and repair the state's beaches. This distribution may affect other programs that are funded through the trust fund. Recognizing the current recurring appropriation of \$29,493,889 from LATF, the bill requires an additional \$20,506,111 to be appropriated from LATF for beach nourishment. The bill also requires the distribution to be reduced by an amount equal to the debt service paid on bonds issued for such restoration purposed after July 1, 2016.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

If the intent of this legislation is to establish a continuing appropriation of \$50 million annually, without further legislative action in subsequent fiscal years, the language "shall be appropriated annually" should be clarified to read, "is appropriated annually."

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 161.101, 161.143, 161.161, and 375.041.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

By Senator Latvala

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1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to coastal management; amending s.
 3 161.101, F.S.; revising the criteria to be considered
 4 by the Department of Environmental Protection in
 5 determining and assigning annual funding priorities
 6 for beach management and erosion control projects;
 7 specifying tiers for such criteria; requiring tiers to
 8 be given certain weight; requiring the department to
 9 update active project lists on its website; redefining
 10 the term "significant change"; revising the
 11 department's reporting requirements; specifying
 12 allowable uses for certain surplus funds; revising the
 13 requirements for a specified summary; requiring that
 14 funding for certain projects remain available for a
 15 specified period; amending s. 161.143, F.S.;
 16 specifying the scope of certain projects; revising the
 17 list of projects that are included as inlet management
 18 projects; requiring that certain projects be
 19 considered separate and apart from other specified
 20 projects; revising the ranking criteria to be used by
 21 the department to establish certain funding priorities
 22 for certain inlet-caused beach erosion projects;
 23 revising provisions authorizing the department to
 24 spend certain appropriated funds for the management of
 25 inlets; deleting a provision authorizing the
 26 department to spend certain appropriated funds for
 27 specified inlet studies; revising the required
 28 elements of the department's report of prioritized
 29 inlet management projects; revising the funds that the

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30 department must make available to certain inlet
 31 management projects; requiring the department to
 32 include specified activities on the inlet management
 33 project list; deleting provisions requiring the
 34 department to make available funding for specified
 35 projects; deleting a requirement that the Legislature
 36 designate a project as an Inlet of the Year; requiring
 37 the department to update and maintain a report
 38 regarding the progress of certain inlet management
 39 projects; revising the requirements for the report;
 40 deleting certain temporary provisions relating to
 41 specified appropriations; amending s. 161.161, F.S.;
 42 revising requirements for the comprehensive long-term
 43 management plan; requiring the plan to include a
 44 strategic beach management plan, a critically eroded
 45 beaches report, and a statewide long-range budget
 46 plan; providing for the development and maintenance of
 47 such plans; deleting a requirement that the department
 48 submit a certain beach management plan on a certain
 49 date each year; requiring the department to hold a
 50 public meeting before finalization of the strategic
 51 beach management plan; requiring the department to
 52 submit a 3-year work plan and a related forecast for
 53 the availability of funding to the Legislature;
 54 amending s. 375.041, F.S.; requiring certain funds
 55 from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund to be used for
 56 projects that preserve and repair state beaches;
 57 providing effective dates.
 58

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Effective July 1, 2019, subsection (14) of section 161.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

161.101 State and local participation in authorized projects and studies relating to beach management and erosion control.—

(14) The intent of the Legislature in preserving and protecting Florida's sandy beaches pursuant to this act is to direct beach erosion control appropriations to the state's most severely eroded beaches, and to prevent further adverse impact caused by improved, modified, or altered inlets, coastal armoring, or existing upland development. In establishing annual project funding priorities, the department shall seek formal input from local coastal governments, beach and general government interest groups, and university experts. The department shall adopt by rule a scoring system to determine annual project funding priorities. The scoring system must consist of the following criteria equally weighted within the following specified tiers ~~criteria to be considered by the department in determining annual funding priorities shall include:~~

(a) Tier 1 must account for 20 percent of the total score and consist of the tourism-related return on investment and the severity of erosion conditions, the threat to existing upland development, and recreational and/or economic impact of the project. The return on investment of the project is the ratio of the tourism-related tax revenues for the most recent year to the amount of state funding requested for the proposed project. The

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economic impact of the project is the ratio of the tourism-related tax revenues for the most recent year to all county tax revenues for the most recent year. The department must calculate these ratios using state sales tax and tourism development tax data of the county having jurisdiction over the project area. If multiple counties have jurisdiction over the project area, the department must assess each county individually using these ratios. The department shall calculate the mean average of these ratios to determine the final overall assessment for the multicounty project benefits.

(b) Tier 2 must account for 45 percent of the total score and consist of the following criteria:

1. The availability of federal matching dollars, considering federal authorization, the federal cost-share percentage, and the status of the funding award;

2. The storm damage reduction benefits of the project based on the following considerations:

a. The current conditions of the project area, including any recent storm damage impact, as a percentage of volume of sand lost since the most recent beach nourishment event or most recent beach surveys. If the project area has not been previously restored, the department must use the historical background erosion rate;

b. The overall potential threat to existing upland development, including public and private structures and infrastructure, based on the percentage of vulnerable shoreline within the project boundaries; and

c. The value of upland property benefiting from the protection provided by the project and its subsequent

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117 maintenance. A property must be within one-quarter mile of the
 118 project boundaries to be considered under the criterion
 119 specified in this sub-subparagraph; and

120 3. The cost-effectiveness of the project based on the
 121 yearly cost per volume per mile of proposed beach fill
 122 placement. The department shall also consider the following when
 123 assessing cost-effectiveness pursuant to this subparagraph:

124 a. The existence of projects with proposed structural or
 125 design components to extend the beach nourishment interval;

126 b. Existing beach nourishment projects that reduce upland
 127 storm damage costs by incorporating new or enhanced dune
 128 structures or new or existing dune restoration and revegetation
 129 projects;

130 c. Proposed innovative technologies designed to reduce
 131 project costs; and

132 d. Regional sediment management strategies and coordination
 133 to conserve sand source resources and reduce project costs.

134 (c) Tier 3 must account for 20 percent of the total score
 135 and consist of the following criteria: ~~The extent of local~~
 136 ~~government sponsor financial and administrative commitment to~~
 137 ~~the project, including a long-term financial plan with a~~
 138 ~~designated funding source or sources for initial construction~~
 139 ~~and periodic maintenance.~~

140 1.(d) Previous state commitment and involvement in the
 141 project, considering previously funded phases, the total amount
 142 of previous state funding, and previous partial appropriations
 143 for the proposed project;

144 2. The recreational benefits of the project based on:

145 a. The accessible beach area added by the project; and

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146 b. The percentage of linear footage within the project
 147 boundaries that is zoned:

148 (I) As recreational or open space;
 149 (II) For commercial use; or
 150 (III) To otherwise allow for public lodging
 151 establishments;-

152 ~~(e) The anticipated physical performance of the proposed~~
 153 ~~project, including the frequency of periodic planned~~
 154 ~~nourishment.~~

155 3.(f) The extent to which the proposed project mitigates
 156 the adverse impact of improved, modified, or altered inlets on
 157 adjacent beaches; and-

158 ~~(g) Innovative, cost effective, and environmentally~~
 159 ~~sensitive applications to reduce erosion.~~

160 ~~(h) Projects that provide enhanced habitat within or~~
 161 ~~adjacent to designated refuges of nesting sea turtles.~~

162 ~~(i) The extent to which local or regional sponsors of beach~~
 163 ~~erosion control projects agree to coordinate the planning,~~
 164 ~~design, and construction of their projects to take advantage of~~
 165 ~~identifiable cost savings.~~

166 4.(j) The degree to which the project addresses the state's
 167 most significant beach erosion problems as a function of the
 168 linear footage of the project shoreline and the cubic yards of
 169 sand placed per mile per year.

170 (d) Tier 4 must account for 15 percent of the total score
 171 and consist of the following criteria:

172 1. Increased prioritization of projects that have been on
 173 the department's ranked project list for successive years and
 174 that have not previously secured state funding for project

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175 implementation;

176 2. Environmental habitat enhancement, recognizing state or
 177 federal critical habitat areas for threatened or endangered
 178 species which may be subject to extensive shoreline armoring or
 179 recognizing areas where extensive shoreline armoring threatens
 180 the availability or quality of habitat for such species. Turtle-
 181 friendly designs, dune and vegetation projects for areas with
 182 redesigned or reduced fill templates, proposed incorporation of
 183 best management practices and adaptive management strategies to
 184 protect resources, and innovative technologies designed to
 185 benefit critical habitat preservation may also be considered;
 186 and

187 3. The overall readiness of the project to proceed in a
 188 timely manner, considering the project's readiness for the
 189 construction phase of development, the status of required
 190 permits, the status of any needed easement acquisition, the
 191 availability of local funding sources, and the establishment of
 192 an erosion control line. If the department identifies specific
 193 reasonable and documented concerns that the project will not
 194 proceed in a timely manner, the department may choose not to
 195 include the project in the annual funding priorities submitted
 196 to the Legislature.

197
 198 ~~If in the event that~~ more than one project qualifies equally
 199 under the provisions of this subsection, the department shall
 200 assign funding priority to those projects shown to be most ~~that~~
 201 ~~are~~ ready to proceed.

202 Section 2. Subsection (20) of section 161.101, Florida
 203 Statutes, is amended to read:

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204 161.101 State and local participation in authorized
 205 projects and studies relating to beach management and erosion
 206 control.—

207 (20) The department shall maintain active project lists,
 208 updated at least quarterly, ~~listings~~ on its website by fiscal
 209 year in order to provide transparency regarding those projects
 210 receiving funding and the funding amounts, and to facilitate
 211 legislative reporting and oversight. In consideration of this
 212 intent:

213 (a) The department shall notify the Executive Office of the
 214 Governor and the Legislature regarding any significant changes
 215 in the funding levels of a given project as initially requested
 216 in the department's budget submission and subsequently included
 217 in approved annual funding allocations. The term "significant
 218 change" means a project-specific change or cumulative changes
 219 that exceed the project's original allocation by \$500,000 or
 220 that exceed those changes exceeding 25 percent of the a
 221 project's original allocation.

222 1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., if there is
 223 surplus funding, the department must provide a notification and
 224 supporting justification ~~shall be provided~~ to the Executive
 225 Office of the Governor and the Legislature to indicate whether
 226 surplus additional ~~additional~~ dollars are intended to be used for inlet
 227 management projects pursuant to s. 161.143 or for beach
 228 restoration and beach nourishment projects, offered for
 229 reversion as part of the next appropriations process, or used
 230 for other specified priority projects on active project lists.

231 2. For surplus funds for projects that do not have a
 232 significant change, the department may use such funds for the

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233 same purposes identified in subparagraph 1. The department shall
 234 post the uses of such funds on the project listing web page of
 235 its website. No other notice or supporting justification is
 236 required before the use of surplus funds for a project that does
 237 not have a significant change.

238 (b) The department shall prepare a summary of specific
 239 project activities for the current fiscal year, their funding
 240 status, and changes to annual project lists for the current and
 241 preceding fiscal year. shall be prepared by The department shall
 242 include the summary and included with the department's
 243 submission of its annual legislative budget request.

244 (c) Funding for specific projects on annual project lists
 245 approved by the Legislature must remain available for such
 246 projects for 18 months. A local project sponsor may at any time
 247 release, in whole or in part, appropriated project dollars by
 248 formal notification to the department. The department, which
 249 shall notify the Executive Office of the Governor and the
 250 Legislature of such release and, Notification must indicate in
 251 the notification how the project dollars are recommended
 252 intended to be used after such release.

253 Section 3. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 161.143,
 254 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

255 161.143 Inlet management; planning, prioritizing, funding,
 256 approving, and implementing projects.-

257 (2) The department shall establish annual funding
 258 priorities for studies, activities, or other projects concerning
 259 inlet management. Such inlet management projects constitute the
 260 intended scope of this section and s. 161.142 and consist of
 261 include, but are not limited to, inlet sand bypassing,

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262 improvement of infrastructure to facilitate sand bypassing,
 263 modifications to channel dredging, jetty redesign, jetty repair,
 264 disposal of spoil material, and the development, revision,
 265 adoption, or implementation of an inlet management plan.
 266 Projects considered for funding pursuant to this section shall
 267 be considered separate and apart from projects reviewed and
 268 prioritized in s. 161.101(14). The funding priorities
 269 established by the department under this section must be
 270 consistent with the requirements and legislative declaration in
 271 ss. 161.101(14), 161.142, and 161.161(1)(b). In establishing
 272 funding priorities under this subsection and before transmitting
 273 the annual inlet project list to the Legislature under
 274 subsection (4) ~~(5)~~, the department shall seek formal input from
 275 local coastal governments, beach and general government
 276 associations and other coastal interest groups, and university
 277 experts concerning annual funding priorities for inlet
 278 management projects. In order to maximize the benefits of
 279 efforts to address the inlet-caused beach erosion problems of
 280 this state, the ranking criteria used by the department to
 281 establish funding priorities for studies, activities, or other
 282 projects concerning inlet management must include equal
 283 consideration of:

284 (a) An estimate of the annual quantity of beach-quality
 285 sand reaching the updrift boundary of the improved jetty or
 286 inlet channel.

287 (b) The severity of the erosion to the adjacent beaches
 288 caused by the inlet ~~and the extent to which the proposed project~~
 289 ~~mitigates the erosive effects of the inlet.~~

290 (c) The overall significance and anticipated success of the

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proposed project in mitigating the erosive effects of the inlet,
balancing the sediment budget of the inlet and adjacent beaches,
and addressing the sand deficit along the inlet-affected
shorelines.

(d) The extent to which ~~existing~~ bypassing activities at an
inlet would benefit from modest, cost-effective improvements
when considering the volumetric increases from the proposed
project, the availability of beach-quality sand currently not
being bypassed to adjacent eroding beaches, and the ease with
which such beach-quality sand may be obtained.

(e) The cost-effectiveness of sand made available by a
proposed inlet management project or activity relative to other
sand source opportunities that would be used to address inlet-
caused beach erosion ~~The interest and commitment of local
governments as demonstrated by their willingness to coordinate
the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of an inlet
management project and their financial plan for funding the
local cost share for initial construction, ongoing sand
bypassing, channel dredging, and maintenance.~~

(f) The existence of a proposed or recently updated ~~The
previous completion or approval of a state-sponsored inlet
management plan or a local-government-sponsored inlet study
addressing concerning the inlet addressed by the proposed
project, the ease of updating and revising any such plan or
study, and the adequacy and specificity of the plan's or study's
recommendations concerning the mitigation of an inlet's erosive
effects on adjacent beaches.~~

(g) The degree to which the proposed project will enhance
the performance and longevity of proximate beach nourishment

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projects, thereby reducing the frequency of such periodic
nourishment projects.

(h) The project-ranking criteria in s. 161.101(14) to the
extent such criteria are applicable to inlet management studies,
projects, and activities and are distinct from, and not
duplicative of, the criteria listed in paragraphs (a)-(g).

(3) The department may pay from legislative appropriations
up to 75 percent of the construction costs of an initial major
inlet management project component for the purpose of mitigating
the erosive effects of the inlet to the shoreline and balancing
the sediment budget. The remaining balance of such construction
costs must be paid from other funding sources, such as local
sponsors. All project costs not associated with an initial major
inlet management project component must be shared equally by
state and local sponsors in accordance with, ~~pursuant to s.
161.101 and notwithstanding s. 161.101(15), pay from legislative
appropriations provided for these purposes 75 percent of the
total costs, or, if applicable, the nonfederal costs, of a
study, activity, or other project concerning the management of
an inlet. The balance must be paid by the local governments or
special districts having jurisdiction over the property where
the inlet is located.~~

~~(4) Using the legislative appropriation to the statewide
beach-management-support category of the department's fixed
capital outlay funding request, the department may employ
university-based or other contractual sources and pay 100
percent of the costs of studies that are consistent with the
legislative declaration in s. 161.142 and that:~~

~~(a) Determine, calculate, refine, and achieve general~~

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consensus regarding net annual sediment transport volumes to be used for the purpose of planning and prioritizing inlet management projects; and

~~(b) Appropriate, assign, and apportion responsibilities between inlet beneficiaries for the erosion caused by a particular inlet on adjacent beaches.~~

(4)(5) The department shall annually provide an inlet management project list, in priority order, to the Legislature as part of the department's budget request. The list must include studies, projects, or other activities that address the management of at least 10 separate inlets and that are ranked according to the criteria established under subsection (2).

(a) The department shall designate for make available at least 10 percent of the total amount that the Legislature appropriates in each fiscal year for statewide beach management for the three highest-ranked projects on the current year's inlet management project list, in priority order, an amount that is at least equal to the greater of:

1. Ten percent of the total amount that the Legislature appropriates in the fiscal year for statewide beach management;
or

2. The percentage of inlet management funding requests from local sponsors as a proportion of the total amount of statewide beach management dollars requested in a given year.

(b) The department shall include inlet monitoring activities ranked on the inlet management project list as one aggregated subcategory on the overall inlet management project list make available at least 50 percent of the funds appropriated for the feasibility and design category in the

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department's fixed capital outlay funding request for projects on the current year's inlet management project list which involve the study for, or design or development of, an inlet management project.

~~(e) The department shall make available all statewide beach management funds that remain unencumbered or are allocated to non-project-specific activities for projects on legislatively approved inlet management project lists. Funding for local-government-specific projects on annual project lists approved by the Legislature must remain available for such purposes for a period of 18 months pursuant to s. 216.301(2)(a). Based on an assessment and the department's determination that a project will not be ready to proceed during this 18-month period, such funds shall be used for inlet management projects on legislatively approved lists.~~

(5)(d) The Legislature shall designate one of the three highest projects on the inlet management project list in any year as the Inlet of the Year. The department shall update and maintain an annual annually report on its website to the Legislature concerning the extent to which each inlet project designated by the Legislature as Inlet of the Year has succeeded in balancing the sediment budget of the inlet and adjacent beaches and in mitigating the inlet's erosive effects on adjacent beaches. The report must provide an estimate of the quantity of sediment bypassed, transferred, and transferring or otherwise placed placing beach-quality sand on adjacent eroding beaches, or in such beaches' nearshore area, for the purpose of offsetting the erosive effects of inlets on the beaches of this state.

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~~(e) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), and for the 2016-2017 fiscal year only, the amount allocated for inlet management funding is provided in the 2016-2017 General Appropriations Act. This paragraph expires July 1, 2017.~~

Section 4. Effective July 1, 2019, subsection (1) and present subsection (2) of section 161.161, Florida Statutes, are amended, a new subsection (2) is added to that section, and present subsections (2) through (7) are redesignated as subsections (3) through (8), respectively, to read:

161.161 Procedure for approval of projects.—

(1) The department shall develop and maintain a comprehensive long-term beach management plan for the restoration and maintenance of the state's critically eroded beaches fronting the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Straits of Florida. In developing and maintaining this the beach management plan, the department shall:

(a) Address long-term solutions to the problem of critically eroded beaches in this state.

(b) Evaluate each improved, modified, or altered inlet and determine whether the inlet is a significant cause of beach erosion. With respect to each inlet determined to be a significant cause of beach erosion, the plan shall include:

~~1.~~ the extent to which such inlet causes beach erosion and recommendations to mitigate the erosive impact of the inlet, including, but not limited to, ~~recommendations regarding~~ inlet sediment bypassing; improvement of infrastructure to facilitate sand bypassing; modifications to channel dredging, jetty design, and disposal of spoil material; establishment of feeder beaches; and beach restoration and beach nourishment; ~~and~~

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~~2. Cost estimates necessary to take inlet corrective measures and recommendations regarding cost sharing among the beneficiaries of such inlet.~~

(c) ~~Evaluate Design~~ criteria for beach restoration and beach nourishment projects, including, but not limited to, ~~1.~~

~~1.~~ dune elevation and width and revegetation and

stabilization requirements, ~~1.~~ and

~~2.~~ beach profiles ~~profile~~.

(d) ~~Consider Evaluate~~ the establishment of regional sediment management alternatives for one or more individual beach and inlet sand bypassing projects ~~feeder beaches~~ as an alternative to ~~direct~~ beach restoration when appropriate and cost-effective, and recommend the location of such regional sediment management alternatives ~~feeder beaches~~ and the source of beach-compatible sand.

(e) Identify causes of shoreline erosion and change, determine calculate erosion rates, and maintain an updated list of critically eroded sandy beaches based on data, analyses, and investigations of shoreline conditions ~~and project long-term erosion for all major beach and dune systems by surveys and profiles~~.

(f) ~~Identify shoreline development and degree of density and Assess impacts of development and~~ coastal protection ~~shoreline protective structures on shoreline change and erosion~~.

(g) Identify short-term and long-term economic costs and benefits of beaches to the state of Florida and individual beach communities, ~~including recreational value to user groups, tax base, revenues generated, and beach acquisition and maintenance costs~~.

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465 (h) Study dune and vegetation conditions, identify existing
 466 beach projects without dune features or with dunes without
 467 adequate elevations, and encourage dune restoration and
 468 revegetation to be incorporated as part of storm damage recovery
 469 projects or future dune maintenance events.

470 (i) Identify beach areas used by marine turtles and develop
 471 strategies for protection of the turtles and their nests and
 472 nesting locations.

473 (j) Identify alternative management responses to preserve
 474 undeveloped beach and dune systems and, to restore damaged beach
 475 and dune systems. In identifying such management responses, the
 476 department shall consider, at a minimum, and to prevent
 477 inappropriate development and redevelopment on migrating
 478 beaches, and consider beach restoration and nourishment,
 479 armoring, relocation and abandonment, dune and vegetation
 480 restoration, and acquisition.

481 (k) Document procedures and policies for preparing post-
 482 storm damage assessments and corresponding recovery plans,
 483 including repair cost estimates ~~Establish criteria, including~~
 484 ~~costs and specific implementation actions, for alternative~~
 485 ~~management techniques.~~

486 (l) Identify and assess ~~Select and recommend~~ appropriate
 487 management measures for all of the state's critically eroded
 488 sandy beaches in a beach management program.

489 ~~(m) Establish a list of beach restoration and beach~~
 490 ~~nourishment projects, arranged in order of priority, and the~~
 491 ~~funding levels needed for such projects.~~

492 (2) The comprehensive long-term management plan developed
 493 and maintained by the department pursuant to subsection (1) must

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494 include, at a minimum, a strategic beach management plan, a
 495 critically eroded beaches report, and a statewide long-range
 496 budget plan. The long-range budget plan must include a 3-year
 497 work plan for beach restoration, beach nourishment, and inlet
 498 management projects that lists planned projects for each of the
 499 3 fiscal years addressed in the work plan.

500 (a) The strategic beach management plan must identify and
 501 recommend appropriate measures for all of the state's critically
 502 eroded sandy beaches and may incorporate plans ~~be prepared at~~
 503 ~~the regional level, taking into account based upon~~ areas of
 504 greatest need and probable federal and local funding. Upon
 505 approval in accordance with this section, such regional plans,
 506 along with the 3-year work plan identified in subparagraph

507 (c)1., shall be components of the statewide beach management
 508 plan and shall serve as the basis for state funding decisions
 509 upon approval in accordance with chapter 86-138, Laws of
 510 Florida. In accordance with a schedule established for the
 511 submission of regional plans by the department, any completed
 512 plan must be submitted to the secretary of the department for
 513 approval no later than March 1 of each year. These regional
 514 plans shall include, but shall not be limited to,
 515 recommendations of appropriate funding mechanisms for
 516 implementing projects in the beach management plan, giving
 517 consideration to the use of single-county and multicounty taxing
 518 districts or other revenue generation measures by state and
 519 local governments and the private sector. Prior to finalizing
 520 the strategic beach management presenting the plan to the
 521 secretary of the department, the department shall hold a public
 522 meeting in the region areas for which the plan is prepared or

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through a publicly noticed webinar. ~~The plan submission schedule shall be submitted to the secretary for approval. Any revisions to such schedule must be approved in like manner.~~

(b) The critically eroded beaches report must be developed and maintained based primarily on the requirements specified in paragraph (1) (e).

(c) The statewide long-range budget plan must include at least 5 years of planned beach restoration, beach nourishment, and inlet management project funding needs as identified, and subsequently refined, by local government sponsors. This plan shall consist of two components:

1. A 3-year work plan that identifies beach restoration, beach nourishment, and inlet management projects viable for implementation during the next 3 fiscal years, as determined by available cost-sharing, local sponsor support, regulatory considerations, and the ability of the project to proceed as scheduled. The 3-year work plan must, for each fiscal year, identify proposed projects and their current development status, listing them in priority order based on the applicable criteria established in ss. 161.101(14) and 161.143(2). Specific funding requests and criteria ranking, pursuant to ss. 161.101(14) and 161.143(2), may be modified as warranted in each successive fiscal year, and such modifications must be documented and submitted to the Legislature with each 3-year work plan. Year one projects shall consist of those projects identified for funding consideration in the ensuing fiscal year.

2. A long-range plan that identifies projects for inclusion in the fourth and fifth ensuing fiscal years. These projects may be presented by region and do not need to be presented in

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priority order; however, the department should identify issues that may prevent successful completion of such projects and recommend solutions that would allow the projects to progress into the 3-year work plan.

~~(3)(2) Annually,~~ The secretary shall annually present the 3-year work plan to the Legislature. The work plan must be accompanied by a 3-year financial forecast for the availability of funding for the projects, based on funds dedicated in s. 375.041 recommendations for funding beach erosion control projects prioritized according to the criteria established in s. 161.101(14).

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 375.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

375.041 Land Acquisition Trust Fund.—

(3) Funds distributed into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund pursuant to s. 201.15 shall be applied:

(a) First, to pay debt service or to fund debt service reserve funds, rebate obligations, or other amounts payable with respect to Florida Forever bonds issued under s. 215.618; and pay debt service, provide reserves, and pay rebate obligations and other amounts due with respect to Everglades restoration bonds issued under s. 215.619; and

(b) Of the funds remaining after the payments required under paragraph (a), but before funds may be appropriated, pledged, or dedicated for other uses:

1. A minimum of the lesser of 25 percent or \$200 million shall be appropriated annually for Everglades projects that implement the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan as set forth in s. 373.470, including the Central Everglades Planning

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581 Project subject to Congressional authorization; the Long-Term
 582 Plan as defined in s. 373.4592(2); and the Northern Everglades
 583 and Estuaries Protection Program as set forth in s. 373.4595.
 584 From these funds, \$32 million shall be distributed each fiscal
 585 year through the 2023-2024 fiscal year to the South Florida
 586 Water Management District for the Long-Term Plan as defined in
 587 s. 373.4592(2). After deducting the \$32 million distributed
 588 under this subparagraph, from the funds remaining, a minimum of
 589 the lesser of 76.5 percent or \$100 million shall be appropriated
 590 each fiscal year through the 2025-2026 fiscal year for the
 591 planning, design, engineering, and construction of the
 592 Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan as set forth in s.
 593 373.470, including the Central Everglades Planning Project, the
 594 Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoir Project, the Lake
 595 Okeechobee Watershed Project, the C-43 West Basin Storage
 596 Reservoir Project, the Indian River Lagoon-South Project, the
 597 Western Everglades Restoration Project, and the Picayune Strand
 598 Restoration Project. The Department of Environmental Protection
 599 and the South Florida Water Management District shall give
 600 preference to those Everglades restoration projects that reduce
 601 harmful discharges of water from Lake Okeechobee to the St.
 602 Lucie or Caloosahatchee estuaries in a timely manner. For the
 603 purpose of performing the calculation provided in this
 604 subparagraph, the amount of debt service paid pursuant to
 605 paragraph (a) for bonds issued after July 1, 2016, for the
 606 purposes set forth under paragraph (b) shall be added to the
 607 amount remaining after the payments required under paragraph
 608 (a). The amount of the distribution calculated shall then be
 609 reduced by an amount equal to the debt service paid pursuant to

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610 paragraph (a) on bonds issued after July 1, 2016, for the
 611 purposes set forth under this subparagraph.
 612 2. A minimum of the lesser of 7.6 percent or \$50 million
 613 shall be appropriated annually for spring restoration,
 614 protection, and management projects. For the purpose of
 615 performing the calculation provided in this subparagraph, the
 616 amount of debt service paid pursuant to paragraph (a) for bonds
 617 issued after July 1, 2016, for the purposes set forth under
 618 paragraph (b) shall be added to the amount remaining after the
 619 payments required under paragraph (a). The amount of the
 620 distribution calculated shall then be reduced by an amount equal
 621 to the debt service paid pursuant to paragraph (a) on bonds
 622 issued after July 1, 2016, for the purposes set forth under this
 623 subparagraph.
 624 3. The sum of \$5 million shall be appropriated annually
 625 each fiscal year through the 2025-2026 fiscal year to the St.
 626 Johns River Water Management District for projects dedicated to
 627 the restoration of Lake Apopka. This distribution shall be
 628 reduced by an amount equal to the debt service paid pursuant to
 629 paragraph (a) on bonds issued after July 1, 2016, for the
 630 purposes set forth in this subparagraph.
 631 4. The sum of \$64 million is appropriated and shall be
 632 transferred to the Everglades Trust Fund for the 2018-2019
 633 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, for the EAA
 634 reservoir project pursuant to s. 373.4598. Any funds remaining
 635 in any fiscal year shall be made available only for Phase II of
 636 the C-51 reservoir project or projects identified in
 637 subparagraph 1. and must be used in accordance with laws
 638 relating to such projects. Any funds made available for such

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2018174__

purposes in a fiscal year are in addition to the amount appropriated under subparagraph 1. This distribution shall be reduced by an amount equal to the debt service paid pursuant to paragraph (a) on bonds issued after July 1, 2017, for the purposes set forth in this subparagraph.

5. A minimum of the lesser of 7.6 percent or \$50 million shall be appropriated annually for projects that preserve and repair the state's beaches as provided in s. 161.091(3). The calculation provided in this subparagraph shall be performed using the same formula as described in subparagraph 2. ~~Notwithstanding subparagraph 3., for the 2017-2018 fiscal year, funds shall be appropriated as provided in the General Appropriations Act. This subparagraph expires July 1, 2018.~~

Section 6. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10/25/17

Meeting Date

174

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic

Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Henry Dean

Job Title

Commissioner - St. Johns County

Address

Street

St. Augustine

Phone

City

State

Zip

Email

Speaking:

☒

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

Waive Speaking:

☐

In Support

☐

Against

(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing

St. Johns County

Appearing at request of Chair:

☐

Yes

☐

No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

☐

Yes

☐

No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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SEN001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10/25/2017

Meeting Date

174

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic _____

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name BRIAN PITTS

Job Title Trustee

Address 1119 Newton Ave S
Street

Phone 727/897-9291

St. Petersburg FL 33205
City State Zip

Email justice2jesus@yahoo.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Justice-2-Jesus

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☐ Yes ☒ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S-001 (10/14/11)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10/25/17
Meeting Date

SB 174
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Deborah Flade

Job Title President

Address 1961 Chatsworth
Street

Phone 850/510-5409

City

State

Zip

Email florida.beaches@fsnpa.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date _____

Bill Number (if applicable) 174

Topic Coastal management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable) _____

Name Devon West

Job Title Legislative Coordinator

Address 115 S. Andrews

Phone 954.789.9293

Ft Lauderdale FL 33301
City State Zip

Email dewest@broward.org

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Broward County

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

10/25/17

Meeting Date

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

SB 174

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic

~~COASTAL~~ COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Robert Lewis

Job Title

Intergovernmental Relations Director

Address

1660 Ringling Blvd.

Phone

941-444-9532

Street

SARASOTA

FL

34236

Email

rlewis@sc.gov.net

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

Waive Speaking:

☒

In Support

☐

Against

(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing

SARASOTA COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Appearing at request of Chair:

☐

Yes

☒

No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

☒

Yes

☐

No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

10/25/2017

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

174

*Meeting Date**Bill Number (if applicable)*Topic Coastal Management*Amendment Barcode (if applicable)*Name Rebecca O'HaraJob Title Deputy General CounselAddress PO Box 1757Phone 8502229684*Street*TallahasseeFL32302Email rohara@flcities.com*City**State**Zip*Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ InformationWaive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)Representing The Florida League of CitiesAppearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☐ NoLobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10/25/17
Meeting Date

174
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Edgar G. Fernandez

Job Title _____

Address 201 W Park Ave Ste 100
Street
Tallahassee FL 32301
City State Zip

Phone 786 255-5755

Email Edgar.OA@floridacourts.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing City of Hager Beach

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10-25-17

Meeting Date

174

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Kate Cotner

Job Title Asst County Attorney

Address 1801 27th Street

Street

Phone (772) 226-1406

City

Vero Beach

State

FL

Zip

32960

Email Kcotner@rcga.com

Speaking: ☒ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Indian River County

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☐ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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SEN-001 (10/11/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

10/25/17
Meeting Date

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

174
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Beach Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Nicole Fogarty

Job Title Leg. Affairs Director

Address 2300 Virginia Ave

Phone 772.462-6406

Street
City Ft. Pierce FL 34982

Email

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing St. Lucie County Board of County Commissioners

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S 001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10/25/17
Meeting Date

174
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Beach Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Kloe Ciuperger

Job Title Legislative Coordinator

Address _____
Street

Phone _____

Stuart _____
City State Zip

Email _____

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Martin County Board of County Commissioners

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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CS-001 (10/1/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10/25/17
Meeting Date

174
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic _____

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Diana Ferguson

Job Title Attorney

Address 119 S Monroe St Ste 202

Phone 850-681-6788

Street

Taee

City

FL

State

33301

Zip

Email dferguson@ruthledge-llc.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Miami-Dade County

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10/25/17

Meeting Date

174

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Susan Harbin

Job Title Sr. Associate Director of Public Policy

Address 100 S. Monroe

Phone 770-546-8845

Street

Tallahassee FL

Email sharbin@flcounties.com

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Florida Association of Counties

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

10-25-17

Meeting Date

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

SB 174

*Bill Number (if applicable)*Topic SB 174 Coastal Management*Amendment Barcode (if applicable)*Name Sue MullinsJob Title Ramba Law Group Policy AdvisorAddress 120 S. Monroe StreetPhone 850-590-8000*Street*TallahasseeFL32301Email sue@rambalaw.com*City**State**Zip*Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ InformationWaive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)Representing Cities of Daytona Beach, Bradenton Beach, Oak Hill and Longboat KeyAppearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☐ NoLobbyist registered with Legislature: ☐ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10/25/17

Meeting Date

174

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic BEACH/COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name RAMON MAURY

Job Title OWNER

Address P.O. BOX 10245

Street

Phone 850 222 1568

JACK FL 32302

City

State

Zip

Email MM9GROUP@AOL

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing SOUTH FLORIDA FREE BEACHES

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S-001 (10/1/11)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

10.25.17

Meeting Date

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

174

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Sarah Busk

Job Title

Address 204 S. Monroe

Phone 222 8900

Street TLH FL 32301

Email sjb@cardingpartners.com

City State Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Okaloosa County

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

10.25.17

Meeting Date

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

174

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Support the beaches bill

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Martha Edenfield

Job Title _____

Address 215 So. Monroe St.

Phone 850.999.4100

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32301

City

State

Zip

Email medenfield@deanreed.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Charlotte and Manatee Counties

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S-001 (10/14/14)



Florida Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Environment and Natural Resources



Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoir Study (Senate Bill 10)

Ernie Marks

Executive Director

South Florida Water Management District

Oct. 25, 2017

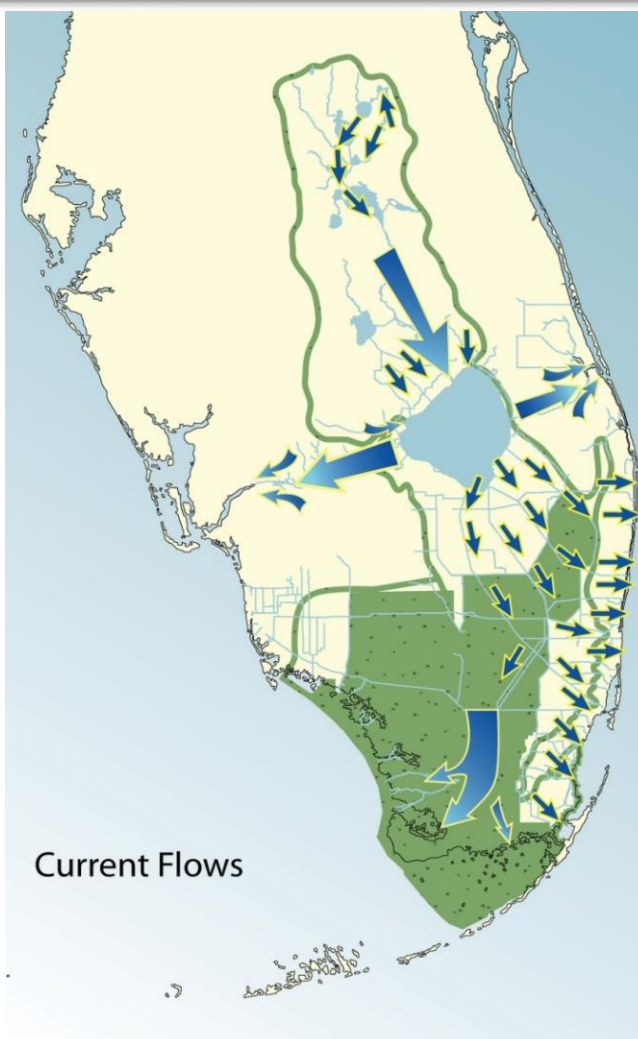


System-wide Perspective



Pre-drainage Flows

**HISTORIC
FLOW**



Current Flows

**CURRENT
FLOW**



Restored Flows

**RESTORED
FLOW**



Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP)

➤ 68 Components

- Storage
- STAs for water quality
- Seepage management
- Removing barriers to flow
- Revised operations

➤ 30+ year implementation



C-44 Reservoir and STA nearing completion

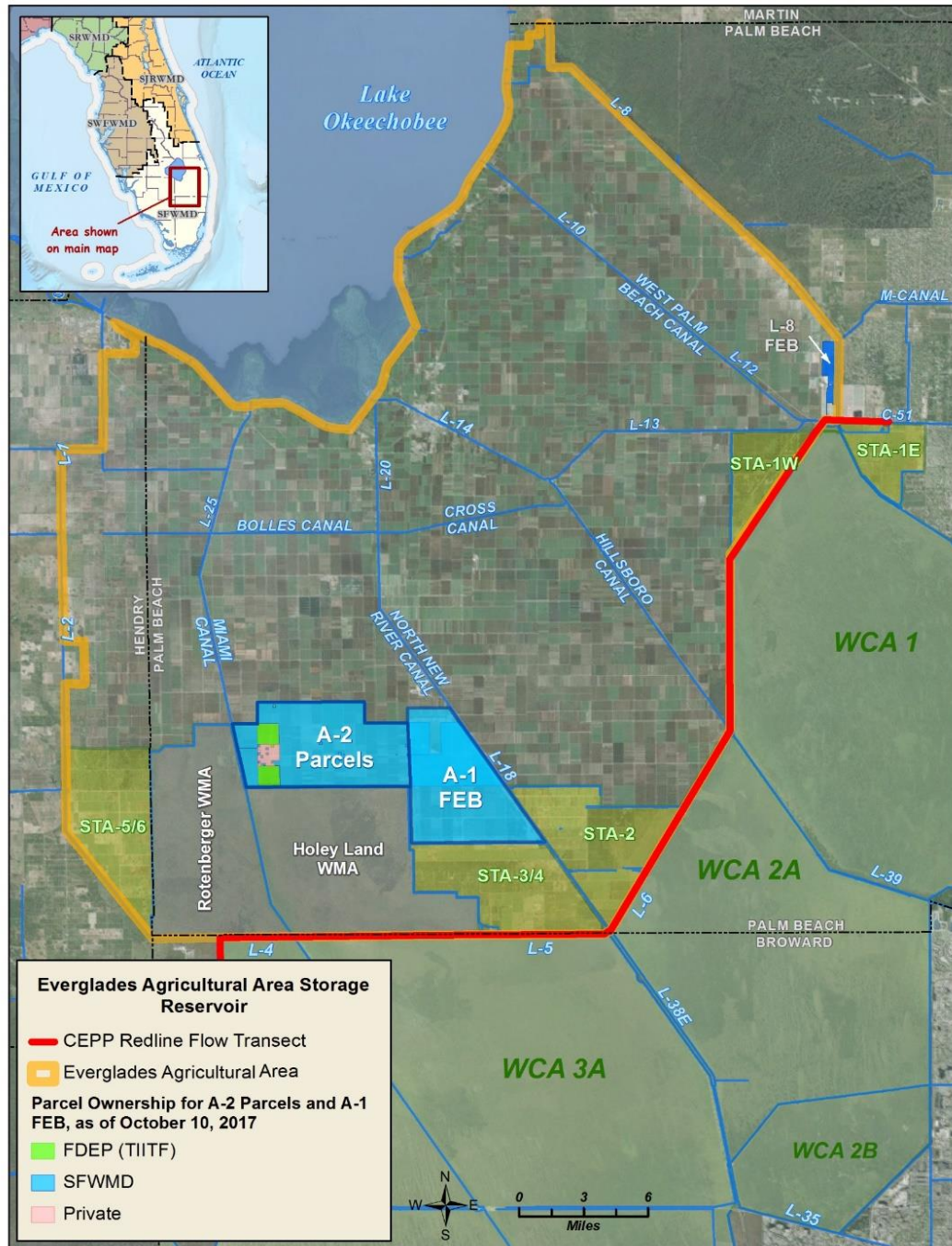


Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands restoration under construction



C-43 Reservoir under construction

Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoir Study



➤ Study Goals

- Reduce high-volume freshwater discharges from Lake Okeechobee to the Northern Estuaries.
- Restore hydrological connectivity to the Everglades.
- Identify a project plan that adheres to the storage requirements and includes the necessary treatment and conveyance features.
- Be consistent with federal program and policy requirements to maintain eligibility for federal cost share.



Timeline of SFWMD Efforts

SFWMD identified approximately 3,200 acres of leased lands, owned by SFWMD or State of Florida - Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

SFWMD identified approximately 500 acres of privately-owned land for purchase or exchange.

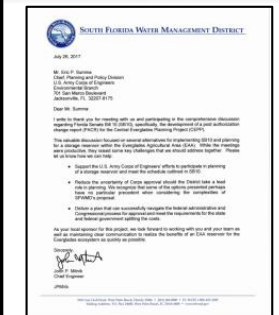
SFWMD notified private landowners of SFWMD's interest to acquire the lands. SFWMD notified Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Trustees) of leases required to be amended or terminated.

SFWMD requested the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to jointly develop a Post-Authorization Change Report (PACR) for the federal-state Central Everglades Planning Project to revise the project component with the goal of increasing water storage capacity to a minimum of 240,000 acre-feet.

May 9, 2017

June 20, 2017

July 1, 2017



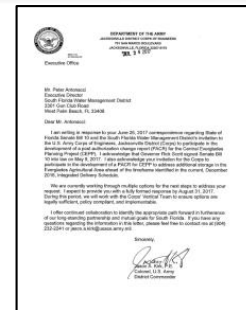
**June 26, 2017
SFWMD to USACE**



**July 26, 2017
SFWMD to USACE**



**Sept. 7, 2017
SFWMD to USACE**



**July 24, 2017
USACE to SFWMD**



**Aug. 31, 2017
USACE to SFWMD**



**Oct. 12, 2017
SFWMD to USACE**



Timeline of SFWMD Efforts

SFWMD awaiting agreement from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding joint development of a Post-Authorization Change Report (PACR) for the Central Everglades Planning Project

In order to achieve the aggressive timelines set forth in state law, SFWMD initiated development of information to support the PACR with the goal of increasing water storage capacity to a minimum of 240,000 acre-feet.

SFWMD developed a scope of work, began synthesis of supporting information from previous studies and began identifying a range of assumptions and basic modeling scenarios for use in soliciting input during the public process

SFWMD initiated public meetings:

- October 23 – Clewiston
- October 26 – West Palm Beach
- October 31 – West Palm Beach
- November 2 – WRAC
- November 9 – Governing Board
- November – West Palm Beach
- December – West Palm Beach

Aug. 1,
2017

Oct. 23,
2017



Key Considerations

➤ Water Resources Development Act of 2000 Sec. 601(h)(5); Sec. 373.1501, F.S.

- Elimination or transfer of existing legal sources must be addressed.
- Maintain existing level of flood protection.



➤ Meet applicable water quality standards

- Will not cause or contribute to a violation of state water quality standards, permit discharge limits or specific permit conditions.
- Reasonable assurances exist that adverse impacts on flora and fauna will not occur.

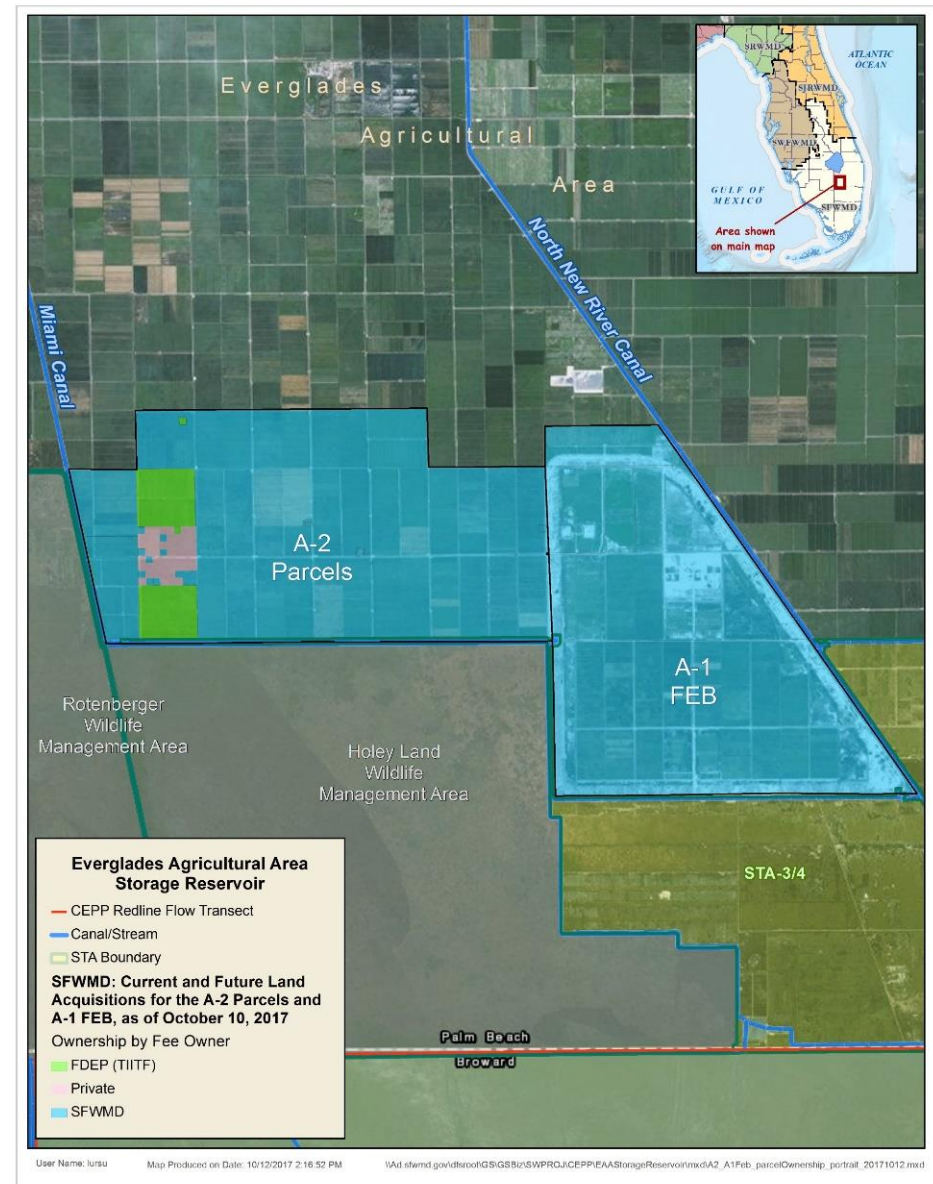
➤ Remain within federal authorities (CERP)



Ongoing and Future Efforts

Chapter 2017-10 Requirements regarding Post Authorization Change Report Development

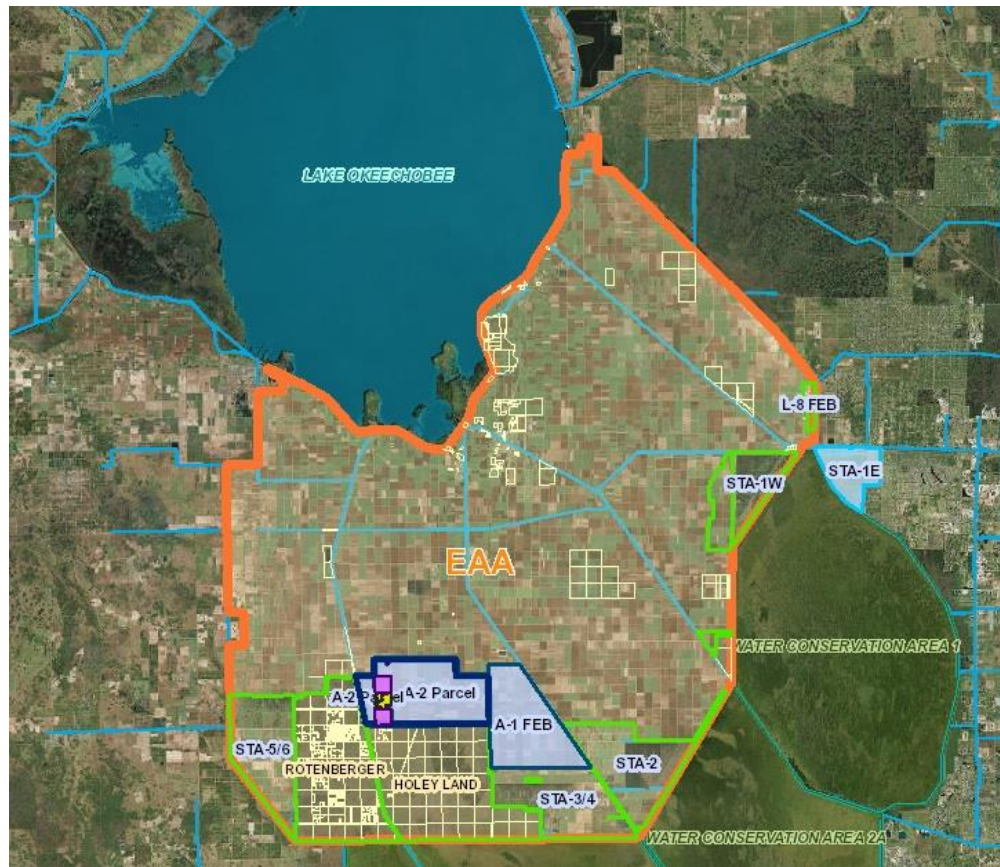
- Engage landowners on a 'willing seller' basis.
- 240,000 acre-feet of storage and necessary treatment on A-2 Parcel plus conveyance improvements.
- 360,000 acre-feet of storage and necessary treatment on A-1 and A-2 Parcels plus conveyance improvements.
- Report to Florida Legislature by Jan. 9, 2018.
- Submit Post-Authorization Change Report to Congress for approval by Oct. 1, 2018.





Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoir Study

Discussion



www.sfwmd.gov/EAAreservoir

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date _____

Bill Number (if applicable) _____

Topic EAA Reservoir (SB10)

Amendment Barcode (if applicable) _____

Name Ernie Marks

Job Title Executive Director, SFWMD

Address 3301 Gun Club Rd

Phone 561 682 6993

Street

West Palm Beach

City

FL

State

3

Zip

Email _____

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing _____

Appearing at request of Chair: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☐ Yes ☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S-001 (10/14/14)



Focused on
FLORIDA'S FUTURE

Florida Forever Program



Florida Forever



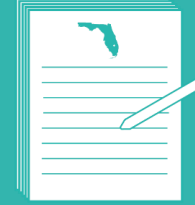
RESTORATION
of damaged
environmental systems



DEVELOPMENT
of water resources
and supply



ACCESS
of public areas



MANAGEMENT
and maintenance
of public lands



PROTECTION
of land by acquisition

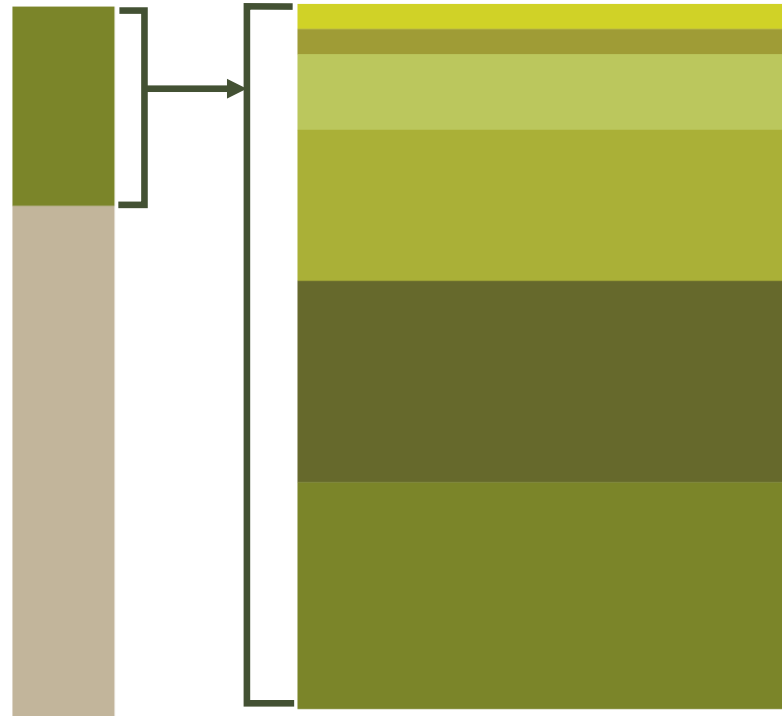


Land Ownership in Florida



28%
Publicly-Owned Lands

72%
Privately-Owned Lands



- 1% FWC, DACS, DMS, DOT (State)
- 1% Authorities, Non-Private & Special Districts
- 3% Local Government
- 6% Water Management Districts (State)
- 8% Federal
- 9% Board of Trustees



Distribution of Florida Forever Funds



DEP PROGRAMS

- 35% Division of State Lands
- 21% Florida Communities Trust
- 2.5% Stan Mayfield Working Waterfronts
- 2% Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program
- 1.5% Division of Recreation & Parks
- 1.5% Greenways & Trails

OTHER PUBLIC PROGRAMS

- 30% Water Management Districts
- 3.5% Rural & Family Lands
- 1.5% Florida Forest Service
- 1.5% Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission



Division of State Lands



DSL 35%



**CONSERVATION
& RECREATION**



**WATER RESOURCES &
GROUNDWATER RECHARGE**



**PARTNER WITH
MILITARY & STAKEHOLDERS**



Acquisition & Restoration Council



ARC

- Evaluate
- Rank
- Select



1 Representative:
Department of
Environmental Protection



1 Representative:
Division of
Historical Resources



4 Citizens



1 Representative: Florida
Forest Service



1 Appointee:
Commissioner of
Agriculture and
Consumer Services



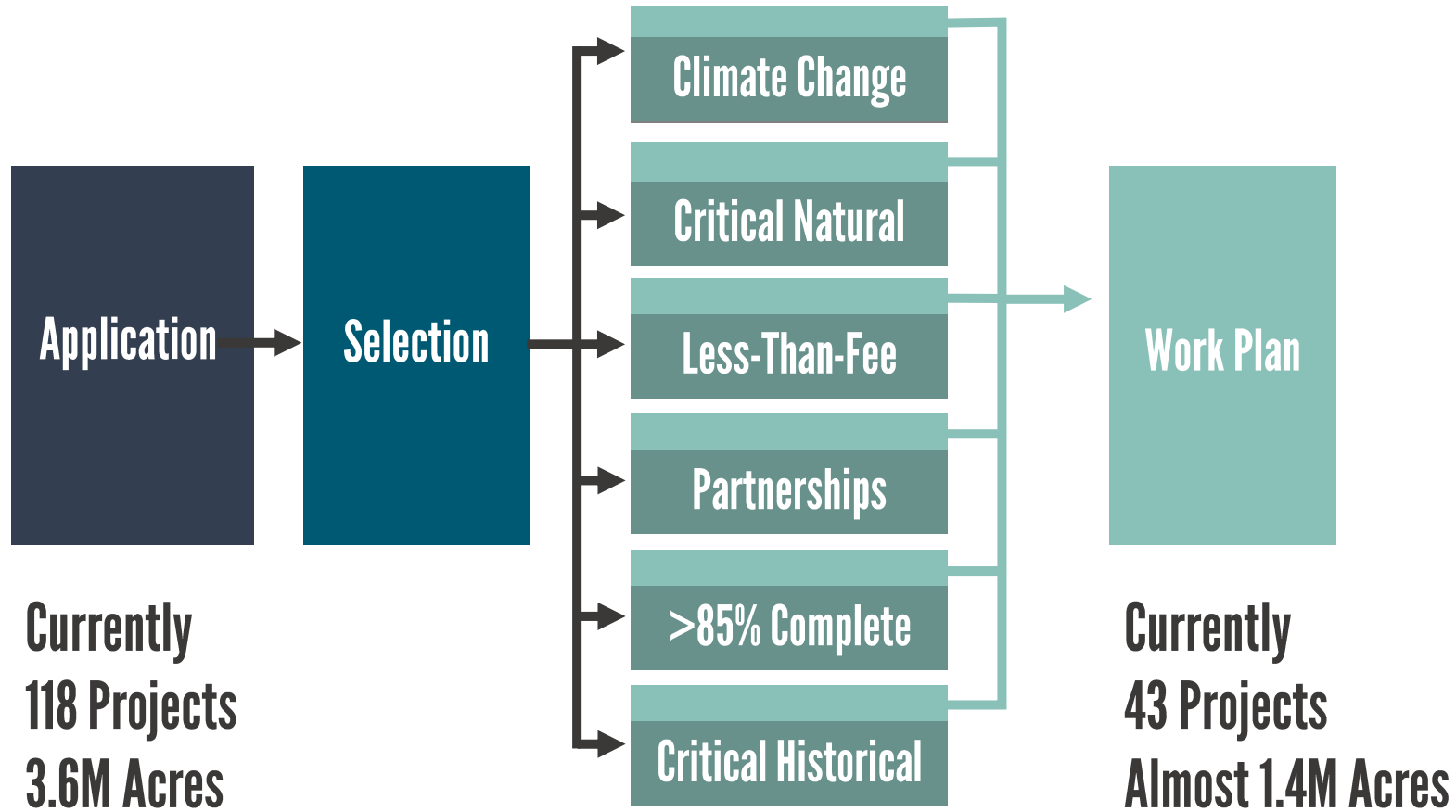
1 Representative:
Florida Fish &
Wildlife Conservation
Commission



1 Appointee:
Florida Fish &
Wildlife Conservation
Commission



Acquisition & Restoration Council



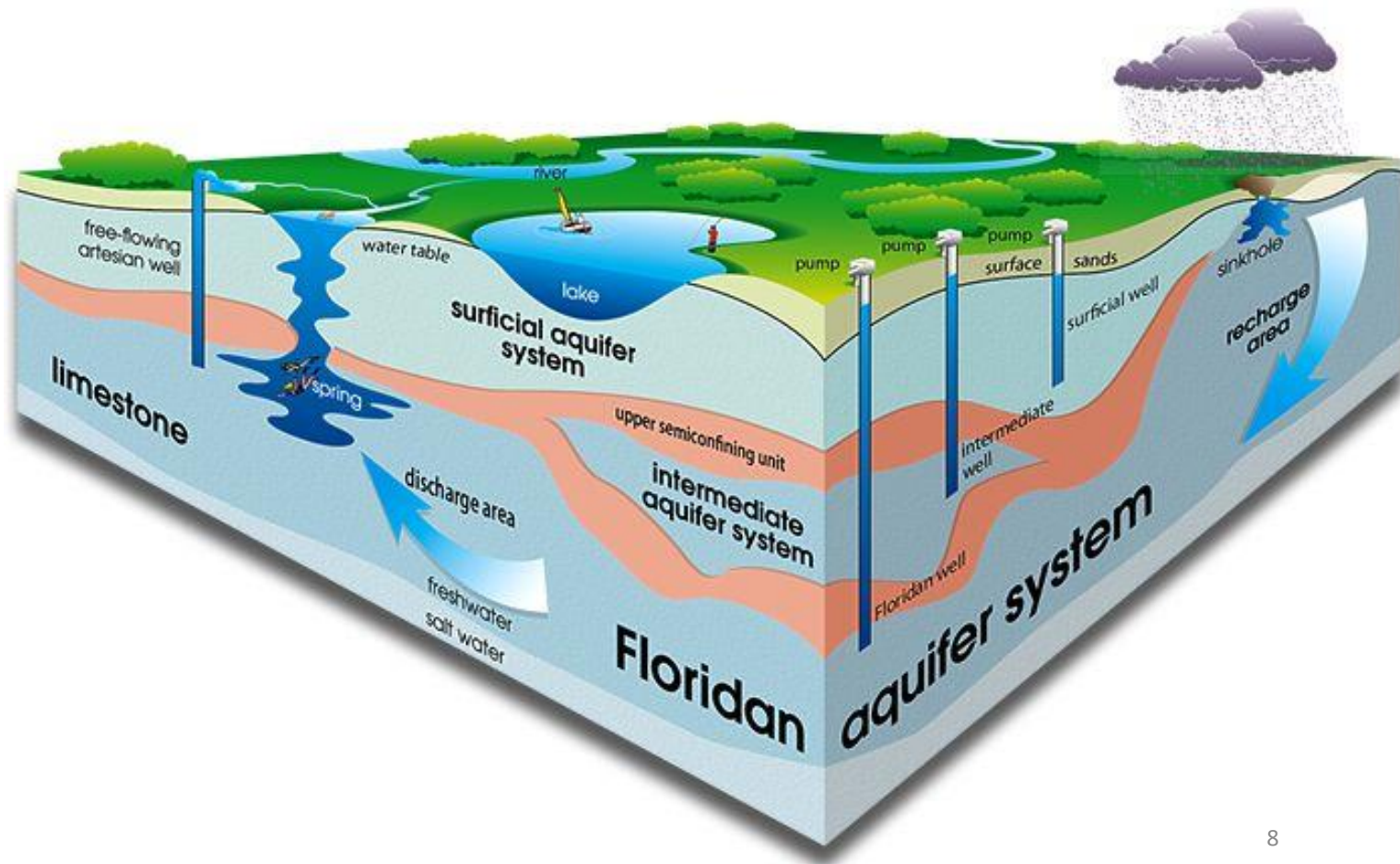


Acquisition Prioritization



Triage

GIS technology to leverage all available data prior to purchasing conservation land.





Florida Communities Trust & Stan Mayfield Working Waterfronts



FCT 21%

Provides grant funds to local governments and nonprofits to acquire conservation lands, urban spaces, parks and greenways.

SMWW 2.5%

Provides grant funds to acquire land for the restoration and preservation of working waterfronts.





DRP 1.5%

Provides for the purchase of lands and watersheds to be added through the Additions and Inholding program as preservation and protection to State Park lands.

OGT 1.5%

Provides for the purchase of Greenways and Trails and capital project expenditures.





Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program



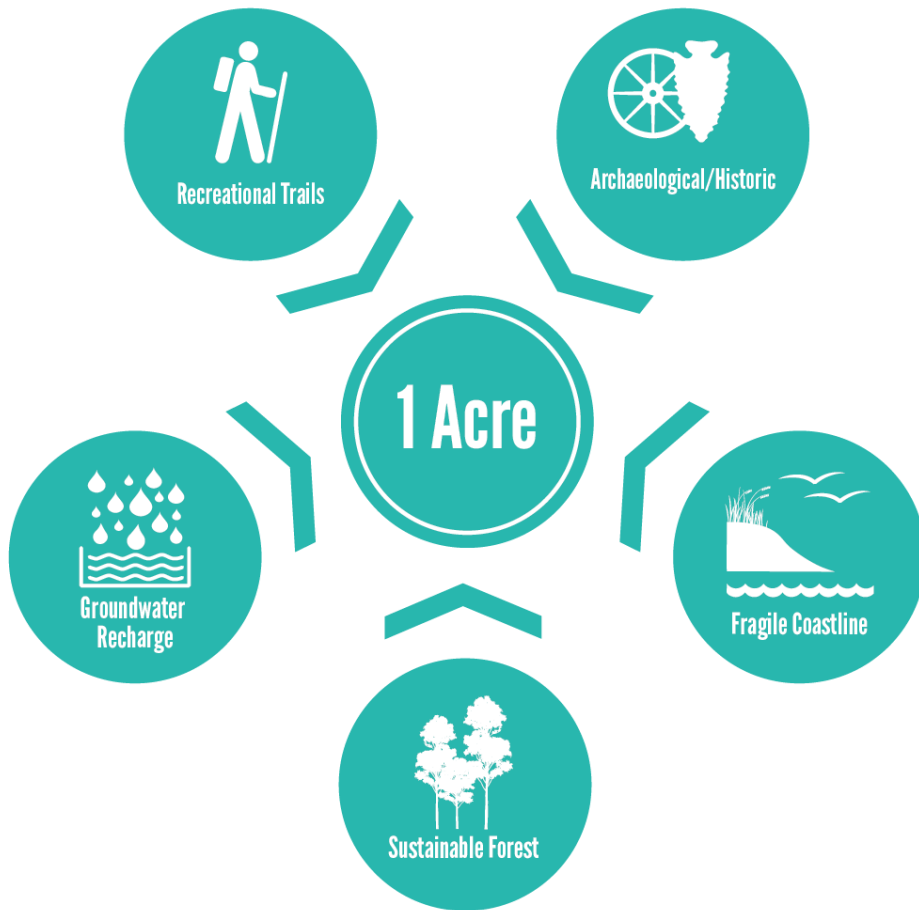
FRDAP 2%

Provides grant funds to qualified local governmental entities to acquire or develop land for public outdoor recreation.





Accomplishments of Florida Forever



- **607,860** acres of strategic habitat conservation areas
- **572,540** acres of rare species habitat conservation
- **712,670** acres of ecological greenways
- **126,260** acres of **under-represented** natural communities
- **506,319** acres of **landscape-sized** protection areas
- **382,900** acres of **natural floodplains**
- **725,090** acres important to significant **water bodies**
- **388,160** acres to **minimize** damage from **flooding**
- **9,360** acres of **fragile coastline**
- **313,170** acres of functional **wetlands**
- **703,890** acres of significant **groundwater recharge** areas
- **410** miles of priority **recreational trails**
- **377,560** acres of **sustainable forest** land
- **956** archaeological/historic sites
- **11,880** acres in **urban service** areas



Future Investments



Florida Forever \$50M for Prized Properties

CONSERVE

unique and critical habitats

PROTECT

springs & enhance water supply

PROVIDE

benefits to families, communities & the economy

PARTNER

with military, agriculture & stakeholders



Focused on
FLORIDA'S FUTURE

Florida Forever Program

David Clark

Acting Deputy Secretary, Land & Recreation

Director, Division of State Lands

(850) 245-2043

David.A.Clark@dep.state.fl.us



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Florida Forever Water Management Districts

**Appropriations Subcommittee on the Environment and
Natural Resources**

October 25, 2017

**Brett Cyphers, Executive Director
Northwest Florida Water Management District**





Florida Forever Water Management Districts (WMD)

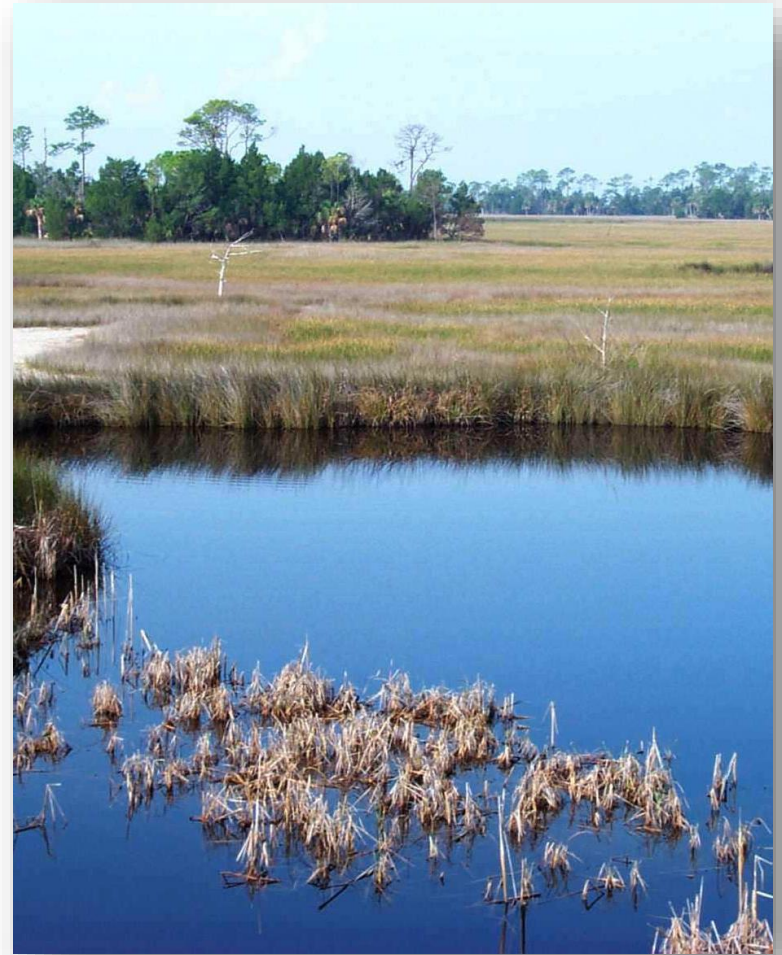
- Program Goals:
 - Water resource development and supply
 - Increased public access
 - Public lands management and maintenance
 - Increased protection of land by acquisition of conservation easements





Other WMD Land Acquisition Appropriations and Opportunities

- Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan
- Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Plan
- Springs Funding
- Florida Forever through the Board of Trustees
- Special Appropriations





Project Types

- Fee Simple Land Acquisition
- Less than Fee Acquisition and Conservation Easements
- Acquisitions provided support for the following areas of responsibility:
 - Water Supply
 - Water Quality
 - Natural Systems
 - Flood Protection



Most Recent WMD Florida Forever Allocations

Total Acreage Managed by the Districts	263,980 acres
---	----------------------

Florida Forever Allocation to Districts since 2005 *	
FY 2005-06	\$105,000,000
FY 2006-07	\$105,000,000
FY 2007-08	\$105,000,000
FY 2008-09	\$90,000,000
FY 2010-11	\$4,500,000
Total	\$409,000,000

*Florida Forever was not funded for FY 2009-10



WMD Florida Forever Acquisitions since FY 2005

WMD	Total Acres Acquired* Since FY 2005	Remaining Funds	Available Funds
NWFWMD	21,593	\$372,480	\$0
SRWMD	13,247	\$1,485,930	\$0
SJRWMD	45,993	\$0	\$0
SWFWMD	51,156	\$4,193,997	\$0
SFWMD	34,477	\$2,685,493	\$0

***Includes fee simple acquisitions and conservation easements**



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

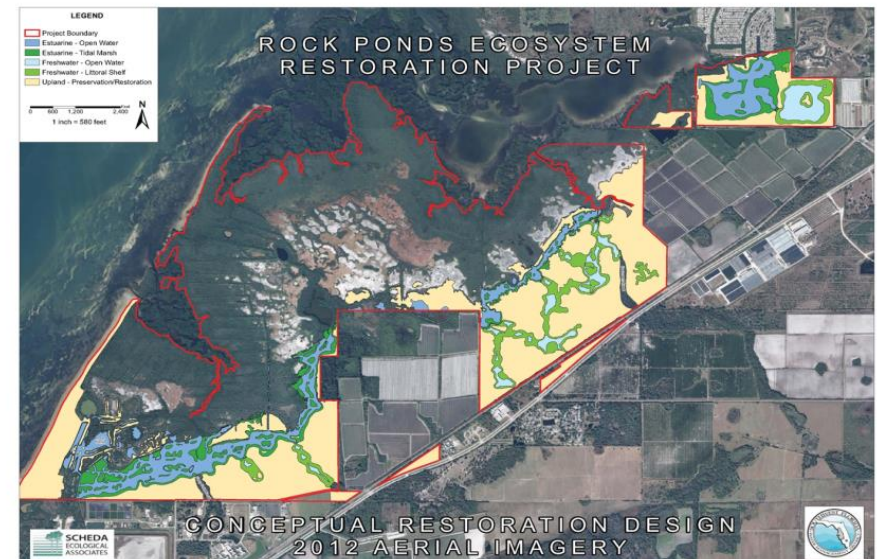
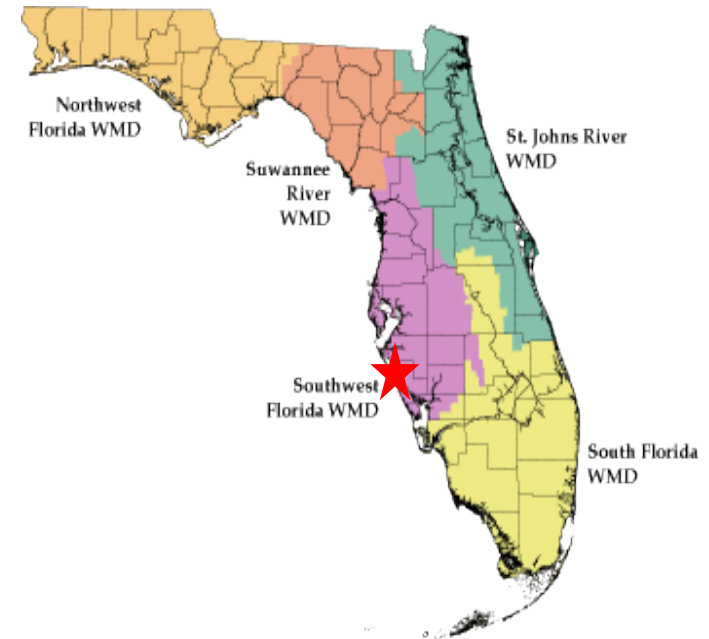
Land Acquisition Highlights





Rock Ponds – SWFWMD

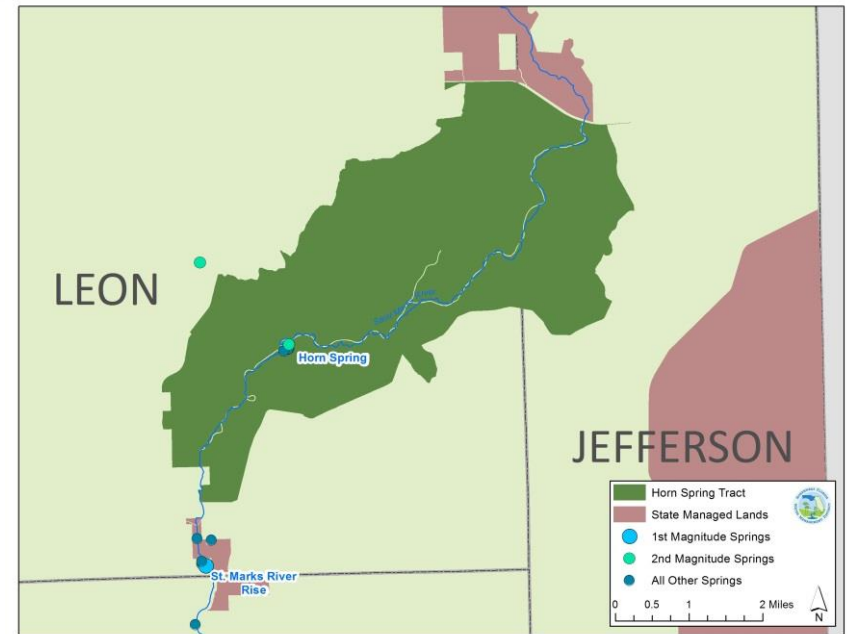
- 2,500 acres
- Purchase price: \$4,218,488
 - Florida Forever: \$2,109,244
 - Hillsborough County: \$2,109,244
- Provides key component of a significant future regional water supply project
- Protects natural floodplain functions and surface waters of the state in designated watersheds





Horn Spring – NWFWMMD

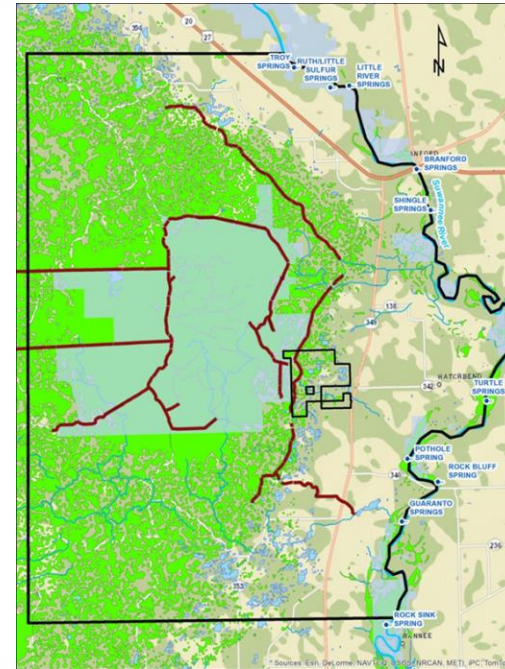
- 11,027 acres
- Purchase price: \$16.1 million
- Project includes 10 springs
- Protects St. Marks River Rise Spring (OFS)





Mallory Swamp – SRWMD

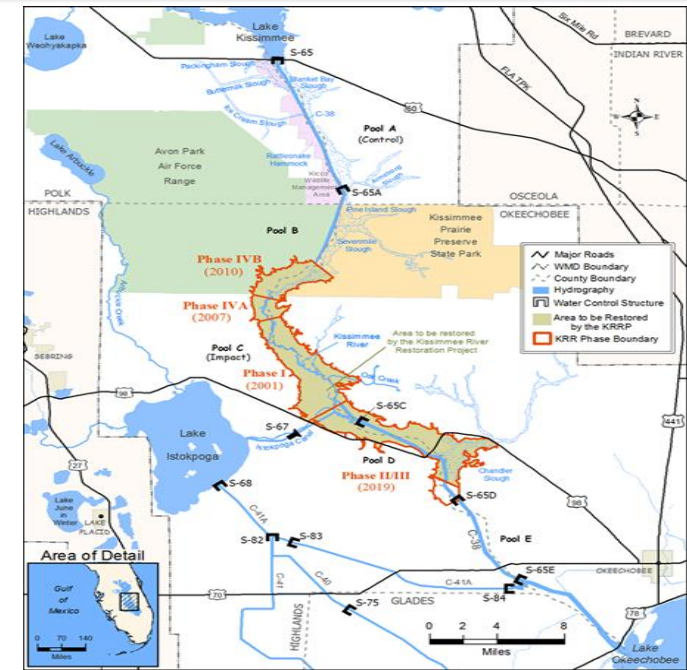
- 31,000 acres
- Purchase price: \$4,353,000
- Project activities include restoration of natural drainage patterns and increasing the ability of the property to store water, thereby rehydrating wetlands and inducing aquifer recharge





Kissimmee River Restoration – SFWMD

- 15,610 of the project's 102,000 total acres acquired with Florida Forever Funds
- Purchase price: \$275 million
 - Florida Forever: \$82 million
 - Other: \$193 million
- Project activities include the backfill of 22 miles of C-38 canal to restore natural flow to Kissimmee River and associated basin



Pre-Restoration

Post-Restoration



Bond Ranch – SFWMD

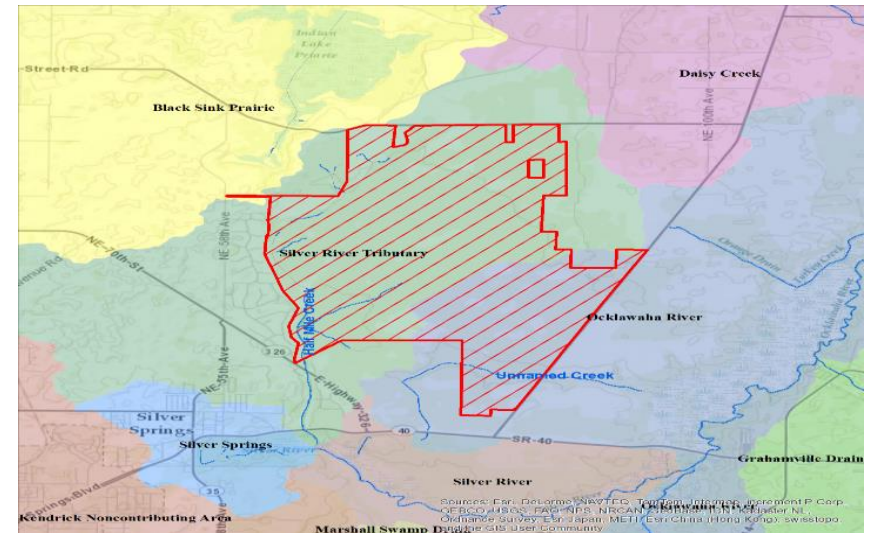
- 669 acres
- Purchase price: \$3.15 million
 - Florida Forever: \$1,674,151
 - Other: \$1,475,849
- Project includes activities to restore historic flow-way
- Initiates first step of a regional watershed strategy of the SFWMD





Silver Springs Forest Conservation Area – SJRWMD

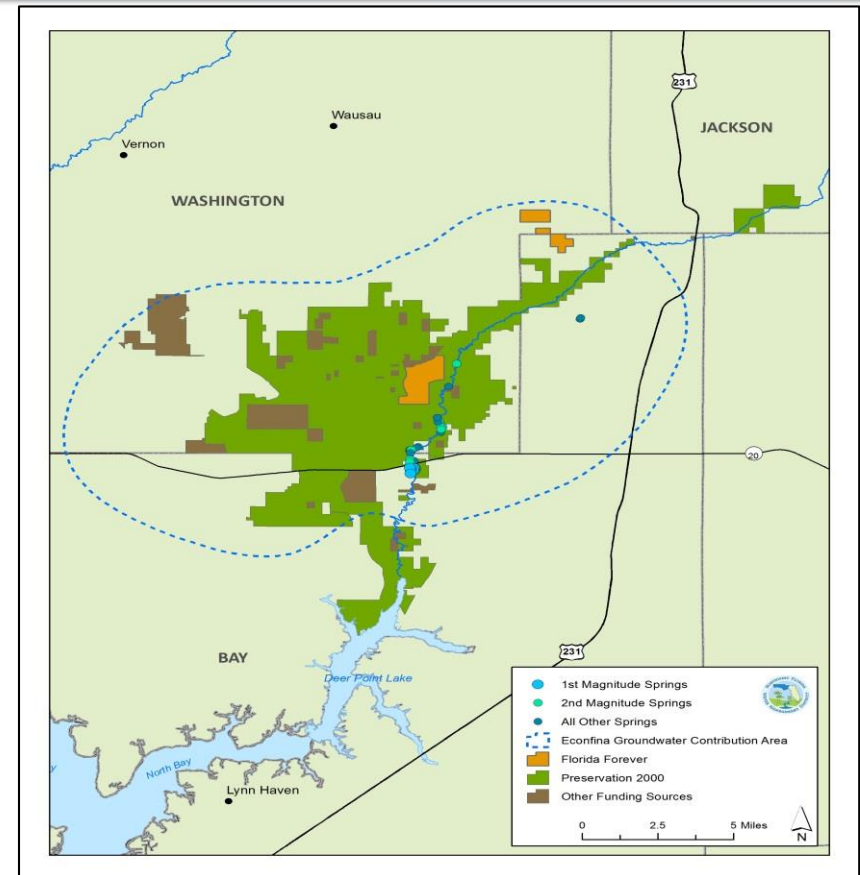
- 4,880 acres
- Purchase price: \$11.4 million
 - Florida Forever: \$5.2 million
 - DEP Springs: \$2 million
 - Other: \$4.2 million
- Project benefits include improved water quality, sediment removal, water retention and supply, public access and recreation, and wildlife habitat





Econfina Creek WMA - NWFWMD

- 2,490 acres of the project's 41,287 total acres acquired with Florida Forever Funds
- Purchase price: \$7,226,220
- Protects 39 individual springs within the Econfina Creek spring contribution area





Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Questions?





Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Update:

Florida Forever Program – FWC Additions and Inholdings



Dr. Thomas Eason, Director
Division of Habitat and Species Conservation
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Focus on Actively Managing Fish and Wildlife Resources

Habitat Management



Our Mission:

Managing fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of people.

Fish & Wildlife Management



Public Access and Use



Wildlife Management Area System

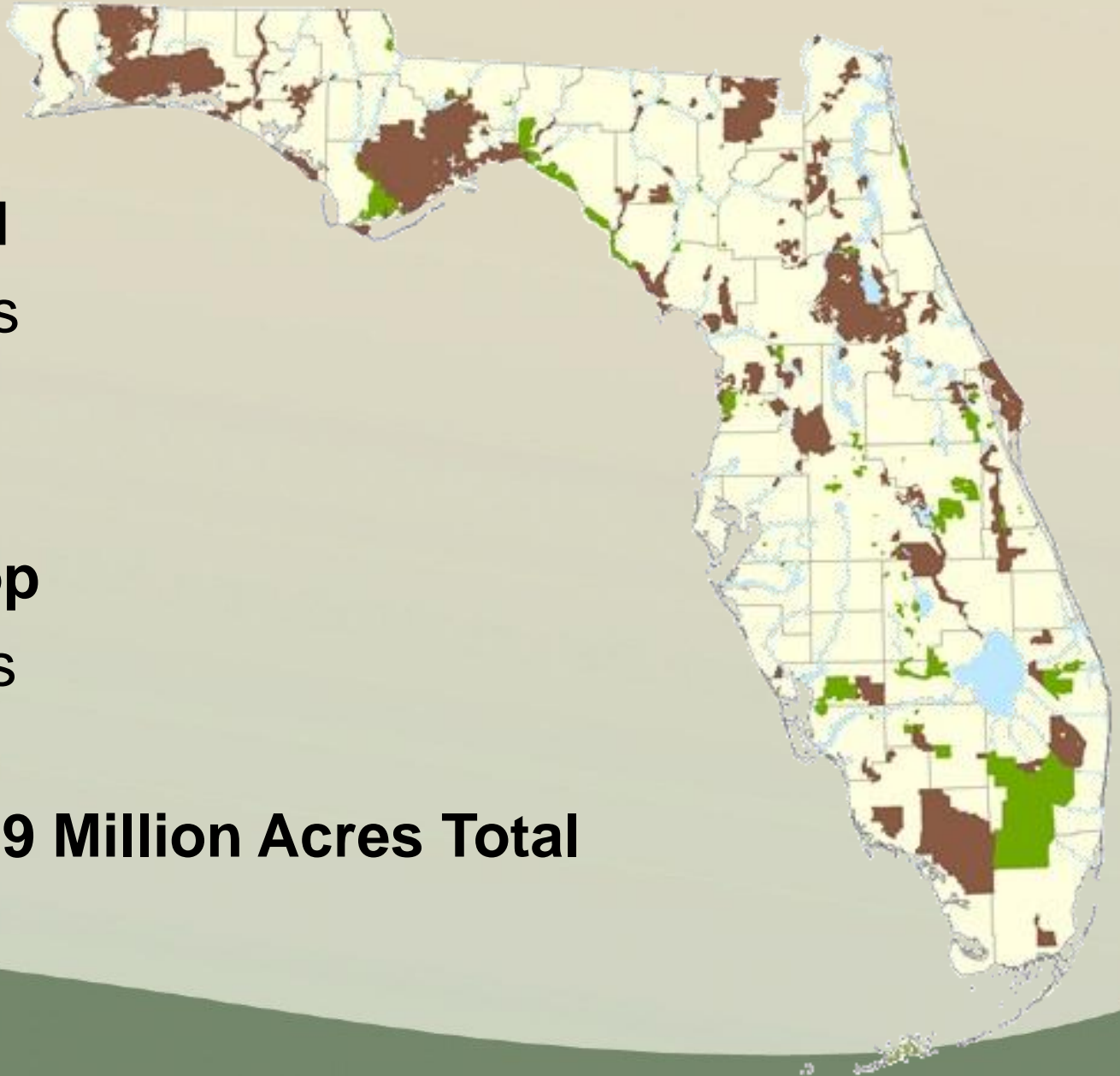
FWC Lead

- 1.4 Million Acres
- 54 areas

FWC Co-op

- 4.5 Million Acres
- 93 areas

5.9 Million Acres Total



Additions and Inholdings Program



Under the Florida Forever Act, FWC is eligible to receive 1.5% of Florida Forever funds to acquire additions and inholdings for existing conservation lands important to fish and wildlife.



Importance to FWC Land Conservation

- Facilitate resource management
 - Improve prescribed fire
 - Reduce interior fencing
- Protect fish and wildlife habitat
 - Corridors
 - Strategic habitat areas
- Increase public access and use
- Discourage illegal activity (like dumping)



Additions and Inholdings Program

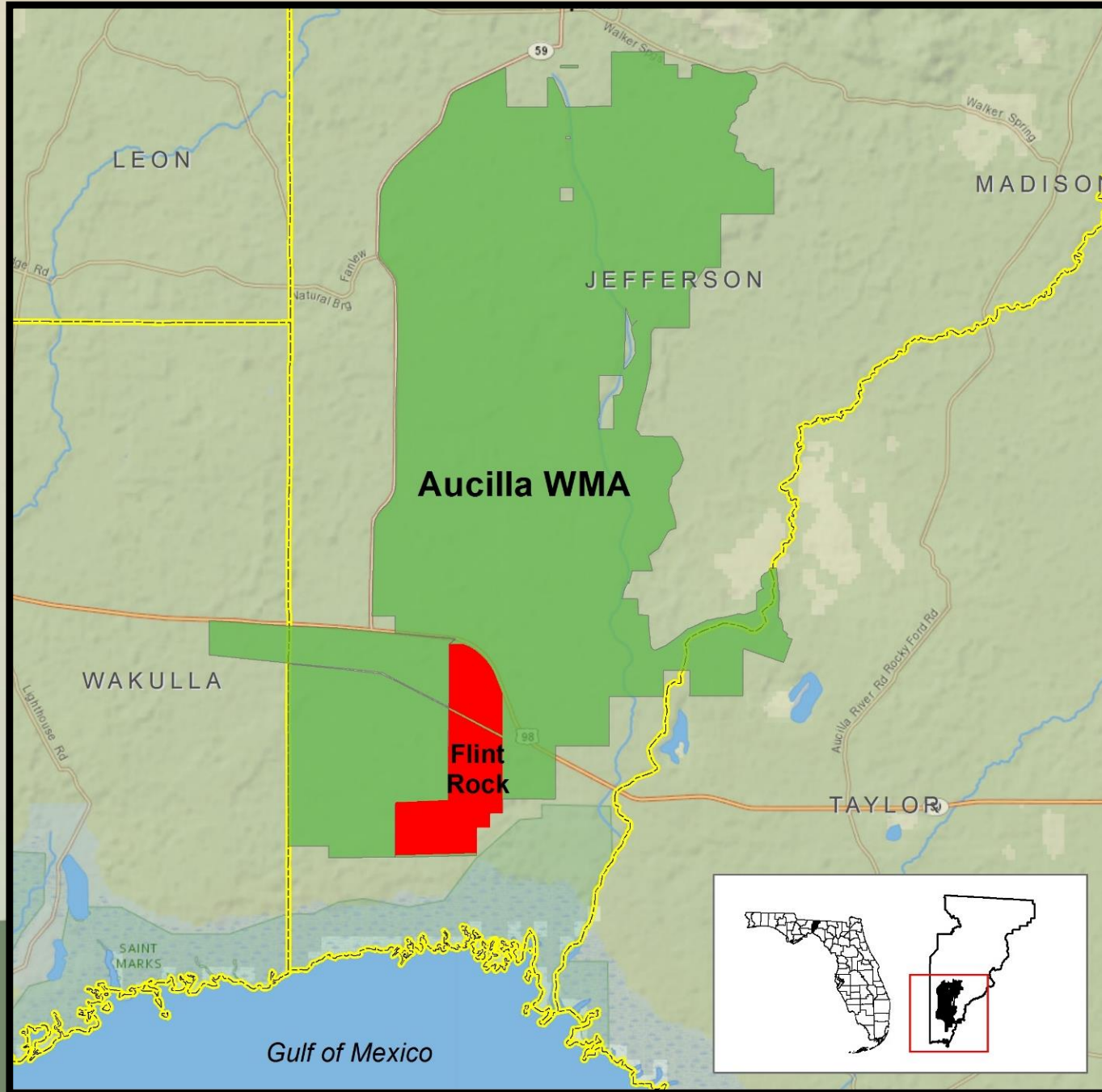
- Conservation parcels identified and prioritized
- Coordinate mapping, surveys, appraisals, title research, environmental consulting, closing work
- Acquisitions approved by Commission and Board of Trustees



Through Florida Forever, FWC has conserved 12,252 acres



Additions and Inholdings Program

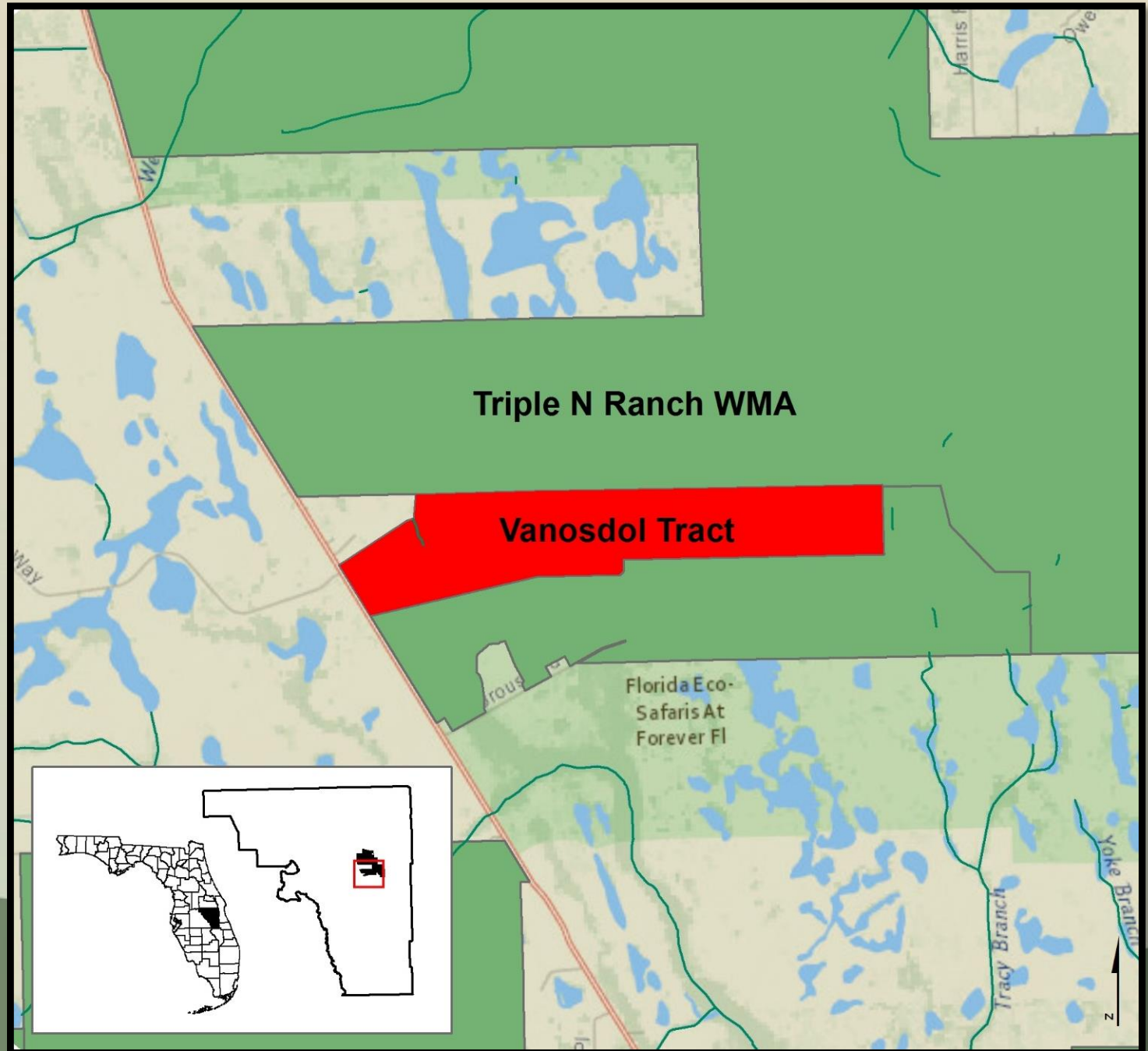


Flint Rock
Addition to
Aucilla WMA



Additions and Inholdings Program

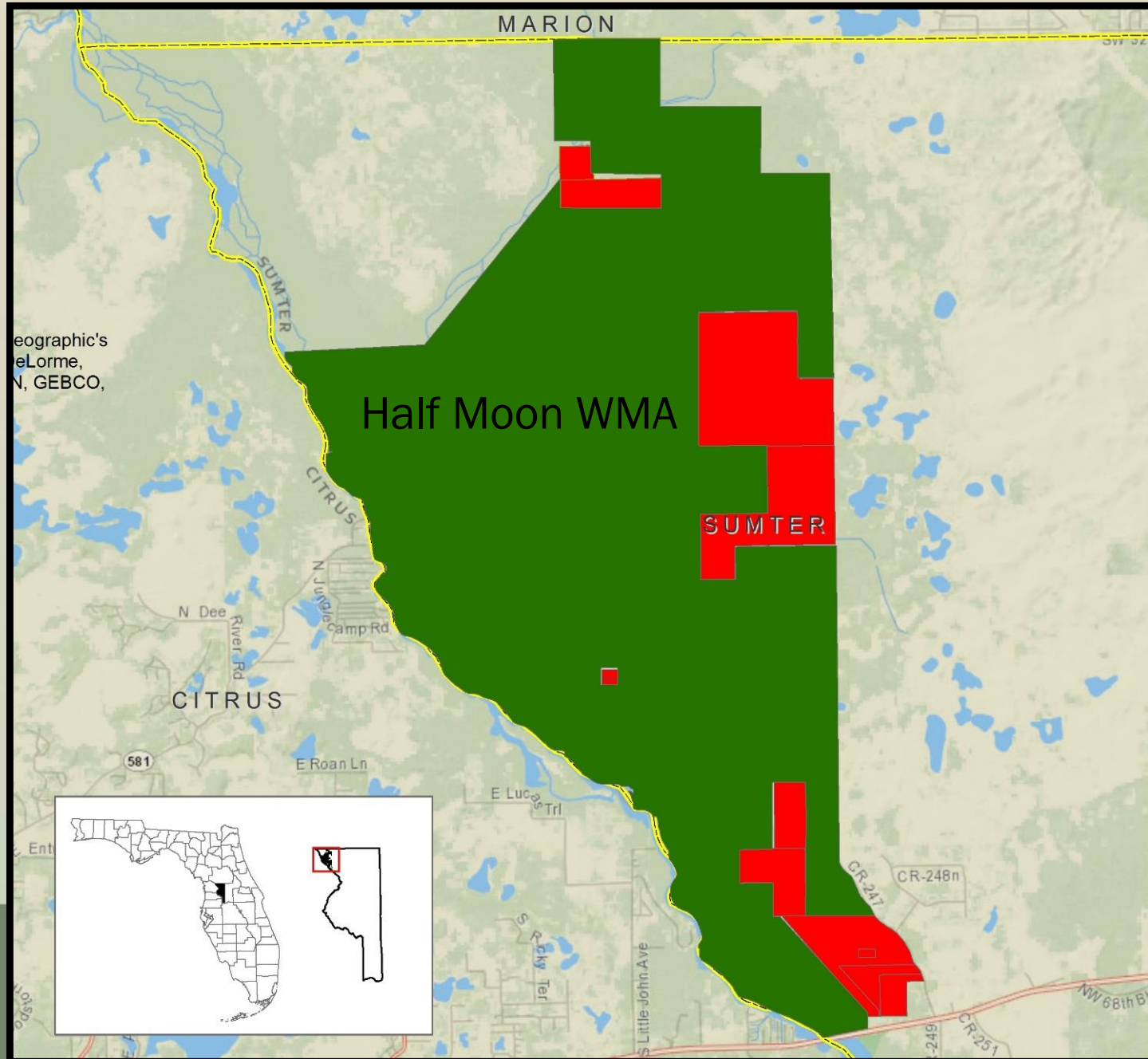
Vanosdol Tract
Addition to
Triple N Ranch
WMA



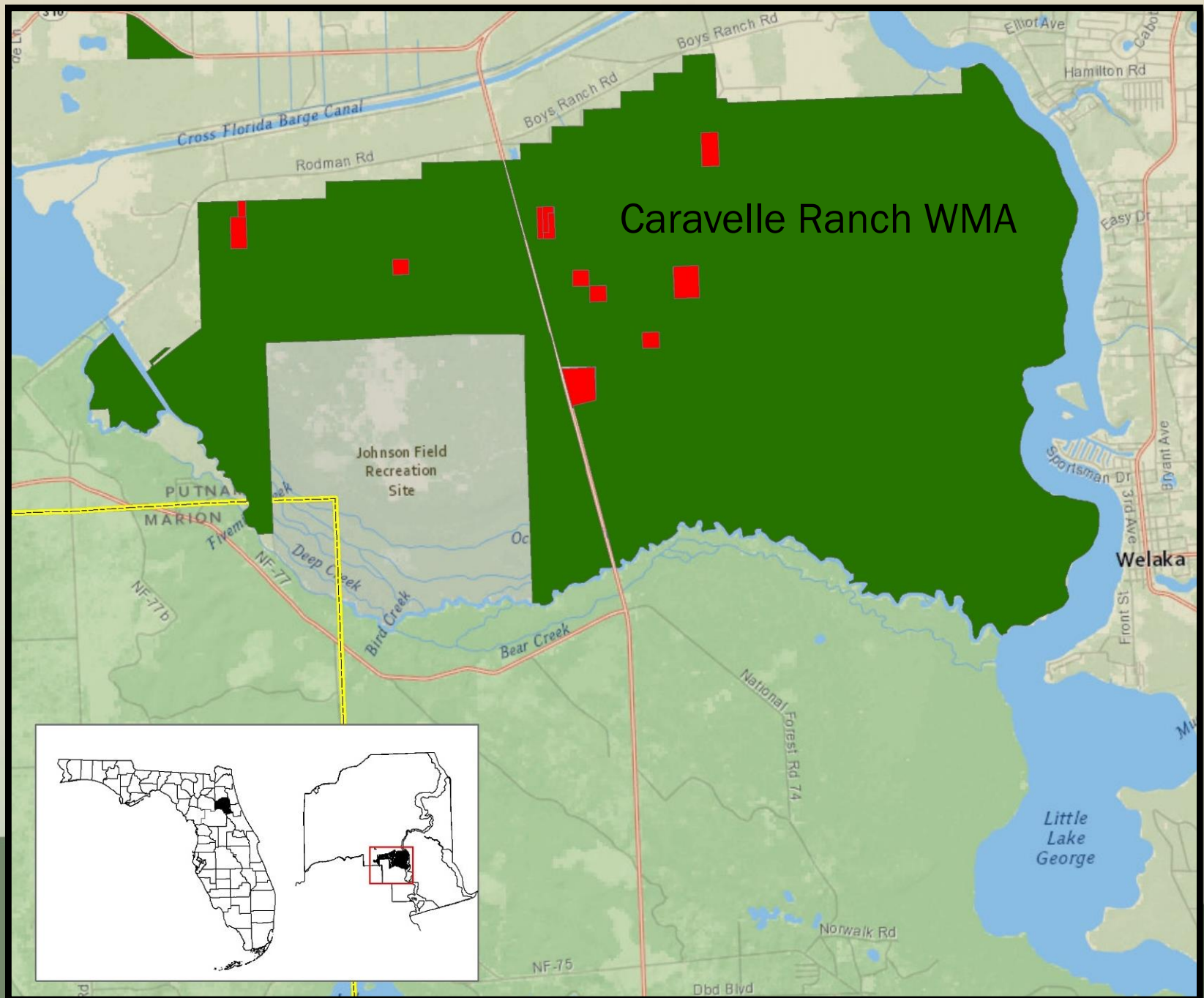
With future Florida Forever funding, FWC would continue to identify and conserve key properties that help meet our mission of managing fish and wildlife resources for the long-term well-being and the benefit of people.



Examples of FWC Land Conservation Priorities



Examples of FWC Land Conservation Priorities





Thank You



The Florida Forever Act



Appropriations Subcommittee on the Environment and Natural Resources

Senator Lauren Book, Chair



The Florida Forever Act



Department Funding Percentages

- 259.105(3)(f): One and five-tenths percent to the Florida Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to fund the acquisition of state forest inholdings and additions pursuant to s. 589.07, the implementation of reforestation plans or sustainable forestry management practices, and for capital project expenditures as described in this section.
- 259.105(3)(i): Three and five-tenths percent to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for the acquisition of agricultural lands, through perpetual conservation easements and other perpetual less than fee techniques, which will achieve the objectives of Florida Forever and s. 570.71.



Rural and Family Lands



FORESTRY RANCHING FARMING

RFLPP CONSERVATION EASEMENTS ARE DESIGNED TO MEET MULTIPLE NEEDS:

- ❖ **PROTECT AGRICULTURAL LANDS FROM FRAGMENTATION / CONVERSION**
- ❖ **LANDS STAY ON TAX ROLLS – NO STATE LAND MANAGEMENT COSTS**
- ❖ **PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**
- ❖ **PROMOTE THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS**
- ❖ **ENSURE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES**
- ❖ **PRESERVE AQUIFER RECHARGE**
- ❖ **MILITARY INSTALLATION BUFFERING - WILDLIFE CORRIDORS – GREEN SPACE**



Rural and Family Lands



RFLPP PROJECTS MUST:

- PROTECT THE INTEGRITY & FUNCTION OF WORKING LANDSCAPES
- ENSURE OPPORTUNITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON LANDS THREATENED BY CONVERSION TO OTHER USES



Rural and Family Lands



RFLPP PROJECTS MEET AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC PURPOSES:

- **PERPETUATE OPEN SPACE**
- **BUFFER NATURAL AREAS, FUNCTIONING ECOSYSTEMS, AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS**
- **PROMOTE RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF SPECIES HABITAT**
- **PROTECT, RESTORE, OR ENHANCE WATER BODIES**



Rural and Family Lands



2016 APPLICATION CYCLE:

- 122 APPLICATIONS RECEIVED
- 37 COUNTIES REPRESENTED
- OVER 328,734 ACRES IN PROGRAM
- 50 PROJECTS IN TIER I, 222,136 ACRES

2017/2018 APPLICATION CYCLE IS UNDERWAY



Rural and Family Lands



RFLPP ACQUISITIONS:

- 38 ACQUISITIONS APPROVED TOTALING MORE THAN 39,200 ACRES



Rural and Family Lands



LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION TO DATE:	\$87,163,555
EXPENDITURES TO DATE:	\$57,344,539
FUNDS AVAILABLE:	<u>\$29,819,016</u>

ADJUSTMENTS:	
BOT APPROVED ACQUISITIONS YET TO CLOSE:	\$ 14,388,706
DUE DILIGENCE COSTS:	<u>\$ 500,000</u>

FUNDS AVAILABLE	
FOR ENCUMBRANCE:	\$ 14,930,310*

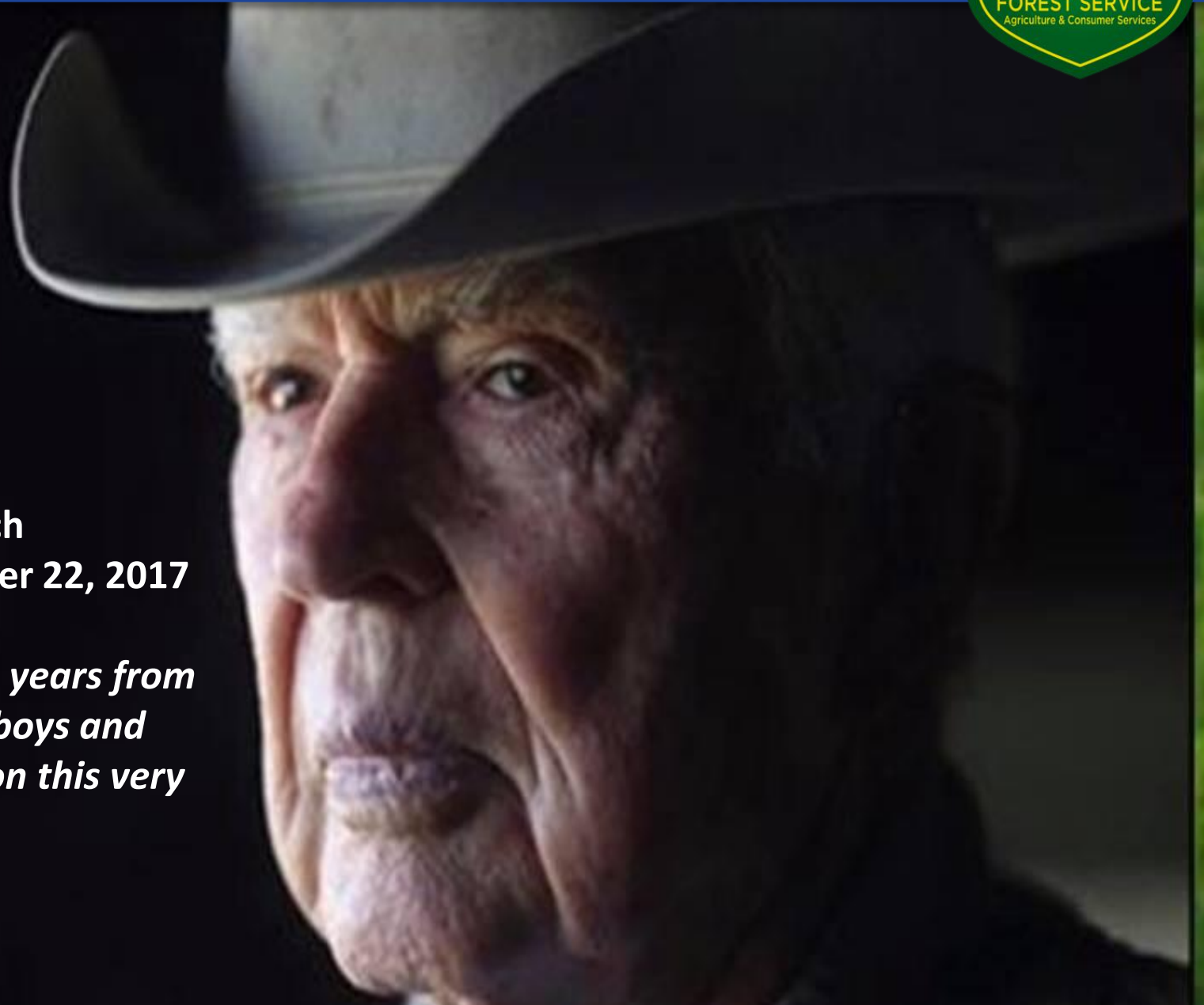
* 7 PROJECTS ARE CURRENTLY IN NEGOTIATION OR APPRAISAL THAT WILL UTILIZE REMAINING BALANCE





THE
CONSERVATION FUND

Rural and Family Lands



Alto Lee Adams, Jr.
"Mr. Bud" - Adams Ranch
April 4, 1926 – September 22, 2017

"You come back here 50 years from now, you'll still see cowboys and horses and cattle right on this very land. That's my hope."



THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10/25/17
Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Florida Forever Presentation

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name David Clark

Job Title Acting Deputy Secretary

Address 3800 Commonwealth Blvd.
Street
Tallahassee FL 32333
City State Zip

Phone 850-245-2044

Email david.clark@dep.state.fl.us

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing FDEP

Appearing at request of Chair: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☐ Yes ☒ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10-25-17

*Meeting Date**Bill Number (if applicable)*Topic Florida Forever*Amendment Barcode (if applicable)*Name Brett J. CyphersJob Title Executive DirectorAddress 81 Water Management Dr.Phone (850) 539-5999*Street*HavanaFL32333Email Brett.Cyphers@nwfwater.com*City**State**Zip*Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ InformationWaive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)Representing Northwest Florida Water Management DistrictAppearing at request of Chair: ☒ Yes ☐ NoLobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No*While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.****This form is part of the public record for this meeting.***

S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

OCT 25, 2017

Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic FLORIDA FOREVER FUNDING + USES

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name DR. Thomas Eason

Job Title Director, Habitat + Species Conservation

Address 620 S. Meridian St.

Phone 617-9600

Street

Tall

City

FL

State

32399

Zip

Email thomas.eason@myfla.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Florida Fish + Wildlife Conservation Commission

Appearing at request of Chair: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

10-25-17
Meeting DateN/A
Bill Number (if applicable)Topic Rural & Family Lands / Florida Forever

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Jim KarelsJob Title State ForesterAddress PL 10 The Capitol
StreetPhone 850 617 7700Tallahassee FL 32399
City State ZipEmail Jim.Karels@FSH.com
florida.comSpeaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ InformationWaive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)Representing FL Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer ServicesAppearing at request of Chair: ☒ Yes ☐ NoLobbyist registered with Legislature: ☐ Yes ☒ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

10-25-17

Topic Florida Forever and Rural and Family Lands

Name Sue Mullins

Job Title Ramba Law Group Policy Advisor

Address 120 S. Monroe Street

Phone 850-590-8000

Tallahassee,

FL

32301

Email sue@rambalaw.com

State

Zip

Speaking: ☒ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing Florida Native Plant Society

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

10/25/2017

Meeting Date

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Florida Forever

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Thomas Hawkins

Job Title Policy & Planning Director

Address 308 N Monroe St

Street

Phone 352-377-3141

Tallahassee

City

FL

State

32301

Zip

Email thawkins@1000fof.org

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing 1000 Friends of Florida

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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10/25/17
Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Florida Forever Program

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Will Abberger

Job Title Vice President, Director of Conservation Finance

Address 306 N. Monroe St.

Phone 850-294-2006

Street

Tallahassee, FL 32301

City

State

Zip

Email will.abberger@tpl.or

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing The Trust for Public Land

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

A JOINT PROJECT OF . . .



UF | GeoPlan Center



A SPECIAL REPORT

WHAT IS YOUR VISION
FOR FLORIDA'S FUTURE?

FLORIDA
2070

WATER
2070

From the President

Dear Friends:

Our state is at a crossroad. *Florida 2070* and *Water 2070*—joint projects of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, University of Florida Geoplan Center and 1000 Friends of Florida—are intended to foster an informed discussion on how public policy and personal choices we make today will reverberate for generations to come.

As *Florida 2070* clearly shows, if we continue developing land the way we do now more than a third of the state will be paved over by 2070. Millions of acres of agricultural and natural lands—essential to maintaining our quality of life, jobs, water supply and more—will be lost.

Building on *Florida 2070*, *Water 2070* reveals that the almost 15 million new Floridians in our state by 2070 will add a heavy burden to Florida's fragile water supply, with water use projected to more than double. With many areas of Florida already facing water shortages today, this clearly is unsustainable.

Both studies include Alternative 2070 scenarios featuring more compact development patterns, increased conservation lands, and in the case of *Water 2070*, modest water conservation. More compact development patterns help save a significant amount of natural and agricultural lands from development by 2070. But a modest 20% reduction in water demand clearly does not go far enough.

What can we do? In a nutshell, support public policies that promote more compact development, protect natural lands from development and conserve water. In addition, each of us should work to reduce personal water use, in particular that used for outdoor irrigation.

This report provides a brief overview of *Florida 2070* and *Water 2070*, including recommendations to promote a more sustainable future. We hope you will visit www.1000friendsofflorida.org and search for "Florida 2070" to review more detailed information, including informative slide shows, detailed state and regional maps, technical reports and more on both *Florida 2070* and *Water 2070*.

We hold Florida's future in our hands. Please be concerned, be informed, and be part of the solution so we can pass on a better Florida to our children and grandchildren.

Sincerely,



Ryan Smart, President



Ryan Smart

What can we do? In a nutshell, support public policies that promote more compact development, protect natural lands, and conserve water by reducing personal water use, in particular that used for outdoor irrigation.

P.S. We hope you will use the enclosed envelope to make a donation to 1000 Friends of Florida so that we may continue to spearhead more projects to identify workable strategies to build better communities and save special places throughout Florida.

This is a joint project of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS), University of Florida Geoplan Center and 1000 Friends of Florida with funding provided by DACS and The Curtis and Edith Munson Foundation.

For more detailed information on *Florida 2070* and *Water 2070*, including online presentations, state and regional maps and reports, please visit www.1000friendsofflorida.org/Florida2070.

Cover Photo Courtesy of David Moynahan Photography

Florida 2070/Water 2070

Known for its sandy beaches, crystalline springs, piney flatwoods, the Everglades, and much more, Florida is home to some of the nation's most iconic landscapes. These natural lands and waters provide the foundation for Florida's multi-billion dollar tourism and agriculture industries, two mainstays of the economy. Sheltering and sustaining a vast array of wildlife, Florida's natural areas also protect and cleanse the drinking water that so many of us take for granted.

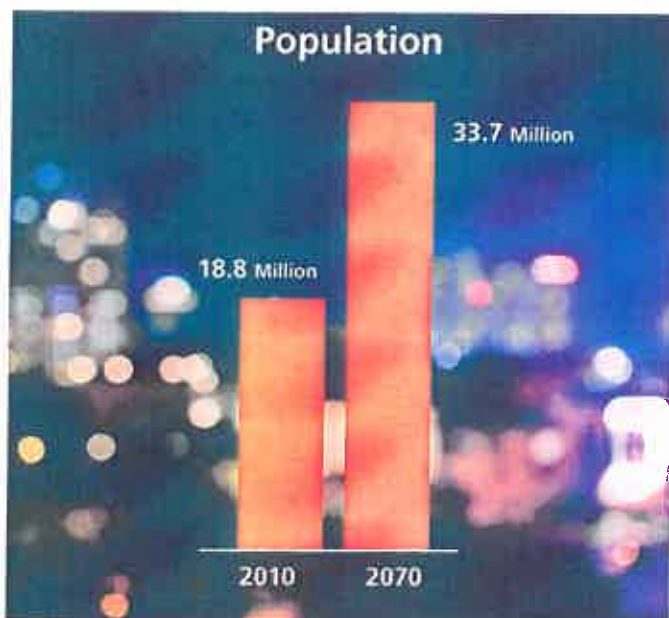
As Florida grows to approximately 33.7 million residents by 2070—almost 15 million more people than in 2010—one of the biggest challenges is to ensure sufficient land and water to meet the needs of people, agriculture and the environment. Florida's rapidly growing population makes the historic competition between these users even more intense.

Recognizing the need to focus on these critical issues, in 2015–2016, the Florida Department of Agriculture and

As Florida grows to approximately 33.7 million residents by 2070—almost 15 million more people than in 2010—one of the biggest challenges is to ensure sufficient land and water to meet the needs of people, agriculture and the environment.

Consumer Services (DACS), the University of Florida's Geoplan Center, and 1000 Friends of Florida partnered on *Florida 2070* and *Water 2070*. Using geographic information systems (GIS), these projects compare actual 2010 land use patterns with two 2070 scenarios to accommodate and provide water for these new residents. The resulting map series shows the impacts of population increase and associated development on land use and water demand:

- **Baseline 2010** – Shows 2010 actual distribution of development and conservation lands, and water demand associated with development and agriculture
- **Trend 2070** – Depicts 2070 distribution of development, conservation lands as of 2016, and water demand if current land development and water consumption patterns continue, and no additional land is protected from development.
- **Alternative 2070** – Illustrates 2070 distribution of development using more compact development patterns and increased land conservation, and shows the associated water demand assuming a modest 20% increase in water conservation. Alternative 2070 assumes all lands on the current Florida Forever and Greenways Priorities 1 and 2 lists are protected from development.



Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services



CityPlace, West Palm Beach



Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Statewide Findings

Florida 2070

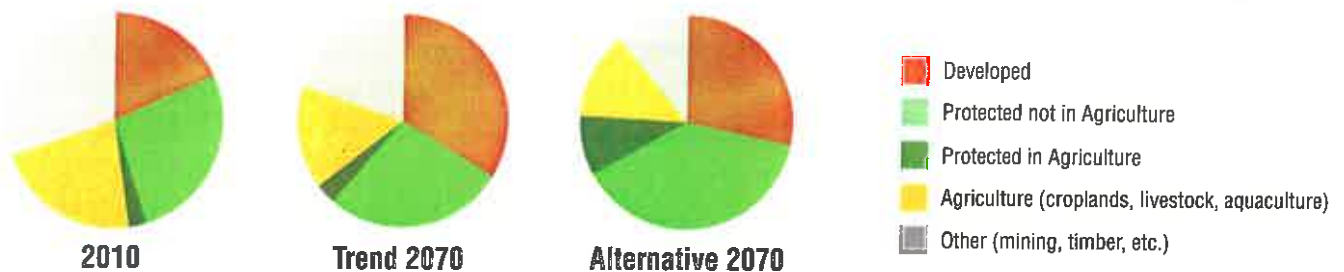
The results are clear. If we keep developing the way we do now, by 2070 more than a third of Florida's lands will be developed. On the other hand, if we promote more compact development patterns and increase protected natural lands, we will save 1.8 million acres of land from development and conserve an additional 5.8 million acres of natural and agricultural land.

Protecting natural lands identified on current Florida Forever and Greenways Priorities 1 and 2 lists will result in the permanent protection of close to half of the state's land. By protecting these lands and promoting

more compact development, close to a quarter of the state's lands will remain in agricultural production. With either 2070 development scenario, lands used for timber and mining will be most significantly impacted.

If we keep developing the way we do now, by 2070 more than a third of Florida's lands will be developed and development-related water demand will more than double.

Florida 2070 Comparison of Statewide Developed, Protected, Agriculture and Other Lands

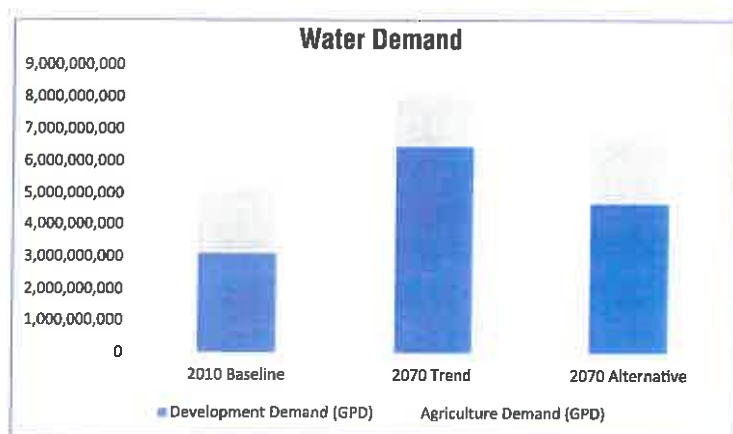


Water 2070

Development-related water demand will be the major driver of increased future water consumption in Florida. If we don't change the way we develop land and consume water, this demand will more than double by 2070. The combination of more compact development patterns and a modest 20% increase in water conservation has the potential to reduce water demand

by more than a quarter in 2070. Already there are existing water supply shortfalls in some areas of the state. Promoting more compact development and significantly increasing water conservation efforts is essential if Florida is to accommodate 15 million more residents, maintain agricultural productivity, and protect natural systems in 2070.

Water 2070 Comparison of Statewide Water Demand Related to Development and Agriculture



David Moynahan Photography

Regional Findings

In many respects, **CENTRAL FLORIDA** faces the “perfect storm.” With the most sprawling current development patterns in the state and explosive projected growth, in both 2070 scenarios close to half of this region’s lands would be developed and there would be a significant decrease in agricultural lands. Central Florida has a relatively modest amount of natural lands slated for future protection, allowing future development to continue to sprawl.

When compared with 2010, overall water demand in Central Florida increases by 55% in the Trend and 33% in the Alternative scenario. Not surprisingly, development-related water demand increases by 112% in the Trend and by 62% in the Alternative scenario over the same period. Because of the loss of agricultural lands, agriculture water demand declines by 31% with the Trend, and by 12% with the Alternative scenario.

Roughly a third more of **NORTHEAST FLORIDA** lands develop under either 2070 scenario. This is due mostly to current sprawling development patterns coupled with almost a two-fold increase in population in the region. However, conservation lands would double under the Alternative scenario. Compared to 2010, overall water demand increases by 88% in the Trend and 48% in the Alternative. In the Alternative scenario agricultural water demand increases by 25% because irrigated agricultural lands do not develop. Development-related water demand increases by 120% in the Trend and by 57% in the Alternative.

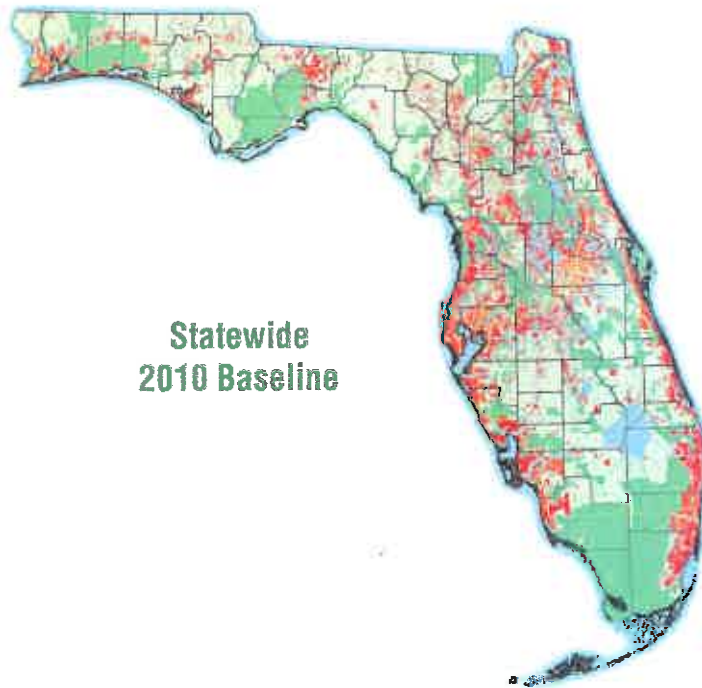
While the **SOUTH FLORIDA** region is projected to almost double in population in 2070, its current relatively compact development patterns combined with a healthy projected increase in protected natural

and agricultural lands keeps the future development footprint fairly compact. Currently, about half of the region’s lands are protected, and under the Alternative scenario protected agricultural lands will increase significantly. Compared with 2010, the region will experience a 40% increase in overall water demand in Trend 2070, but only a 22% increase in Alternative 2070. Development-related water demand more than doubles between 2010 and the Trend 2070, but increases by only 39% when comparing the baseline with the Alternative.

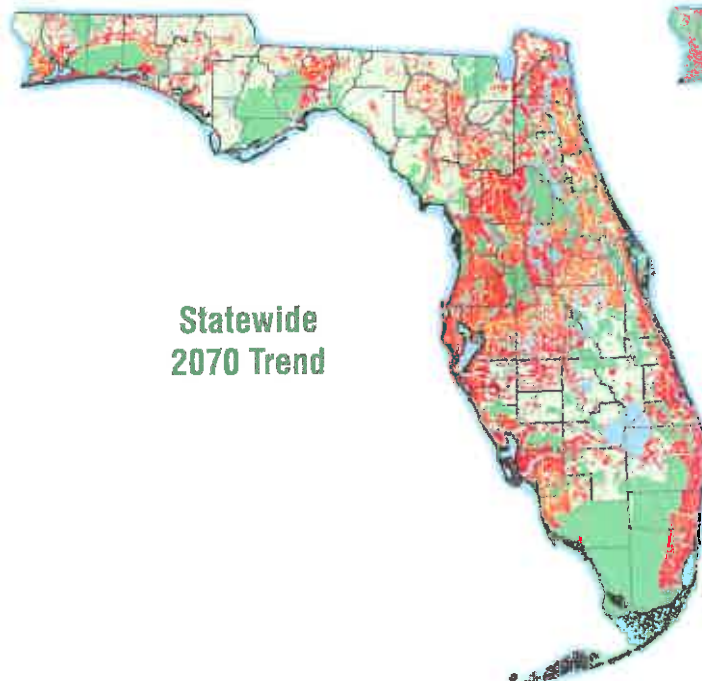
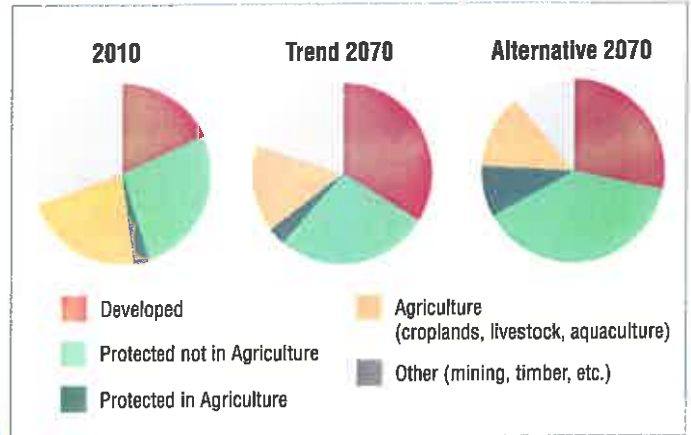
Central Florida faces the “perfect storm.” With the most sprawling current development patterns in the state and explosive projected growth, close to half of this region’s lands would be developed and agricultural lands decrease in both 2070 scenarios.

Understandably, the **PANHANDLE** region is least impacted due to the region’s relatively small projected population increase and, in the Alternative, a significant increase in protected lands. In terms of overall water demand, when compared with 2010 the Trend reflects a 61% increase while the Alternative reflects a 28% increase. Over the same period, agricultural lands are projected to increase, resulting in a 31% increase in agriculture water demand in the Trend and a 33% increase in the Alternative. Development-related water demand increases by 67% in the Trend and 27% in the Alternative, when compared with 2010.

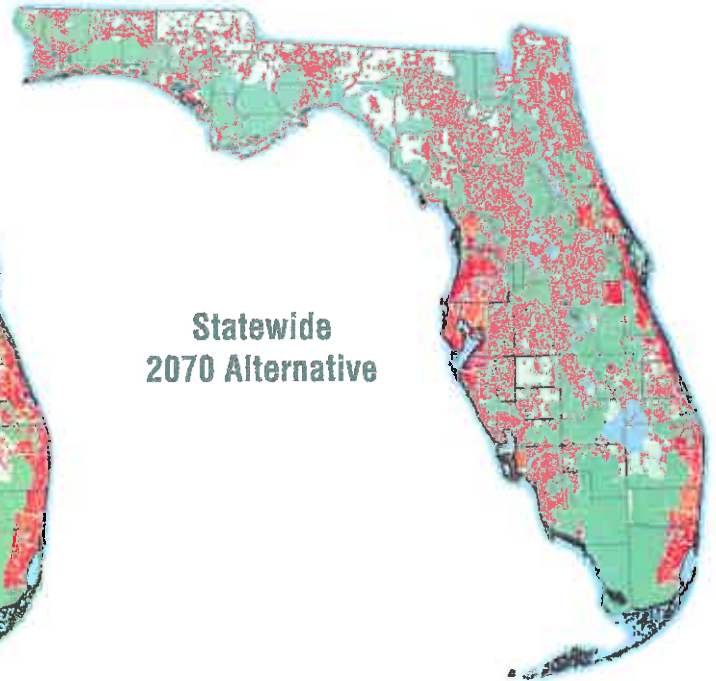
The maps and charts on the following pages are intended to stimulate an informed conversation on what we should start doing today to create a more livable, sustainable and economically healthy future for Florida.



**Statewide
2010 Baseline**



**Statewide
2070 Trend**



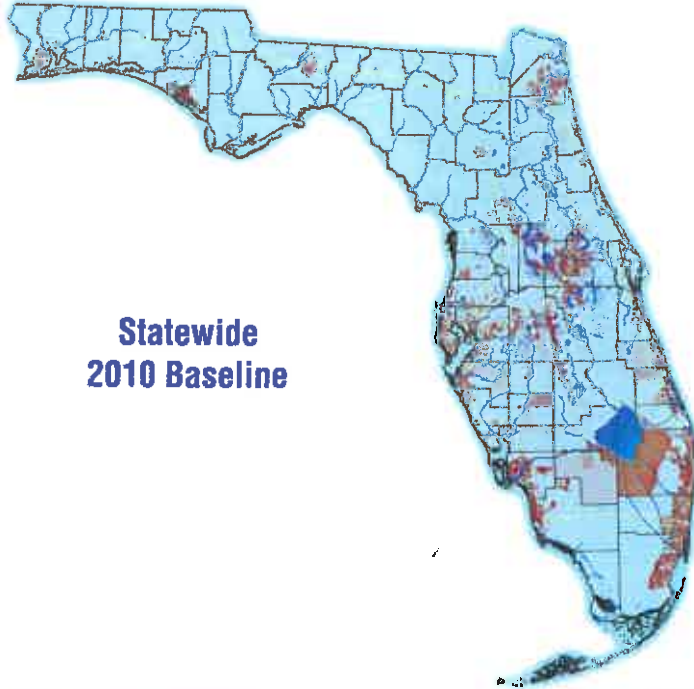
**Statewide
2070 Alternative**

■ Developed ■ Protected ■ Other

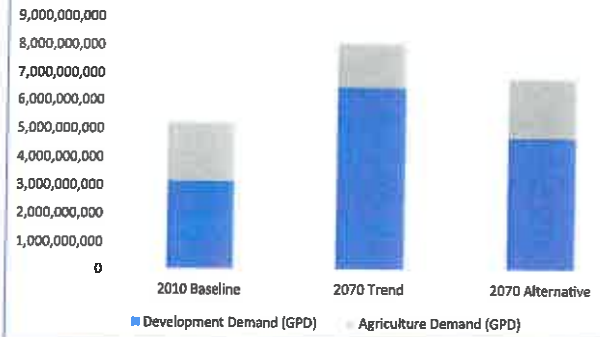
WATER 2070 State Water Scenarios

(Total demand by census block in gallons per day per acre)

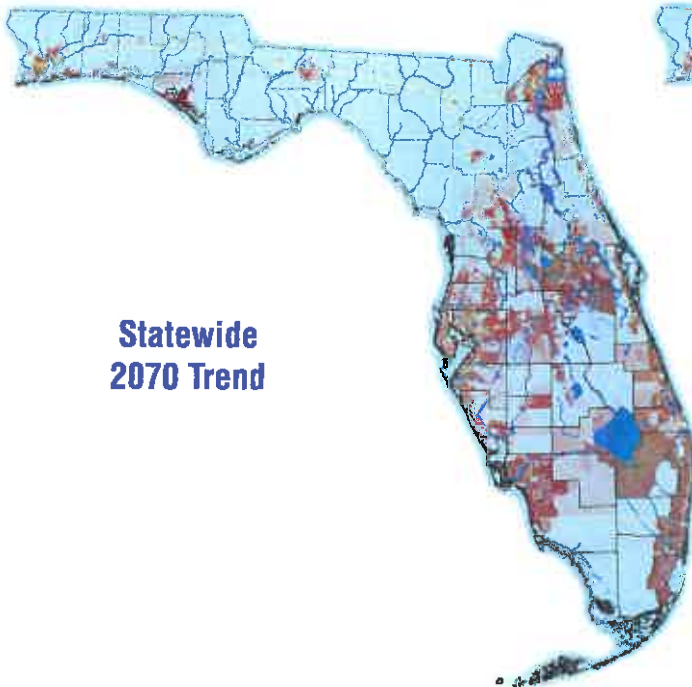
**Statewide
2010 Baseline**



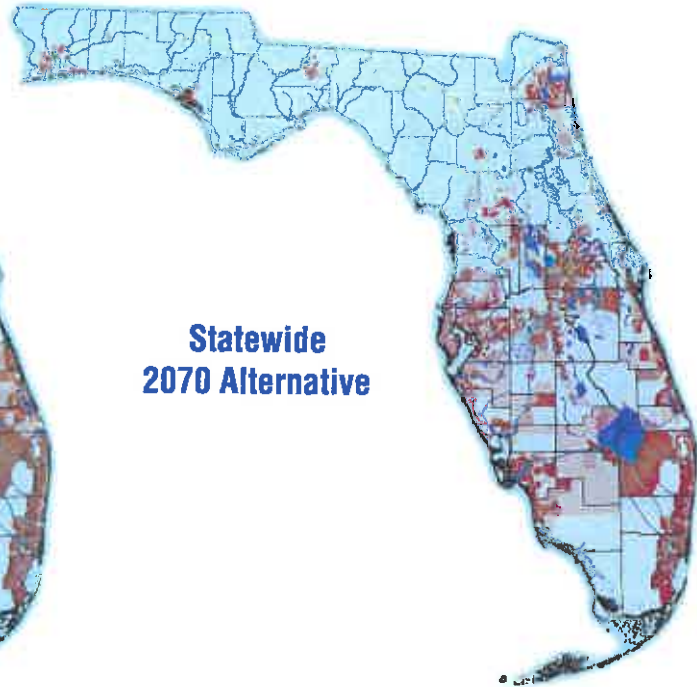
Statewide Water Demand



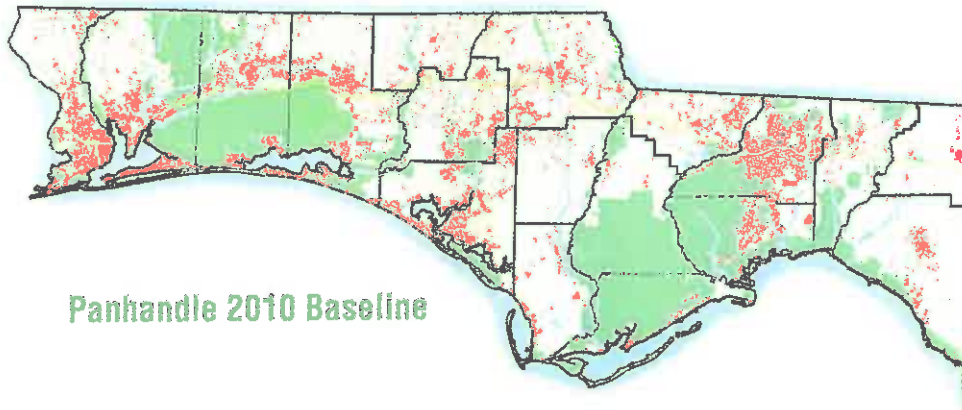
**Statewide
2070 Trend**



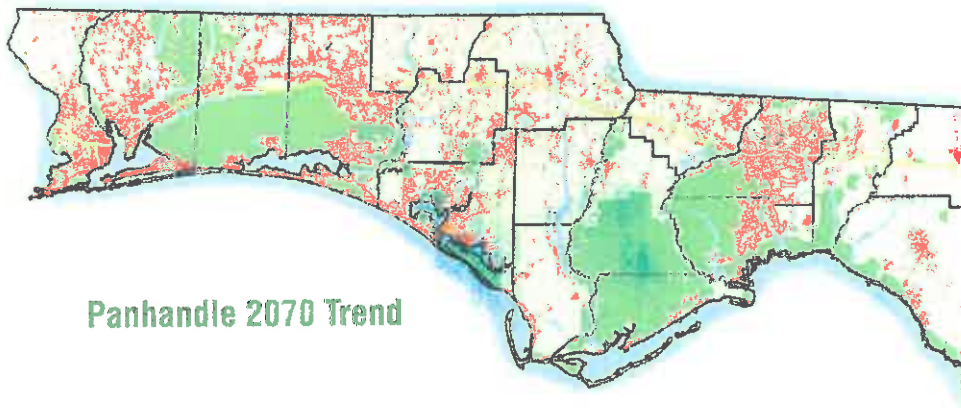
**Statewide
2070 Alternative**



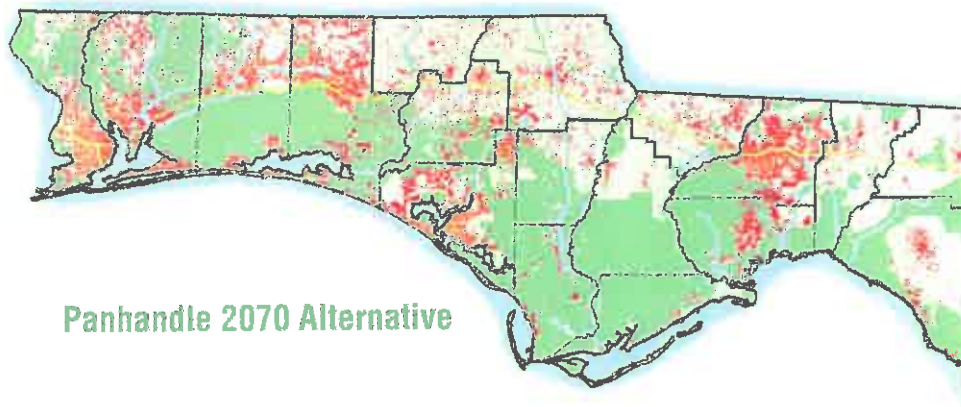
This map uses a mathematically-generated geometric scale to better visualize the results due to the wide range in values. Each category has roughly the same number of data entries.



Panhandle 2010 Baseline



Panhandle 2070 Trend



Panhandle 2070 Alternative

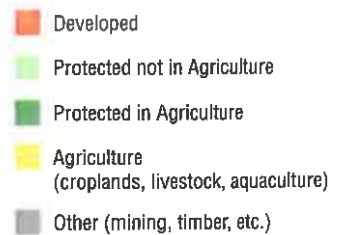
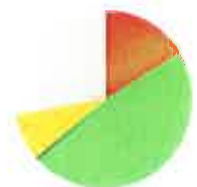
2010



Trend 2070



Alternative 2070



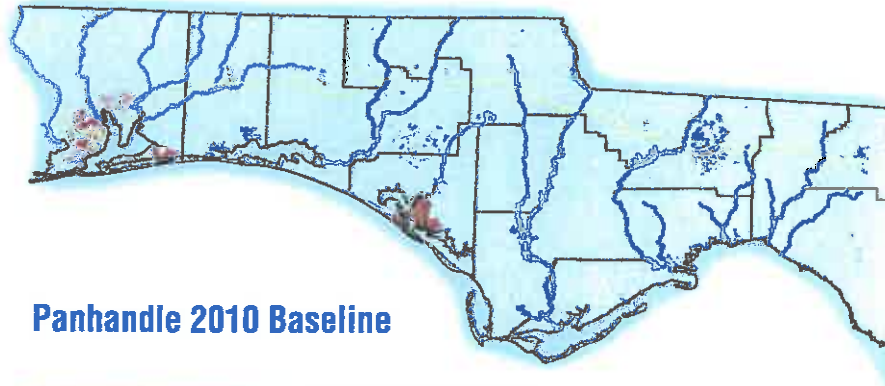
Developed



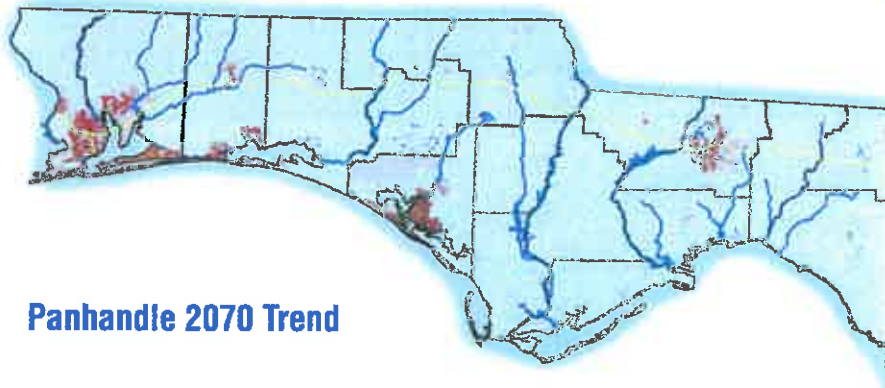
Protected

Other

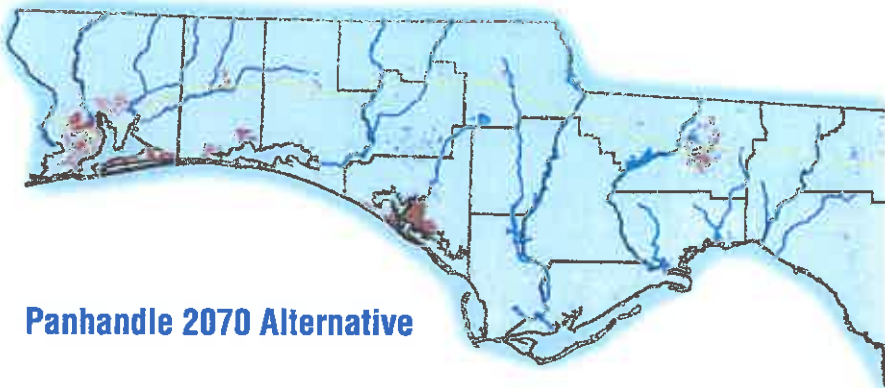
(Total demand by census block in gallons per day per acre)



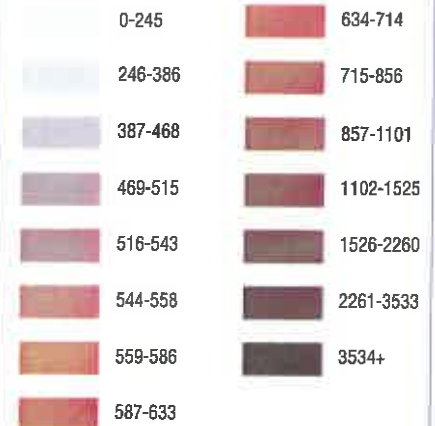
Panhandle 2010 Baseline



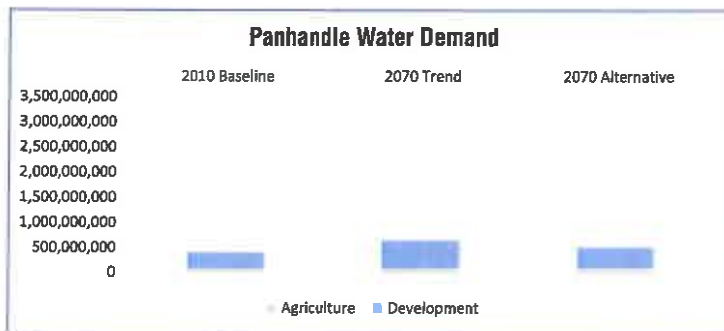
Panhandle 2070 Trend



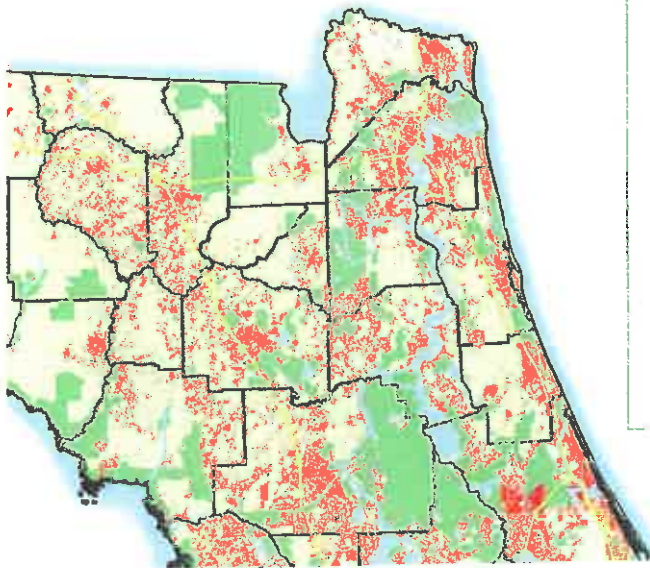
Panhandle 2070 Alternative



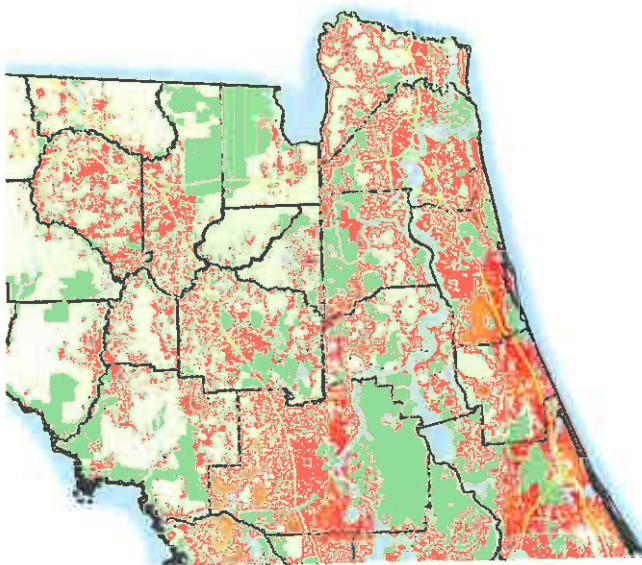
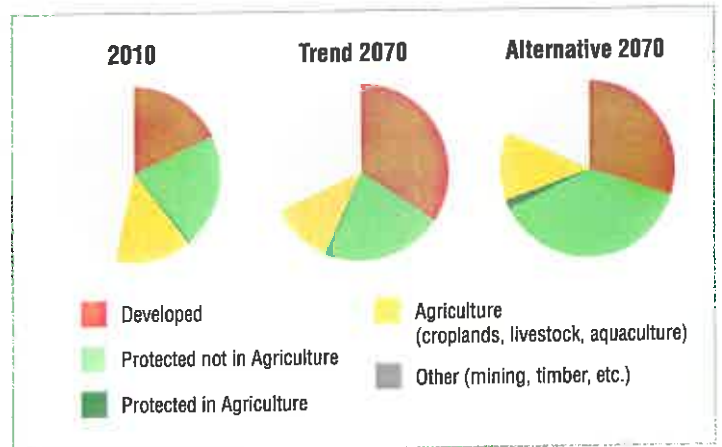
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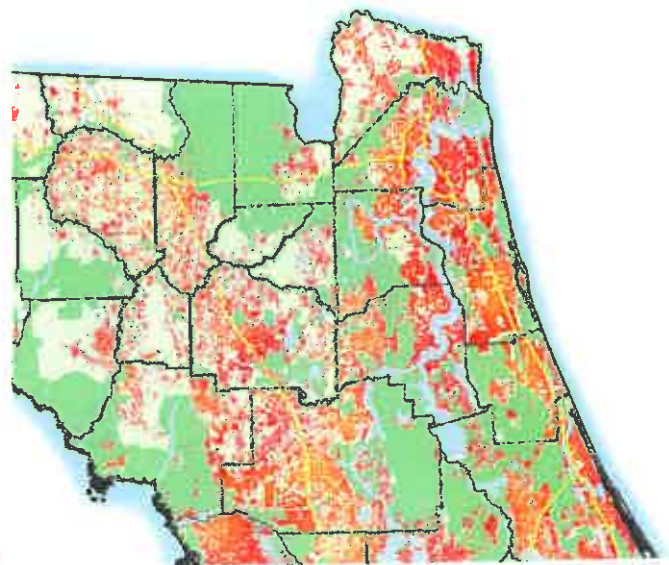
David Moynahan Photography



Northeast 2010 Baseline



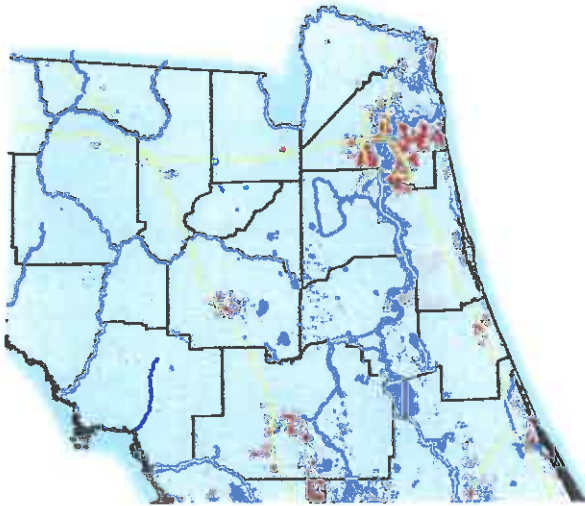
Northeast 2070 Trend



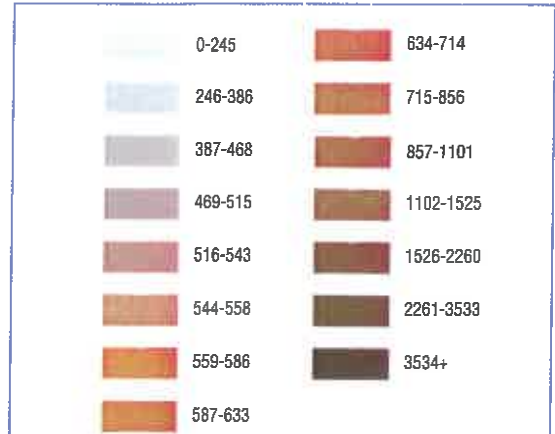
Northeast 2070 Alternative

■ Developed
 ■ Protected
 ■ Other

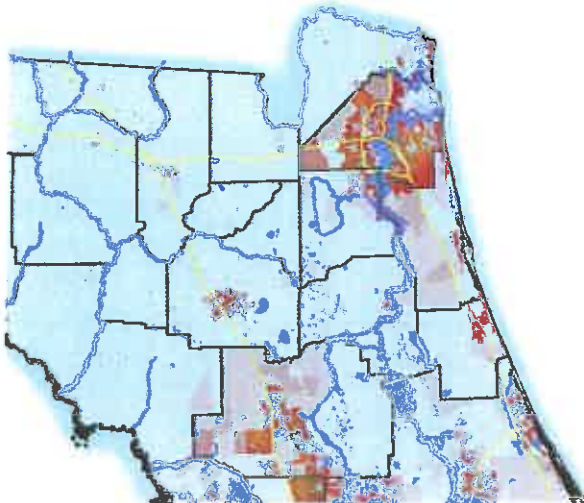
(Total demand by census block in gallons per day per acre)



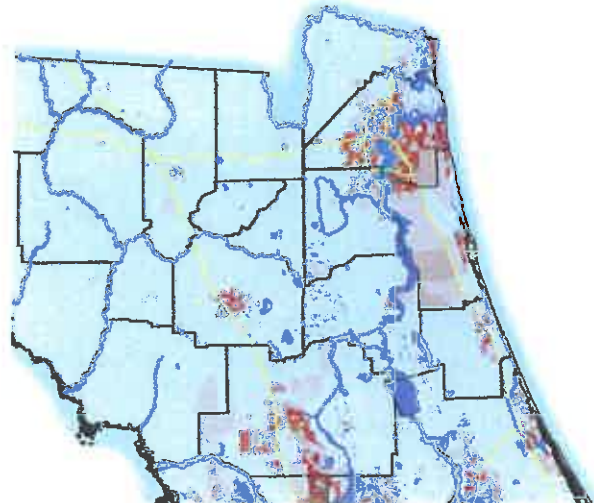
Northeast 2010 Baseline



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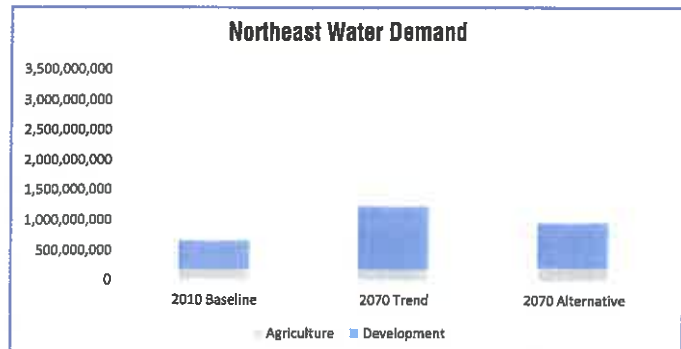
Northeast 2070 Trend

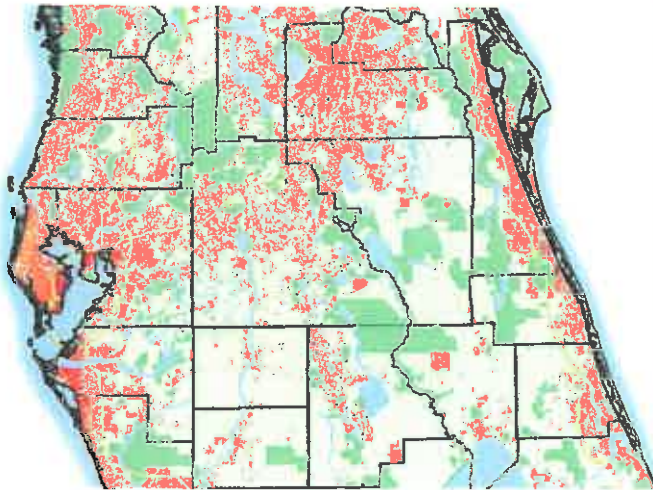


Northeast 2070 Alternative

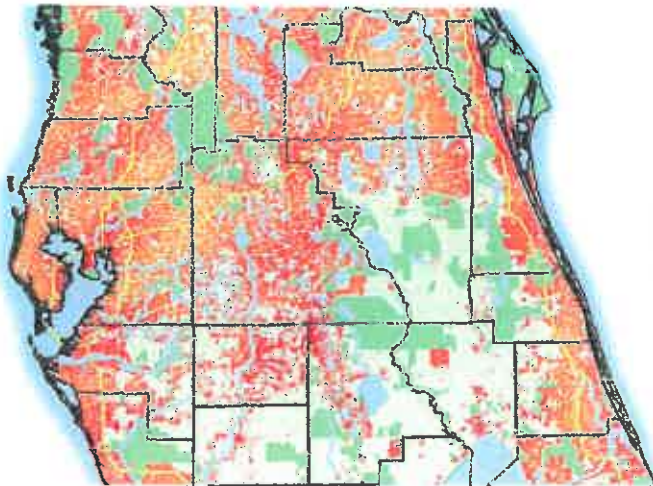
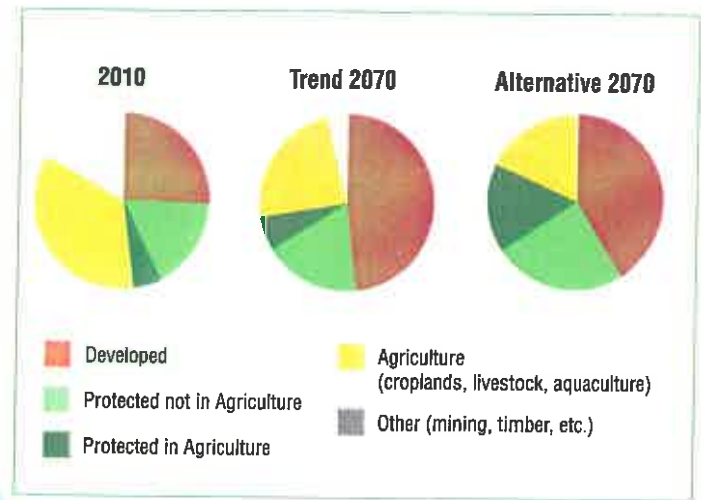


Ryan Kotterman for Visit Jacksonville

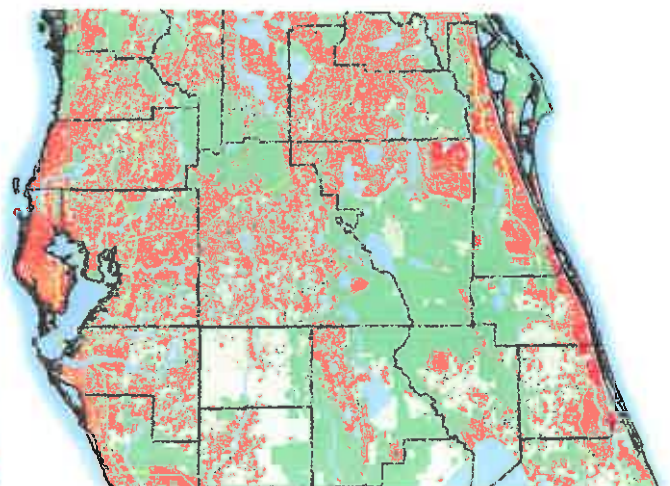




Central 2010 Baseline



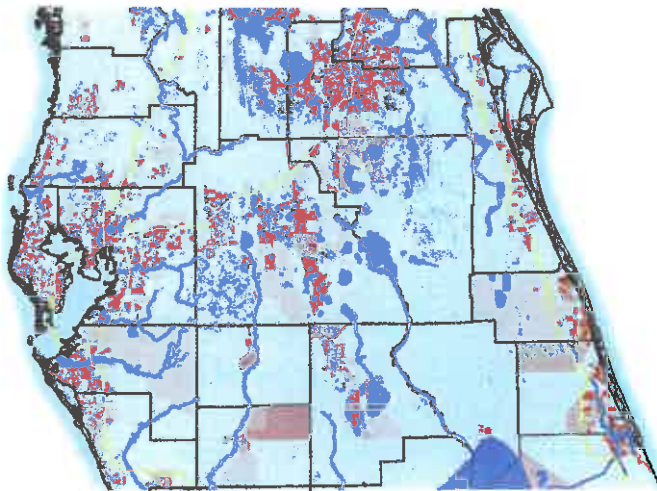
Central 2070 Trend



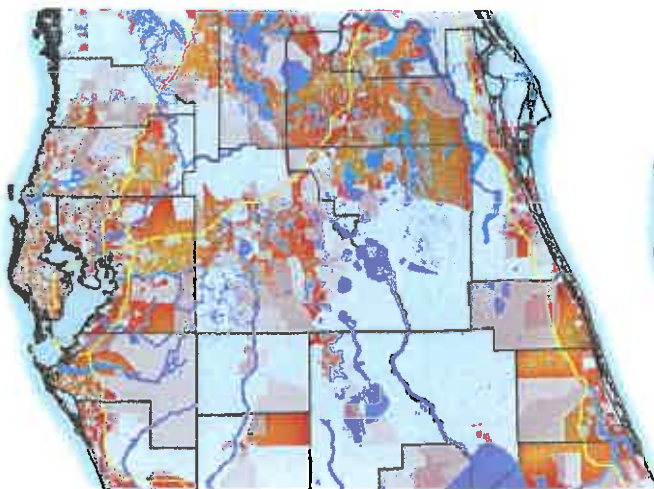
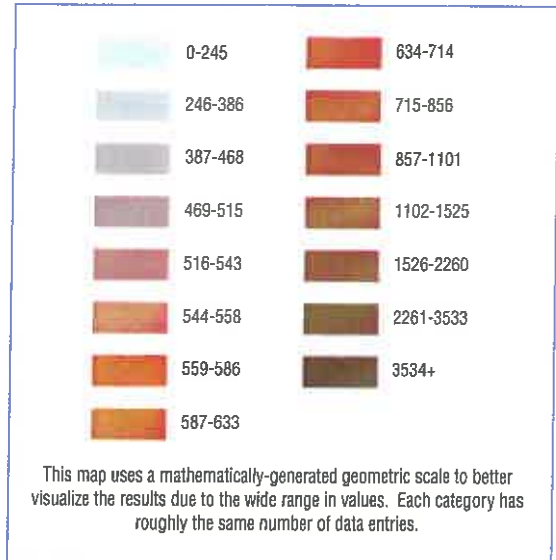
Central 2070 Alternative

■ Developed
 ■ Protected
 ■ Other

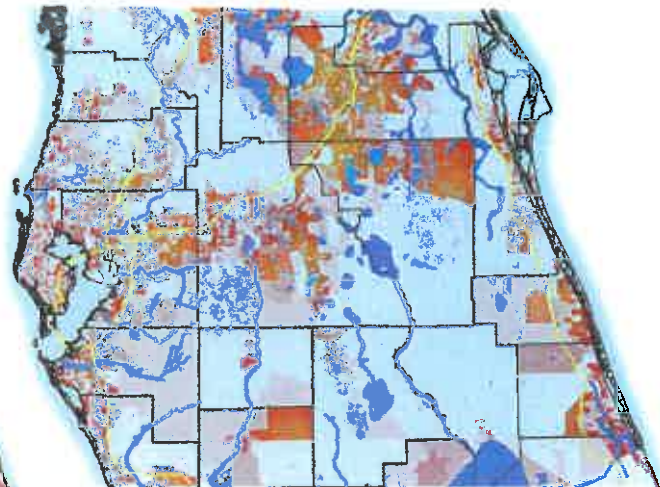
(Total demand by census block in gallons per day per acre)



Central 2010 Baseline



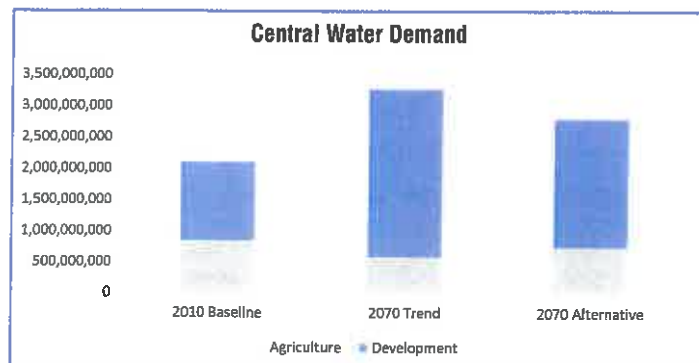
Central 2070 Trend

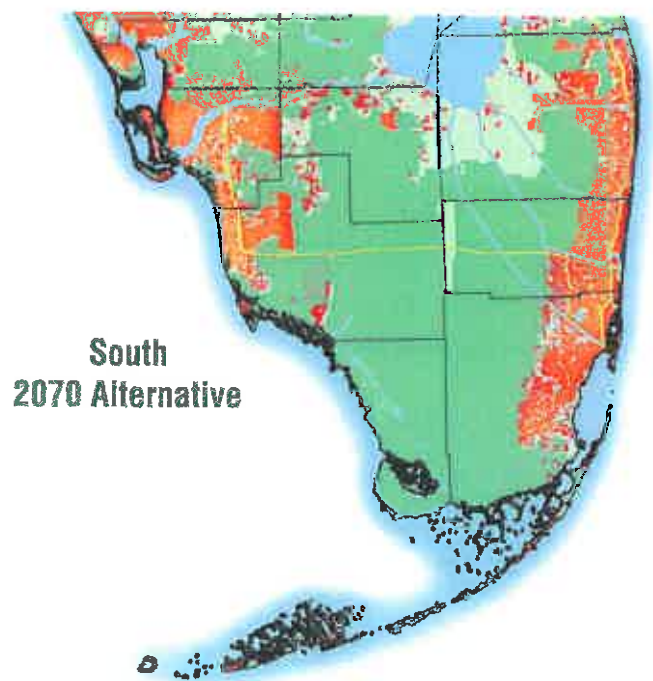
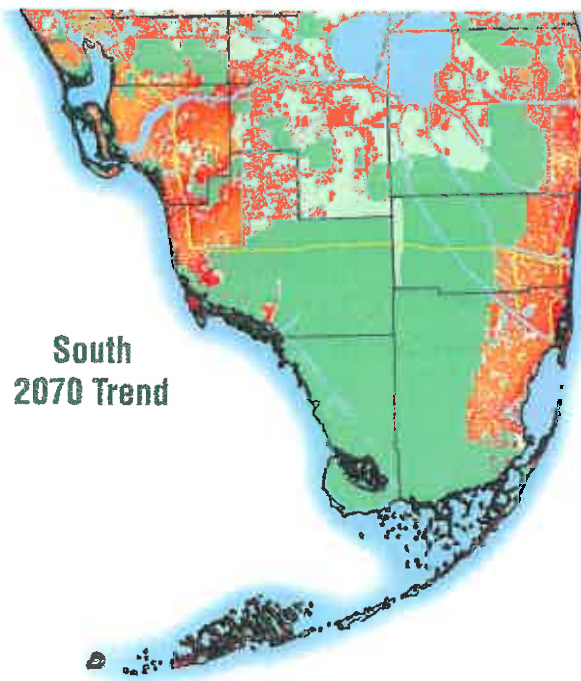
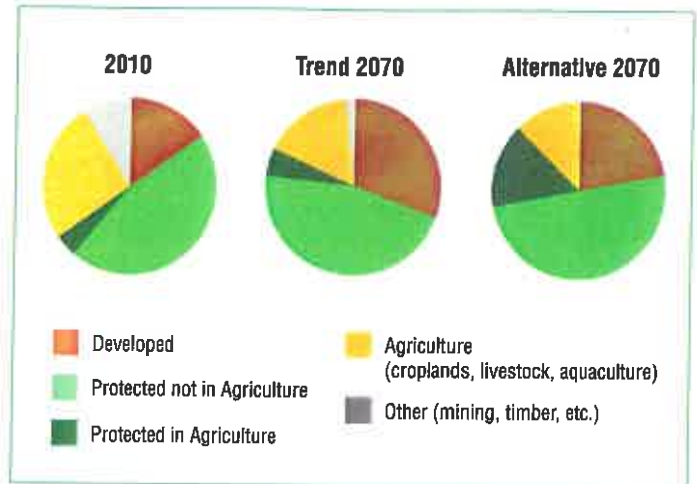
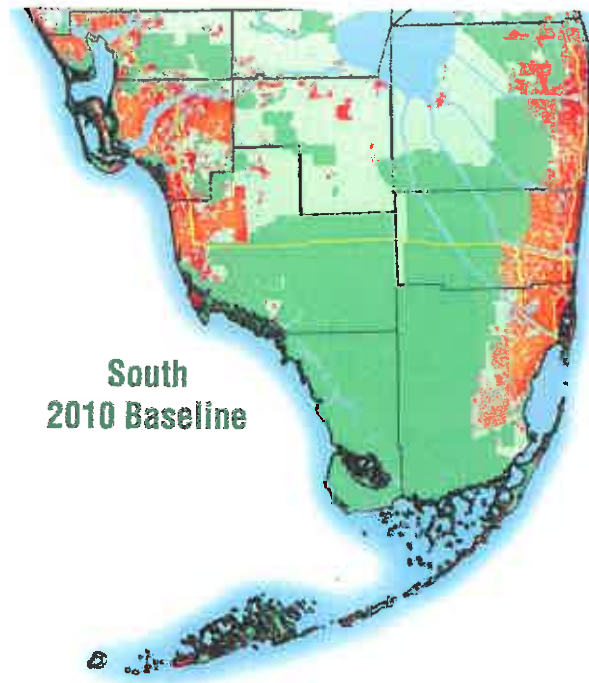


Central 2070 Alternative



Florida Bicycle Association

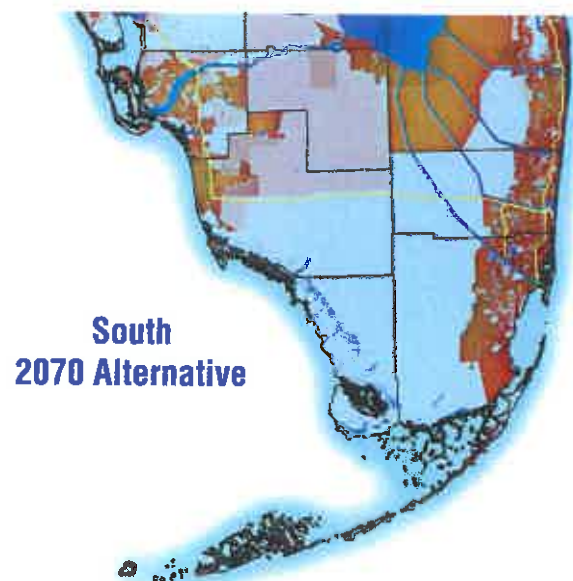
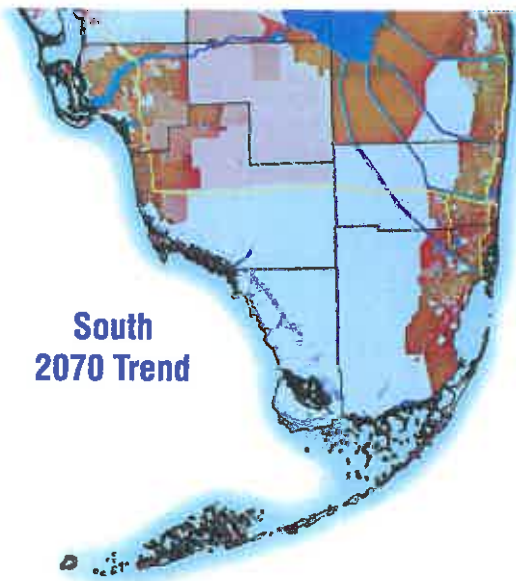
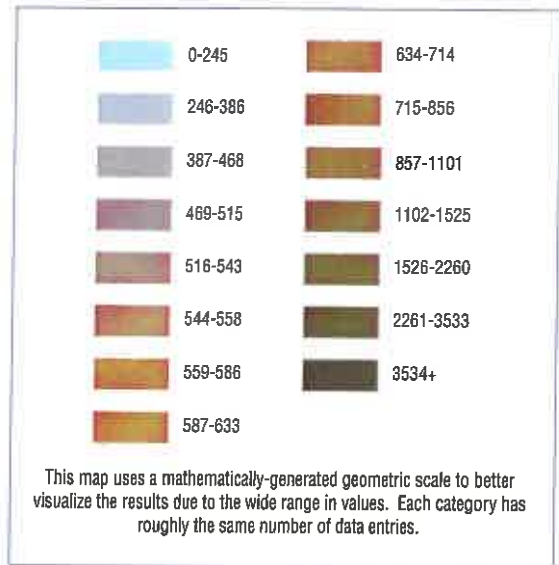
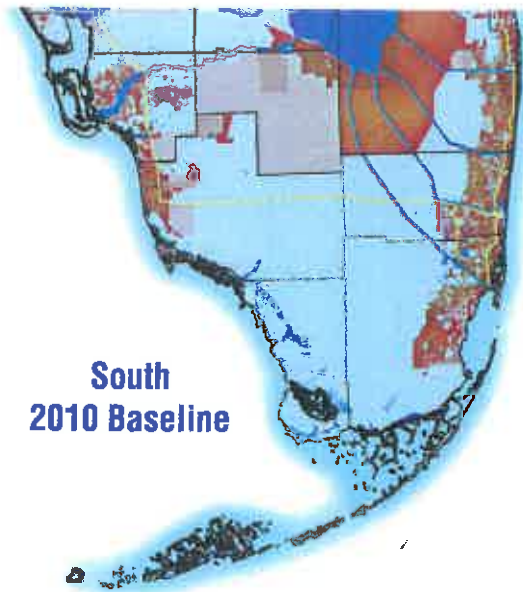




Developed Protected Other

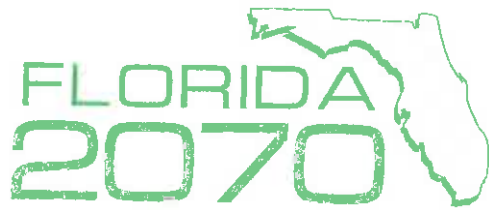
WATER 2070 South Florida Water Scenarios

(Total demand by census block in gallons per day per acre)



Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services





Recommendations

The most important finding from Florida 2070 is that even modest increases in development densities can result in a substantial saving of land. These lands would remain as natural lands or in agricultural production and could be protected to ensure a more sustainable Florida for future generations.

There are clear fiscal advantages to more compact development patterns, including lower costs to the public for roads, drinking water, stormwater management and sewage treatment. It can result in greater diversity of transportation options and can save individuals time and money otherwise spent commuting or waiting in traffic. Higher gross development densities do not mean that choice in housing type will be lost...in fact in some places it will increase housing choices.

Local governments should consider the long view, even when making decisions on small tracts. The cumulative effect of multiple small land use changes will, over time, shape the future landscape of Florida for better or worse.

Here are some strategies that can help protect Florida's agricultural, working and natural lands:

Save Special Places

- Protect vital conservation, agricultural and other working lands like those on Florida Forever and Florida Greenways lists
- Support funding for greenways and corridors that protect wildlife habitat and provide recreational opportunities
- Establish incentives and increase funding to help landowners conserve important agricultural lands and other working landscapes
- Work to significantly lessen the impact of new development on Florida's lands and waters

Build Better Communities

- Support infill and redevelopment in a manner that is sensitive to existing communities
- When new areas are developed, give priority to those areas near existing communities and infrastructure
- Promote a mixture of homes, shops, schools and offices within close proximity
- Include a range of housing choices to ensure affordability
- Design communities for multiple transportation options, including walking, biking and public transportation
- Protect significant historic and natural resources within communities



Recommendations

Water 2070 reveals that if Florida continues with current development patterns and water use, development-related water demand will more than double by 2070. While more compact development patterns and modest water conservation will reduce 2070 water demand by 27%, existing water shortages in many areas of the state reinforce that we must do even better.

The single most effective strategy to reduce water demand in Florida is for individuals to significantly reduce the amount of water used for landscape irrigation. Not only does this conserve water, but it also will result in savings to homeowners through reduced water bills. Additionally, if enough people conserve water, community infrastructure costs associated with supplying water and addressing sewage and stormwater can be significantly reduced, resulting in tax savings. Increasing public and personal conservation efforts is essential.

The single most effective strategy to reduce water demand in Florida is for individuals to significantly reduce the amount of water used for landscape irrigation.

Expand Public Water Conservation Efforts

- Increase funding and outreach for the Florida Water Star and Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ programs to promote greater water conservation in new and existing development
- Require Florida Friendly Landscaping™, manual irrigation, soil moisture sensors, or comparable water conservation technology for all new development
- Require permitted water users to submit goal-based water conservation plans as part of the permit approval process, and monitor the amount of groundwater used by major users
- Establish conservation rate structures that incentivize lower levels of water consumption
- Partner with developers and local governments to establish conservation goals, water budgets and water use monitoring strategies prior to the approval of new development
- Update the Florida Building Code to require indoor and outdoor water efficiency standards for new construction and major remodeling
- Adopt registration and training standards for irrigation professionals
- Construct and incentivize the use of reclaimed water facilities



Photos by David Moynahan Photography



Recommendations *continued*

Reduce Personal Water Use

- Use Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ and other measures to reduce or eliminate landscaping water use, and seek formal Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ recognition
- Lessen the need for irrigation by using the right plants in the right locations, grouping them according to water needs, and using rain barrels or cisterns to capture rainwater for irrigation
- Reduce stormwater runoff through mulching plant beds, using porous surfaces for patios, walkways and driveways, and creating swales or low areas to hold and filter water on your property
- Do not water if it has rained in the last 24 hours or if rain is forecast in the next 24 hours
- If an automated irrigation system is used, ensure that it is designed and operated to meet strict water conservation criteria including drip systems, soil moisture sensors, automatic rain shutoff sensors and/or other technology to significantly reduce water use
- Make sure the irrigation system is calibrated correctly and check it regularly for breaks and head alignment
- Select Florida Water Star certified properties when purchasing a new home, and follow Water Star guidelines when remodeling an existing home
- Use Water-Sense labeled high-efficiency appliances to significantly reduce indoor water consumption

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

As Florida's population continues to grow, increased pressure is placed on Florida's finite lands and waters. Now is the time to move forward on serious efforts to encourage more compact development, protect

sensitive natural lands and significantly increase water conservation. These efforts will help protect Florida's lands and waters – and the people, wildlife and farms that depend on them now and in the future.



Florida Department of State



David Moynahan Photography



pixabay.com



David Moynahan Photography

About the project partners:

Established in 1984, **Geoplan** is a multidisciplinary GIS laboratory located in the University of Florida's School of Landscape Architecture and Planning, College of Design, Construction and Planning. It was developed in response to the need for a teaching and research environment for Geographic Information Systems, or GIS. Under its auspices spatial analysis is conducted in support of a broad range of academic disciplines. Additional information is available at www.geoplan.ufl.edu.

The **Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services** supports and promotes Florida

agriculture, protects the environment, safeguards consumers, and ensures the safety and wholesomeness of food. Our programs and activities are so varied and extensive, they touch the life of just about every Floridian. For more information please visit www.freshfromflorida.com.

Founded in 1986, **1000 Friends of Florida** is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization that focuses on saving special places and building better communities in one of the fastest growing states in the nation. Visit www.1000friendsofflorida.org for more information.

Acknowledgements:

The working team for this project included representatives of 1000 Friends of Florida, The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the University of Florida's Geoplan Center.

1000 Friends representatives include Ryan Smart, President, Vivian Young, AICP, Communications Director and Charles Pattison, FAICP, former Policy

Director. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services was represented by Corinne Hermle. Geoplan was represented by Dr. Paul Zwick, and Peggy Carr, Professors in the School of Landscape Architecture and Planning.

At the time of this study DACS was under the leadership of Secretary Adam Putnam.

Members of 1000 Friends of Florida Board of Directors in place at the time of this study were:

Tim Jackson, Chair
Lester Abberger
F. Gregory Barnhart
Lee Constantine

Courtney Cunningham
Robert S. Davis
James Nicholas
Nathaniel Pryor Reed

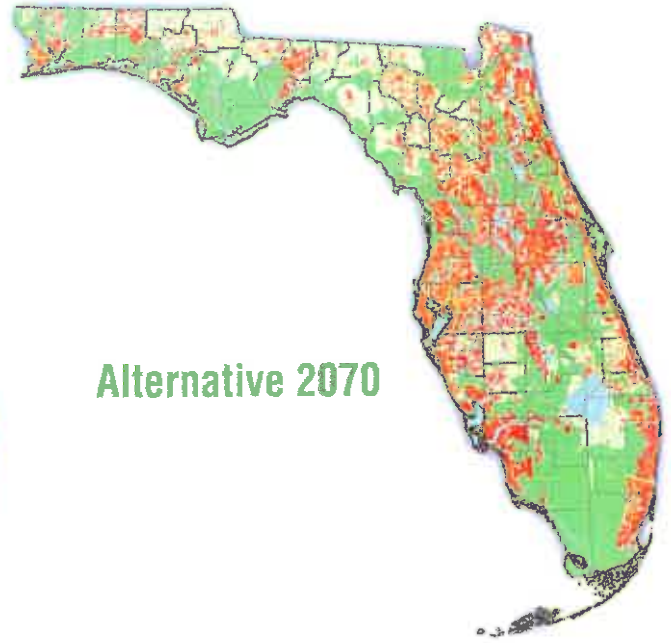
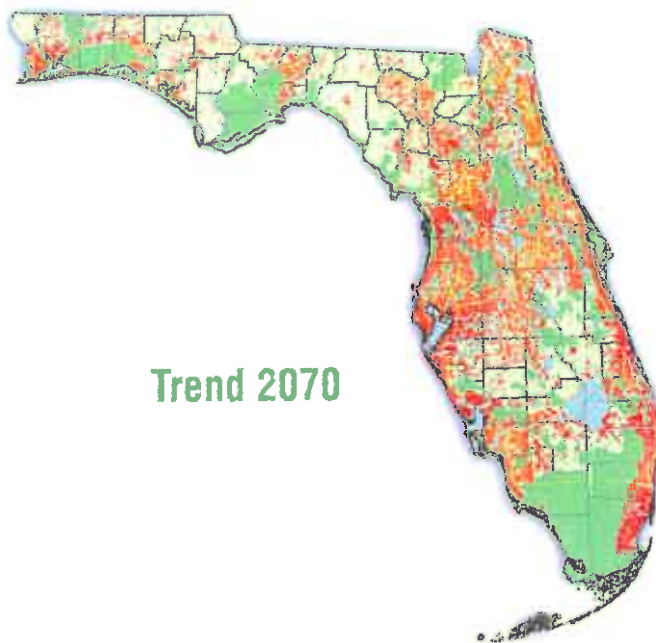
Roy Rogers
Earl Starnes
Susan Trevarthen
Victoria Tschinkel

Terry Turner
Jacob D. Varn
Mark Watts



Photos by David Moynahan Photography

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THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

SENATOR DEBBIE MAYFIELD
17th District

October 23, 2017

Chair Lauren Book
202 Senate Office Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Re: Appropriations Subcommittee on the Environment and Natural Resources

Dear Chair Book,

I am respectfully requesting an excused absence from the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Environment and Natural Resources meeting on October 25, 2017, scheduled from 1:00pm to 3:00pm.

I appreciate your consideration of this request and I look forward to working with you and the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Environment and Natural Resources in the future. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to call me directly.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Debbie Mayfield".

Senator Debbie Mayfield
District 17

Cc: Giovanni Bette, Lisa Waddell, Zoraida Druckman, John Piskadlo, Laura McLeod

REPLY TO:

- ☐ 900 E. Strawbridge Avenue, Melbourne, Florida 32901 (321) 409-2025
- ☐ 1801 27th Street, Vero Beach, Florida 32960 (772) 226-1970
- ☐ 324 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5017

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

JOE NEGRON
President of the Senate

ANITERE FLORES
President Pro Tempore

COMMITTEES:

Education, Vice Chair
Government Oversight & Accountability, Vice Chair
Appropriations Subcommittee on the
Environment and Natural Resources
Appropriations subcommittee on General
Government
Agriculture
Judiciary

JOINT COMMITTEES:

Joint Legislative Auditing Committee,
Alternating Chair

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: SB 301

Case No.:

Caption: Appropriations Subcommittee on the Environment and Natural Resources

Type:

Judge:

Started: 10/25/2017 1:04:03 PM

Ends: 10/25/2017 2:53:23 PM

Length: 01:49:21

1:04:06 PM Call to Order Sen. Book
1:04:07 PM Roll Call
1:04:17 PM Quorum present
1:04:39 PM Senator Mayfield excused from meeting
1:04:41 PM TAB 1 SB 174 Coastal Management
1:05:01 PM Sen. Latvala introduces SB 174
1:06:59 PM Henry Dean, Commissioner St Johns County
1:08:03 PM Brian Pitts, Trustee Justice 2 Jesus
1:10:39 PM Deborah Flack, President Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association waiving in support
1:10:41 PM Devon West, Broward County waiving in support
1:10:43 PM Robert Lewis, Sarasota County Government waiving in support
1:10:52 PM Rebecca O'Hara, Florida League of Cities, waiving in support
1:10:54 PM Edgar G. Fernandez, City of Flagler Beach waiving in support
1:10:56 PM Kate Cotner, Indian River County waiving in support
1:11:03 PM Nicole Fogarty, St. Lucie County Board of County Commissioners, waiving in support
1:11:16 PM Kloe Ciuperger, Martin County Board of County Commissioners, waiving in support
1:11:19 PM Diana Ferguson, Miami-Dade County waiving in support
1:11:21 PM Susan Harbin, Florida Association of Counties waiving in support
1:11:25 PM Sue Mullins, Cities of Daytona Beach, Bradenton Beach, Oak Hill and Longboat Key waiving in support
1:11:27 PM Ramon Maury, South Florida Free Beaches waiving in support
1:11:32 PM Sarah Busk, Okaloosa County waiving in support
1:11:40 PM Martha Edenfield, Charlotte and Manatee Counties waiving in support
1:12:03 PM Sen. Latvala closes on SB174
1:12:04 PM Sen. Book
1:12:25 PM Roll Call SB 174
1:12:53 PM SB 174 Favorably
1:13:05 PM Tab 2 South Florida Water Management District Update on Senate Bill 10
1:13:32 PM Ernie Marks, Executive Director of the South Florida Water Management
1:16:28 PM Presentation by South Florida Water Management
1:22:21 PM Sen. Latvala
1:23:10 PM E. Marks
1:23:37 PM Sen. Latvala
1:23:44 PM E. Marks
1:24:06 PM Sen Latvala
1:24:12 PM E. Marks
1:24:38 PM Sen. Latvala
1:24:47 PM E. Marks
1:24:51 PM Sen. Latvala
1:24:55 PM E. Marks
1:24:59 PM Sen. Latvala
1:25:04 PM E. Marks
1:25:48 PM Sen. Latvala
1:26:01 PM E. Marks
1:29:59 PM Sen. Braynon
1:30:21 PM E. Marks
1:30:59 PM Sen. Braynon
1:31:07 PM E. Marks
1:31:13 PM Sen. Book
1:31:43 PM E. Marks
1:32:24 PM Sen. Book
1:32:34 PM E. Marks
1:33:48 PM Sen. Stewart

1:34:15 PM	E. Marks
1:35:04 PM	Sen. Braynon
1:35:19 PM	E. Marks
1:37:15 PM	Sen. Braynon
1:37:26 PM	E. Marks
1:37:40 PM	Sen. Braynon
1:37:46 PM	Sen. Latvala
1:38:00 PM	E. Marks
1:38:05 PM	Sen. Latvala
1:38:09 PM	E. Marks
1:38:57 PM	Sen. Latvala
1:39:12 PM	E. Marks
1:39:29 PM	Sen. Latvala
1:39:44 PM	E. Marks
1:40:13 PM	Sen. Latvala
1:40:18 PM	E. Marks
1:41:10 PM	Tab 3 Florida Forever Program
1:41:19 PM	David Clark, Acting Deputy Secretary of Land & Recreation and Director of the Division of State Lands, DEP
1:52:29 PM	Sen. Garcia
1:52:36 PM	D. Clark
1:53:27 PM	Sen. Garcia
1:54:03 PM	D. Clark
1:56:24 PM	Sen. Garcia
1:56:40 PM	D. Clark
1:58:07 PM	Sen. Garcia
1:58:31 PM	D. Clark
1:59:08 PM	Sen. Book
2:00:09 PM	Brett Cyphers, Executive Director of the Northwest Florida Water Management District
2:04:08 PM	Sen. Hukill
2:04:26 PM	B. Cyphers
2:10:28 PM	Dr. Thomas Eason, Director of the Division of Habitat and Species Conservation, FWC
2:17:27 PM	Jim Karels, Director of the Florida Forest Service, DACS
2:24:13 PM	Sen. Garcia
2:24:32 PM	J. Karels
2:25:07 PM	Sen. Garcia
2:25:19 PM	J. Karels
2:29:05 PM	Sen. Book
2:29:24 PM	Sen. Stewart
2:32:29 PM	D. Clark, SOLARIS presentation
2:44:07 PM	Sen. Book
2:44:13 PM	D. Clark
2:44:55 PM	Sen. Book
2:45:04 PM	D. Clark
2:45:16 PM	Sen. Book
2:45:40 PM	Sue Mullins, Florida Native Plant Society
2:48:29 PM	Thomas Hawkins, 1000 Friends of Florida
2:50:20 PM	Will Abberger, The Trust for Public Land
2:50:50 PM	Sen. Book
2:50:55 PM	W. Abberger
2:53:14 PM	Sen. Book
2:53:15 PM	Sen. Stewart moves to Adjourn
2:53:18 PM	Meeting adjourned