

## ENROLLED

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2005 Legislature

1 A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to natural resources; creating part IV of  
3 ch. 161, F.S., consisting of ss. 161.70, 161.71, 161.72,  
4 161.73, 161.74, 161.75, and 161.76, F.S.; providing  
5 definitions; providing findings and intent; requiring that  
6 the Department of Environmental Protection, the Fish and  
7 Wildlife Conservation Commission, and the Department of  
8 Agriculture and Consumer Services to establish the Florida  
9 Oceans and Coastal Council; providing for membership of  
10 the council; providing for the Secretary of Environmental  
11 Protection and the executive director of the Fish and  
12 Wildlife Conservation Commission to jointly chair the  
13 council; providing responsibilities of the council;  
14 requiring that the council undertake a research review;  
15 providing for content and access to the review; requiring  
16 the council to prepare a research plan that recommends  
17 research priorities; providing for annual updates of the  
18 plan; providing for distribution of the plan to the  
19 Legislature; prepare an oceans and coastal resource  
20 assessment; providing for contents of the assessment;  
21 requiring the council to establish objectives for research  
22 projects; providing for a pilot project; authorizing  
23 rulemaking by the Department of Environmental Protection  
24 and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission;  
25 preserving authority otherwise granted to the commission  
26 and state agencies; amending s. 376.121, F.S.; providing  
27 an alternative to the compensation schedule for  
28 calculating natural resources damages; revising procedures

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29 relating to damage assessment; removing a restriction on  
30 amount of compensation; amending s. 380.06, F.S.; revising  
31 factors for determining a substantial deviation in  
32 developments of regional impact; amending s. 380.23, F.S.;  
33 revising the federally licensed or permitted activities  
34 subject to consistency review under the coastal management  
35 program; requiring certain environmental impact reports to  
36 be data and information for the state's consistency  
37 reviews; amending s. 403.067, F.S.; providing that initial  
38 allocation of allowable pollutant loads between point and  
39 nonpoint sources may be developed as part of a total  
40 maximum daily load; establishing criteria for establishing  
41 initial and detailed allocations to attain pollutant  
42 reductions; authorizing the Department of Environmental  
43 Protection to adopt phased total maximum daily loads that  
44 establish incremental total maximum daily loads under  
45 certain conditions; requiring the development of basin  
46 management action plans; requiring that basin management  
47 action plans integrate the appropriate management  
48 strategies to achieve the total maximum daily loads;  
49 requiring that the plans establish a schedule for  
50 implementing management strategies; requiring that a basin  
51 management action plan equitably allocate pollutant  
52 reductions to individual basins or to each identified  
53 point source or category of nonpoint sources; authorizing  
54 that plans may provide pollutant load reduction credits to  
55 dischargers that have implemented strategies to reduce  
56 pollutant loads prior to the development of the basin

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57 management action plan; requiring that the plan identify  
58 mechanisms by which potential future sources of pollution  
59 will be addressed; requiring that the department assure  
60 key stakeholder participation in the basin management  
61 action planning process; requiring that the department  
62 hold at least one public meeting to discuss and receive  
63 comments during the planning process; providing notice  
64 requirements; requiring that the department adopt all or  
65 part of a basin management action plan by secretarial  
66 order pursuant to ch. 120, F.S.; requiring that basin  
67 management action plans that alter that calculation or  
68 initial allocation of a total maximum daily load, the  
69 revised calculation, or initial allocation must be adopted  
70 by rule; requiring periodic evaluation of basin management  
71 action plans; requiring that revisions to plans be made by  
72 the department in cooperation with stakeholders; providing  
73 for basin plan revisions regarding nonpoint pollutant  
74 sources; requiring that adopted basin management action  
75 plans be included in subsequent NPDES permits or permit  
76 modifications; providing that implementation of a total  
77 maximum daily load or basin management action plan for  
78 holders of an NPDES municipal separate stormwater sewer  
79 system permit may be achieved through the use of best  
80 management practices; providing that basin management  
81 action plans do not relieve a discharger from the  
82 requirement to obtain, renew, or modify an NPDES permit or  
83 to abide by other requirements of the permit; requiring  
84 that plan management strategies be completed pursuant to

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85 | the schedule set forth in the basin management action plan  
86 | and providing that the implementation schedule may extend  
87 | beyond the term of an NPDES permit; providing that  
88 | management strategies and pollution reduction requirements  
89 | in a basin management action plan for a specific pollutant  
90 | of concern are not subject to a challenge under ch. 120,  
91 | F.S., at the time they are incorporated, in identical  
92 | form, into a subsequent NPDES permit or permit  
93 | modification; requiring timely adoption and implementation  
94 | of pollutant reduction actions for nonagricultural  
95 | pollutant sources not subject to NPDES permitting but  
96 | regulated pursuant to other state, regional, or local  
97 | regulatory programs; requiring timely implementation of  
98 | best management practices for nonpoint pollutant source  
99 | dischargers not subject to permitting at the time a basin  
100 | management action plan is adopted; providing for  
101 | presumption of compliance under certain circumstances;  
102 | providing for enforcement action by the department or a  
103 | water management district; requiring that a landowner,  
104 | discharger, or other responsible person that is  
105 | implementing management strategies specified in an adopted  
106 | basin management action plan will not be required by  
107 | permit, enforcement action, or otherwise to implement  
108 | additional management strategies to reduce pollutant  
109 | loads; providing that the authority of the department to  
110 | amend a basin management plan is not limited; requiring  
111 | that the department verify at representative sites the  
112 | effectiveness of interim measures, best management

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113 practices, and other measures adopted by rule; requiring  
114 that the department use its best professional judgment in  
115 making initial verifications that best management  
116 practices are not effective; requiring notice to the  
117 appropriate water management district and the Department  
118 of Agriculture and Consumer Services under certain  
119 conditions; establishing a presumption of compliance for  
120 implementation of practices initially verified to be  
121 effective or verified to be effective at representative  
122 sites; limiting the institution of proceedings by the  
123 department against the owner of a source of pollution to  
124 recover costs or damages associated with the contamination  
125 of surface water or groundwater caused by those  
126 pollutants; requiring the Department of Agriculture and  
127 Consumer Services to institute a reevaluation of best  
128 management practices or other measures where water quality  
129 problems are detected or predicted during the development  
130 or amendment of a basin management action plan; providing  
131 for rule revisions; providing the department with  
132 rulemaking authority; requiring that a report be submitted  
133 to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the  
134 Speaker of the House of Representatives containing  
135 recommendations on rules for pollutant trading prior to  
136 the adoption of those rules; requiring that  
137 recommendations be developed in cooperation with a  
138 technical advisory committee containing experts in  
139 pollutant trading and representatives of potentially  
140 affected parties; deleting a requirement that no pollutant

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141 trading program shall become effective prior to review and  
 142 ratification by the Legislature; amending ss. 373.4595 and  
 143 570.085, F.S.; correcting cross-references; providing an  
 144 effective date.

146 WHEREAS, Florida's coastline is the second longest  
 147 coastline of the fifty states, and

148 WHEREAS, the oceans and coastal resources of the state are  
 149 held in trust for the people of the state and should be  
 150 protected and managed for the benefit of current and future  
 151 generations, and

152 WHEREAS, it is imperative for the state, regional, and  
 153 local governments, academic and environmental communities, and  
 154 agricultural and fishery interests to commit to working together  
 155 to manage, rehabilitate, and protect Florida's oceans and  
 156 coastal resources, NOW, THEREFORE,

157  
 158 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

159  
 160 Section 1. Part IV of chapter 161, Florida Statutes,  
 161 consisting of sections 161.70, 161.71, 161.72, 161.73, 161.74,  
 162 161.75, and 161.76, is created to read:

163 PART IV

164 OCEANS AND COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT

165 161.70 Short title.--This part may be cited as the "Oceans  
 166 and Coastal Resources Act."

167 161.71 Definitions.--As used in this part, the term:

168 (1) "Commission" means the Fish and Wildlife Conservation

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169 Commission created in s. 9, Art. IV of the State Constitution.  
 170 (2) "Council" means the Florida Oceans and Coastal Council  
 171 created by this act.  
 172 (3) "Department" means the Department of Environmental  
 173 Protection.  
 174 (4) "Executive director" means the Executive Director of  
 175 the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.  
 176 (5) "Oceans" means those waters from the mean high-water  
 177 line outward to the state's jurisdictional boundary and those  
 178 United States waters in which this state has an interest.  
 179 (6) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of  
 180 Environmental Protection.  
 181 161.72 Findings and intent.--  
 182 (1) The Legislature finds that:  
 183 (a) The oceans and coastal resources of the United States  
 184 are of national importance;  
 185 (b) The U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy has made 212  
 186 recommendations and the President has responded with an Ocean  
 187 Action Plan to better protect and preserve our oceans;  
 188 (c) Florida's ocean and coastal resources contribute  
 189 significantly to the state economy by supporting multiple  
 190 beneficial uses and a wide range of economic value that requires  
 191 balancing of competing considerations;  
 192 (d) Florida's oceans and coastal resources comprise  
 193 habitats that support endangered and threatened species and  
 194 extraordinary marine biodiversity;  
 195 (e) The coral reefs of southeast Florida and the barrier  
 196 reef of the Florida Keys, the only barrier reef in the United

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197 States, are a national treasure and must continue to be  
198 protected;

199 (f) It is Florida's responsibility to be a national leader  
200 on oceans and coastal protection;

201 (g) It is in the state's best interest to ensure the  
202 productivity and health of our oceans and coastal resources;

203 (h) Florida's marine biodiversity at the species, natural  
204 community, seascape, and regional levels must be protected by  
205 restoring, rehabilitating, and maintaining the quality and  
206 natural function of oceans and coastal resources through an  
207 ecosystem-based management approach, as recommended by the U.S.  
208 Commission on Ocean Policy;

209 (i) The quality of our beaches and fisheries resources  
210 must be protected to ensure the public health;

211 (j) Protection must be provided to highly migratory marine  
212 species, such as sea turtles and sea birds;

213 (k) Opportunities must be increased to provide natural  
214 resource-based recreation and encourage responsibility and  
215 stewardship through educational opportunities;

216 (l) Oceans and coastal research must be prioritized to  
217 ensure coordination among researchers and managers and long-term  
218 programs to observe, monitor, and assess oceans, and coastal  
219 resources must be developed and implemented;

220 (m) Development of coastal areas should be both  
221 economically and environmentally sustainable, and inappropriate  
222 growth in ecologically fragile or hazard-prone areas should be  
223 discouraged; and

224 (n) Conservation and restoration of coastal habitat could



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225 be enhanced through the development of regional and local goals,  
226 the institution of a program dedicated to coastal and estuarine  
227 conservation, better coordination of the state's activities  
228 relating to habitat, and improved research, monitoring, and  
229 assessment.

230 (2) It is the intent of the Legislature to create the  
231 Oceans and Coastal Resources Council to assist the state in  
232 identifying new management strategies to achieve the goal of  
233 maximizing the protection and conservation of ocean and coastal  
234 resources while recognizing their economic benefits.

235 (3) It is further the intent of the Legislature that the  
236 council shall encourage and support the development of creative  
237 public-private partnerships, pursue opportunities to leverage  
238 funds, and work in coordination with federal agencies and  
239 programs to maximize opportunities for the state's receipt of  
240 federal funds.

241 161.73 Composition.--The Florida Oceans and Coastal  
242 Council is created within the Department of Environmental  
243 Protection and shall consist of 18 members. The secretary, the  
244 executive director, and the commissioner of the Department of  
245 Agriculture and Consumer Services, or their designees, shall  
246 serve as ex-officio members of the council. The council shall be  
247 jointly chaired by the secretary and the executive director. The  
248 15 voting members of the council shall be appointed, within 60  
249 days after this act becomes law, in the following manner:

250 (1) Five members shall be appointed by the Secretary of  
251 the Department of Environmental Protection which will be  
252 comprised of one scientist specializing in each of the following

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253 fields: wetlands and watersheds; nearshore waters or estuaries;  
 254 offshore waters or open oceans; hydrology and aquatic systems;  
 255 and coastal geology or coastal erosion and shorelines.

256 (2) Five members shall be appointed by the Executive  
 257 Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission which  
 258 will be comprised of one scientist specializing in each of the  
 259 following fields: resource management; wildlife habitat  
 260 management; fishery habitat management; coastal and pelagic  
 261 birdlife; and marine biotechnology.

262 (3) Five members shall be appointed by the Commissioner of  
 263 the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. These  
 264 appointments shall be selected from a list of at least eight  
 265 individuals submitted to the commissioner by the Florida Ocean  
 266 Alliance. The individuals selected by the Florida Ocean Alliance  
 267 shall be chosen from the following disciplines or groups:  
 268 sportsfishing; ports; cruise industry; energy industry;  
 269 ecotourism; private marine research institutes; universities;  
 270 aquaculture; maritime law; commercial fisheries; socioeconomics;  
 271 marine science education; and environmental groups.

272 (4) Appointments made by the secretary and executive  
 273 director shall be to terms of 4 years each. Appointments made by  
 274 the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer  
 275 Services shall be to terms of 2 years. Members shall serve until  
 276 their successors are appointed. Vacancies shall be filled in the  
 277 manner of the original appointment for the remainder of the term  
 278 that is vacated.

279 (5) Members shall serve without compensation, but are  
 280 entitled to reimbursement of travel and per diem expenses

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281 pursuant to s. 112.061, relating to completing their duties and  
282 responsibilities.

283 161.74 Responsibilities.--

284 (1) RESEARCH REVIEW.--Prior to the development of the  
285 research plan the council shall review and compile the existing,  
286 ongoing, and planned ocean and coastal research and monitoring  
287 activities relevant to this state. Included in this review shall  
288 be the "Florida's Ocean Strategies Final Report to the Governor"  
289 by the Florida Governor's Oceans Committee dated June 1999. To  
290 aid the council in fulfilling this requirement, all public  
291 agencies must submit the information requested by the council,  
292 and private research institutes are encouraged to submit  
293 relevant information to the maximum extent practicable. Upon  
294 receiving the information required by this subsection, the  
295 council shall develop a library to serve as a repository of  
296 information for use by those involved in ocean and coastal  
297 research. The council shall develop an index of this  
298 information to assist researchers in accessing the information.

299 (2) RESEARCH PLAN.--The council must complete a Florida  
300 Oceans and Coastal Scientific Research Plan which shall be used  
301 by the Legislature in making funding decisions. The plan must  
302 recommend priorities for scientific research projects. The plan  
303 must be submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker  
304 of the House of Representatives by January 15, 2006. Thereafter,  
305 annual updates to the plan must be submitted to the President of  
306 the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by  
307 February 1 of each year. The research projects contained in the  
308 plan must meet at least one of the following objectives:

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309       (a) Exploring opportunities to improve coastal ecosystem  
310 functioning and health through watershed approaches to managing  
311 freshwater and improving water quality.

312       (b) Evaluating current habitat conservation, restoring and  
313 maintaining programs, and recommending improvements in the areas  
314 of research, monitoring and assessment.

315       (c) Promoting marine biomedical or biotechnology research  
316 and product discovery and development to enhance Florida's  
317 opportunity to maximize the beneficial uses of marine-derived  
318 bioproducts and reduce negative health impacts of marine  
319 organisms.

320       (d) Creating consensus and strategies on how Florida can  
321 contribute to sustainable management of ocean wildlife and  
322 habitat.

323       (e) Documenting through examination of existing and new  
324 research the impact of marine and coastal debris and current  
325 best practices to reduce debris.

326       (f) Providing methods to achieve sustainable fisheries  
327 through better science, governance, stock enhancements and  
328 consideration of habitat and secondary impacts such as bycatch.

329       (g) Documenting gaps in current protection strategies for  
330 marine mammals.

331       (h) Promoting research and new methods to preserve and  
332 restore coral reefs and other coral communities.

333       (i) Achieving sustainable marine aquaculture.

334       (j) Reviewing existing and ongoing studies on preventing  
335 and responding to the spread of invasive and nonnative marine  
336 and estuarine species.

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337       (k) Exploring ocean-based renewable energy technologies  
338 and climate change-related impacts to Florida's coastal area.

339       (l) Enhancing science education opportunities such as  
340 virtual marine technology centers.

341       (m) Sustaining abundant birdlife and encouraging the  
342 recreational and economic benefits associated with ocean and  
343 coastal wildlife observation and photography.

344       (n) Developing a statewide analysis of the economic value  
345 associated with ocean and coastal resources, developing economic  
346 baseline data, methodologies, and consistent measures of oceans  
347 and coastal resource economic activity and value, and developing  
348 reports that educate Floridians, the National Ocean Policy  
349 Commission, local, state, and federal agencies and others on the  
350 importance of ocean and coastal resources.

351       (3) RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.--By December 1, 2006, the council  
352 shall prepare a comprehensive oceans and coastal resource  
353 assessment that shall serve as a baseline of information to be  
354 used in assisting in its research plan. The resource assessment  
355 must include:

356       (a) Patterns of use of oceans and coastal resources;

357       (b) Natural resource features, including, but not limited  
358 to, habitat, bathymetry, surficial geology, circulation, and  
359 tidal currents;

360       (c) The location of current and proposed oceans and  
361 coastal research and monitoring infrastructure;

362       (d) Industrial, commercial, coastal observing system,  
363 ships, subs, and recreational transit patterns; and

364       (e) Socioeconomic trends of the state's oceans and coastal

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365 resources and oceans and coastal economy.

366 161.75 Rulemaking authority.--The department and the  
 367 commission may adopt rules, pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and  
 368 120.54, to administer this part.

369 161.76 Preservation of authority.--This part does not  
 370 restrict or limit the authority otherwise granted to the  
 371 commission, or other state agencies by law.

372 Section 2. In order to protect, conserve, and restore  
 373 declining recreational fisheries, stimulate economic growth, and  
 374 help meet the state's seafood needs, the council created in  
 375 section 161.73, Florida Statutes, shall, as a pilot project to  
 376 demonstrate the feasibility of collaborative research efforts,  
 377 direct research by two or more marine science research entities  
 378 to evaluate the potential for inland, recirculating, and  
 379 aquaculture technology to produce marine species and to  
 380 implement new marine stock enhancement initiatives. This project  
 381 shall be designed to expand new aquaculture and marine stock  
 382 enhancement technology to include additional species and  
 383 evaluate the potential to successfully enhance those marine  
 384 stocks. The council shall present to the Governor, the  
 385 President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of  
 386 Representatives the results of this research project by February  
 387 1, 2007.

388 Section 3. Section 376.121, Florida Statutes, is amended  
 389 to read:

390 376.121 Liability for damage to natural resources.--The  
 391 Legislature finds that extensive damage to the state's natural  
 392 resources is the likely result of a pollutant discharge and that

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393 it is essential that the state adequately assess and recover the  
394 cost of such damage from responsible parties. It is the state's  
395 goal to recover the costs of restoration from the responsible  
396 parties and to restore damaged natural resources to their  
397 pre-discharge condition. In many instances, however, restoration  
398 is not technically feasible. In such instances, the state has  
399 the responsibility to its citizens to recover the cost of all  
400 damage to natural resources. To ensure that the public does not  
401 bear a substantial loss as a result of the destruction of  
402 natural resources, the procedures set out in this section shall  
403 be used to assess the cost of damage to such resources. Natural  
404 resources include coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, tidal  
405 flats, beaches, lands adjoining the seacoasts of the state, and  
406 all living things except human beings. The Legislature  
407 recognizes the difficulty historically encountered in  
408 calculating the value of damaged natural resources. The value of  
409 certain qualities of the state's natural resources is not  
410 readily quantifiable, yet the resources and their qualities have  
411 an intrinsic value to the residents of the state, and any damage  
412 to natural resources and their qualities should not be dismissed  
413 as nonrecoverable merely because of the difficulty in  
414 quantifying their value. In order to avoid unnecessary  
415 speculation and expenditure of limited resources to determine  
416 these values, the Legislature hereby establishes a schedule for  
417 compensation for damage to the state's natural resources and the  
418 quality of said resources. As an alternative to the compensation  
419 schedule described in subsections (4), (5), (6), and (9), the  
420 department, when no responsible party is identified, when a

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421 responsible party opts out of the formula pursuant to paragraph  
422 (10) (a), or when the department conducts a cooperative damage  
423 assessment with federal agencies, may use methods of calculating  
424 natural resources damages in accordance with federal rules  
425 implementing the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended.

426 (1) The department shall assess and recover from  
427 responsible parties the compensation for the injury or  
428 destruction of natural resources, including, but not limited to,  
429 the death or injury of living things and damage to or  
430 destruction of habitat, resulting from pollutant discharges  
431 prohibited by s. 376.041. The amount of compensation and any  
432 costs of assessing damage and recovering compensation received  
433 by the department shall be deposited into the Florida Coastal  
434 Protection Trust Fund pursuant to s. 376.12 and disbursed  
435 according to subsection (11). Whoever violates, or causes to be  
436 violated, s. 376.041 shall be liable to the state for damage to  
437 natural resources.

438 (2) The compensation schedule for damage to natural  
439 resources is based upon the cost of restoration and the loss of  
440 ecological, consumptive, intrinsic, recreational, scientific,  
441 economic, aesthetic, and educational values of such injured or  
442 destroyed resources. The compensation schedule takes into  
443 account:

444 (a) The volume of the discharge.

445 (b) The characteristics of the pollutant discharged. The  
446 toxicity, dispersibility, solubility, and persistence  
447 characteristics of a pollutant as affects the severity of the  
448 effects on the receiving environment, living things, and



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449 recreational and aesthetic resources. Pollutants have varying  
450 propensities to injure natural resources based upon their  
451 potential exposure and effects. Exposure to natural resources is  
452 determined by the dispersibility and degradability of the  
453 pollutant. Effects to natural resources result from mechanical  
454 injury and toxicity and include physical contamination,  
455 smothering, feeding prevention, immobilization, respiratory  
456 distress, direct mortality, lost recruitment of larvae and  
457 juveniles killed, changes in the food web, and chronic effects  
458 of sublethal levels of contaminants in tissues or the  
459 environment. For purposes of the compensation schedule,  
460 pollutants have been ranked for their propensity to cause injury  
461 to natural resources based upon a combination of their acute  
462 toxicity, mechanical injury, degradability, and dispersibility  
463 characteristics on a 1-to-3 relative scale with Category 1  
464 containing the pollutants with the greatest propensity to cause  
465 injury to natural resources. The following pollutants are  
466 categorized:

- 467 1. Category 1: bunker and residual fuel.
- 468 2. Category 2: waste oils, crude oil, lubricating oil,  
469 asphalt, and tars.
- 470 3. Category 3: hydraulic fluids, numbers 1 and 2 diesel  
471 fuels, heating oil, jet aviation fuels, motor gasoline,  
472 including aviation gasoline, kerosene, stationary turbine fuels,  
473 ammonia and its derivatives, and chlorine and its derivatives.

474

475 The department shall adopt rules establishing the pollutant  
476 category of pesticides and other pollutants as defined in s.

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477 376.031 and not listed in this paragraph.

478 (c) The type and sensitivity of natural resources affected  
 479 by a discharge, determined by the following factors:

480 1. The location of a discharge. Inshore discharges are  
 481 discharges that occur within waters under the jurisdiction of  
 482 the department and within an area extending seaward from the  
 483 coastline of the state to a point 1 statute mile seaward of the  
 484 coastline. Nearshore discharges are discharges that occur more  
 485 than 1 statute mile, but within 3 statute miles, seaward of the  
 486 coastline. Offshore discharges are discharges that occur more  
 487 than 3 statute miles seaward of the coastline.

488 2. The location of the discharge with respect to special  
 489 management areas designated because of their unique habitats;  
 490 living resources; recreational use; aesthetic importance; and  
 491 other ecological, educational, consumptive, intrinsic,  
 492 scientific, and economic values of the natural resources located  
 493 therein. Special management areas are state parks; recreation  
 494 areas; national parks, seashores, estuarine research reserves,  
 495 marine sanctuaries, wildlife refuges, and national estuary  
 496 program water bodies; state aquatic preserves and reserves;  
 497 classified shellfish harvesting areas; areas of critical state  
 498 concern; federally designated critical habitat for endangered or  
 499 threatened species; and outstanding Florida waters.

500 3. The areal or linear extent of the natural resources  
 501 impacted.

502 (3) Compensation for damage to natural resources for any  
 503 discharge of less than 25 gallons of gasoline or diesel fuel  
 504 shall be \$50.

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505 (4) Compensation schedule:

506 (a) The amount of compensation assessed under this

507 schedule is calculated by: multiplying \$1 per gallon or its

508 equivalent measurement of pollutant discharged, by the number of

509 gallons or its equivalent measurement, times the location of the

510 discharge factor, times the special management area factor.

511 (b) Added to the amount obtained in paragraph (a) is the

512 value of the observable natural resources damaged, which is

513 calculated by multiplying the areal or linear coverage of

514 impacted habitat by the corresponding habitat factor, times the

515 special management area factor.

516 (c) The sum of paragraphs (a) and (b) is then multiplied

517 by the pollutant category factor.

518 (d) The final damage assessment figure is the sum of the

519 amount calculated in paragraph (c) plus the compensation for

520 death of endangered or threatened species, plus the cost of

521 conducting the damage assessment as determined by the

522 department.

523 (5)(a) The factors used in calculating the damage

524 assessment are:

525 1. Location of discharge factor:

526 a. Discharges that originate inshore have a factor of

527 eight. Discharges that originate nearshore have a factor of

528 five. Discharges that originate offshore have a factor of one.

529 b. Compensation for damage to natural resources resulting

530 from discharges that originate outside of state waters but that

531 traverse the state's boundaries and therefore have an impact

532 upon the state's natural resources shall be calculated using a

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533 location factor of one.

534 c. Compensation for damage to natural resources resulting  
 535 from discharges of less than 10,000 gallons of pollutants which  
 536 originate within 100 yards of an established terminal facility  
 537 or point of routine pollutant transfer in a designated port  
 538 authority as defined in s. 315.02 shall be assessed a location  
 539 factor of one.

540 2. Special management area factor: Discharges that  
 541 originate in special management areas described in subparagraph  
 542 (2)(c)2. have a factor of two. Discharges that originate outside  
 543 a special management area described in subparagraph (2)(c)2.  
 544 have a location factor of one. For discharges that originate  
 545 outside of a special management area but impact the natural  
 546 resources within a special management area, the value of the  
 547 natural resources damaged within the area shall be multiplied by  
 548 the special management area factor of two.

549 3. Pollutant category factor: Discharges of category 1  
 550 pollutants have a factor of eight. Discharges of category 2  
 551 pollutants have a factor of four. Discharges of category 3  
 552 pollutants have a factor of one.

553 4. Habitat factor: The amount of compensation for damage  
 554 to the natural resources of the state is established as follows:

555 a. \$10 per square foot of coral reef impacted.  
 556 b. \$1 per square foot of mangrove or seagrass impacted.  
 557 c. \$1 per linear foot of sandy beach impacted.  
 558 d. \$0.50 per square foot of live bottom, oyster reefs,  
 559 worm rock, perennial algae, saltmarsh, or freshwater tidal marsh  
 560 impacted.

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561 e. \$0.05 per square foot of sand bottom or mud flats, or  
562 combination thereof, impacted.

563 (b) The areal and linear coverage of habitat impacted  
564 shall be determined by the department using a combination of  
565 field measurements, aerial photogrammetry, and satellite  
566 imagery. An area is impacted when the pollutant comes in contact  
567 with the habitat.

568 (6) It is understood that a pollutant will, by its very  
569 nature, result in damage to the flora and fauna of the waters of  
570 the state and the adjoining land. Therefore, compensation for  
571 such resources, which is difficult to calculate, is included in  
572 the compensation schedule. Not included, however, in this base  
573 figure is compensation for the death of endangered or threatened  
574 species directly attributable to the pollutant discharged.  
575 Compensation for the death of any animal designated by rule as  
576 endangered by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is  
577 \$10,000. Compensation for the death of any animal designated by  
578 rule as threatened by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation  
579 Commission is \$5,000. These amounts are not intended to reflect  
580 the actual value of said endangered or threatened species, but  
581 are included for the purposes of this section.

582 (7) The owner or operator of the vessel or facility  
583 responsible for a discharge may designate a representative or  
584 agent to work with the department in assessing the amount of  
585 damage to natural resources resulting from the discharge.

586 (8) When assessing the amount of damages to natural  
587 resources, the department shall be assisted, if requested by the  
588 department, by representatives of other state agencies and local

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589 governments that would enhance the department's damage  
 590 assessment. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall  
 591 assist the department in the assessment of damages to wildlife  
 592 impacted by a pollutant discharge and shall assist the  
 593 department in recovering the costs of such damages.

594 (9) Compensation for damage resulting from the discharge  
 595 of two or more pollutants shall be calculated for the volume of  
 596 each pollutant discharged. If the separate volume for each  
 597 pollutant discharged cannot be determined, the highest  
 598 multiplier for the pollutants discharged shall be applied to the  
 599 entire volume of the spill. Compensation for commingled  
 600 discharges that contact habitat shall be calculated on a  
 601 proportional basis of discharged volumes. The highest multiplier  
 602 for such commingled pollutants may only be applied if a  
 603 reasonable proportionality of the commingled pollutants cannot  
 604 be determined at the point of any contact with natural  
 605 resources.

606 (10) For cases in which the department is authorized to  
 607 use a method of natural resources damage assessment other than  
 608 the compensation schedules described in subsections (4), (5),  
 609 (6), and (9), the department may use the methods described in  
 610 federal rules implementing the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as  
 611 amended ~~discharges of more than 30,000 gallons, the department~~  
 612 ~~shall, in consultation with the Game and Fresh Water Fish~~  
 613 ~~Commission, adopt rules by July 1, 1994, to assess compensation~~  
 614 ~~for the damage to natural resources based upon the cost of~~  
 615 ~~restoring, rehabilitating, replacing, or acquiring the~~  
 616 ~~equivalent of the damaged natural resources; the diminution in~~

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617 ~~the value of those resources pending restoration; and the~~  
618 ~~reasonable cost of assessing those damages. The person~~  
619 ~~responsible for a discharge shall be given an opportunity to~~  
620 ~~consult with the department on the assessment design and~~  
621 ~~restoration program.~~

622       (a) When a responsible party is identified and the  
623 department is not conducting a cooperative damage assessment  
624 with federal agencies ~~For discharges greater than 30,000~~  
625 ~~gallons~~, the person responsible has the option to pay the amount  
626 of compensation calculated pursuant to the compensation schedule  
627 established in subsection (4) or pay the amount determined by a  
628 damage assessment performed by the department. If the person  
629 responsible for the discharge elects to have a damage assessment  
630 performed, then such person shall notify the department in  
631 writing of such decision within 30 ~~15~~ days after identification  
632 ~~the discovery~~ of the discharge by the department. The decision  
633 to have a damage assessment performed to determine compensation  
634 for a discharge shall be final; the person responsible for a  
635 discharge may not later elect to use the compensation schedule  
636 for computing compensation. Failure to make such notice shall  
637 result in the amount of compensation for the total damage to  
638 natural resources being calculated based on the compensation  
639 schedule. The compensation shall be paid within 90 days after  
640 receipt of a written request from the department.

641       (b) In the event the person responsible for a discharge  
642 ~~greater than 30,000 gallons~~ elects to have a damage assessment  
643 performed, said person shall pay to the department an amount  
644 equal to the compensation calculated pursuant to subsection (4)

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645 for the discharge using the lesser of the volume of the  
646 discharge or a volume of 30,000 gallons. The payment shall be  
647 made within 90 days after receipt of a written request from the  
648 department.

649 (c) After completion of the damage assessment, the  
650 department shall advise the person responsible for the discharge  
651 of the amount of compensation due to the state. A credit shall  
652 be given for the amount paid pursuant to paragraph (b). Payment  
653 shall be made within 90 days after receipt of a written request  
654 from the department. ~~In no event shall the total compensation~~  
655 ~~paid pursuant to this section be less than the dollar amount~~  
656 ~~calculated pursuant to paragraph (b).~~

657 (11) (a) Moneys recovered by the department as compensation  
658 for damage to natural resources shall be expended only for the  
659 following purposes:

660 1. To the maximum extent practicable, the restoration of  
661 natural resources damaged by the discharge for which  
662 compensation is paid.

663 2. Restoration of damaged resources.

664 3. Developing restoration and enhancement techniques for  
665 natural resources.

666 4. Investigating methods for improving and refining  
667 techniques for containment, abatement, and removal of pollutants  
668 from the environment, especially from mangrove forests, corals,  
669 seagrasses, benthic communities, rookeries, nurseries, and other  
670 habitats which are unique to Florida's coastal environment.

671 5. Developing and updating the "Sensitivity of Coastal  
672 Environments and Wildlife to Spilled Oil in Florida" atlas.



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673           6. Investigating the long-term effects of pollutant  
 674 discharges on natural resources, including pelagic organisms,  
 675 critical habitats, and marine ecosystems.

676           7. Developing an adequate wildlife rescue and  
 677 rehabilitation program.

678           8. Expanding and enhancing the state's pollution  
 679 prevention and control education program.

680           9. Restoring natural resources previously impacted by  
 681 pollutant discharges, but never completely restored.

682           10. Funding alternative projects selected by the Board of  
 683 Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. Any such  
 684 project shall be selected on the basis of its anticipated  
 685 benefits to the marine natural resources available to the  
 686 residents of this state who previously benefited from the  
 687 injured or destroyed nonrestorable natural resources.

688           (b) All interest earned from investment of moneys  
 689 recovered by the department for damage to natural resources  
 690 shall be expended only for the activities described in paragraph  
 691 (a).

692           (c) The person or parties responsible for a discharge for  
 693 which the department has requested compensation for damage  
 694 pursuant to this section shall pay the department, within 90  
 695 days after receipt of the request, the entire amount due to the  
 696 state. In the event that payment is not made within the 90 days,  
 697 the person or parties are liable for interest on the outstanding  
 698 balance, which interest shall be calculated at the rate  
 699 prescribed under s. 55.03.

700           (12) Any determination or assessment of damage to natural

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701 resources for the purposes of this section by the department in  
 702 accordance with the compensation sections or in accordance with  
 703 the rules adopted under subsection (10) shall have the force and  
 704 effect of rebuttable presumption on behalf of the department in  
 705 any administrative or judicial proceeding.

706 (13) There shall be no double recovery under this law for  
 707 natural resource damage resulting from a discharge, including  
 708 the costs of damage assessment or restoration, rehabilitation,  
 709 replacement, or acquisition for the same incident and natural  
 710 resource. The department shall meet with and develop memoranda  
 711 of understanding with appropriate federal trustees as defined in  
 712 Pub. L. No. 101-380 (Oil Pollution Act of 1990) to provide  
 713 further assurances of no double recovery.

714 (14) The department must review the amount of compensation  
 715 assessed pursuant to the damage assessment formula established  
 716 in this section and report its findings to the 1995 Legislature.  
 717 Thereafter, the department must conduct such a review and report  
 718 its findings to the Legislature biennially.

719 (15) The department shall adopt rules necessary or  
 720 convenient for carrying out the duties, obligations, powers, and  
 721 responsibilities set forth in this section.

722 Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (19) of section  
 723 380.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

724 380.06 Developments of regional impact.--

725 (19) SUBSTANTIAL DEVIATIONS.--

726 (b) Any proposed change to a previously approved  
 727 development of regional impact or development order condition  
 728 which, either individually or cumulatively with other changes,

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729 exceeds any of the following criteria shall constitute a  
 730 substantial deviation and shall cause the development to be  
 731 subject to further development-of-regional-impact review without  
 732 the necessity for a finding of same by the local government:

733 1. An increase in the number of parking spaces at an  
 734 attraction or recreational facility by 5 percent or 300 spaces,  
 735 whichever is greater, or an increase in the number of spectators  
 736 that may be accommodated at such a facility by 5 percent or  
 737 1,000 spectators, whichever is greater.

738 2. A new runway, a new terminal facility, a 25-percent  
 739 lengthening of an existing runway, or a 25-percent increase in  
 740 the number of gates of an existing terminal, but only if the  
 741 increase adds at least three additional gates. However, if an  
 742 airport is located in two counties, a 10-percent lengthening of  
 743 an existing runway or a 20-percent increase in the number of  
 744 gates of an existing terminal is the applicable criteria.

745 3. An increase in the number of hospital beds by 5  
 746 percent or 60 beds, whichever is greater.

747 4. An increase in industrial development area by 5  
 748 percent or 32 acres, whichever is greater.

749 5. An increase in the average annual acreage mined by 5  
 750 percent or 10 acres, whichever is greater, or an increase in the  
 751 average daily water consumption by a mining operation by 5  
 752 percent or 300,000 gallons, whichever is greater. An increase in  
 753 the size of the mine by 5 percent or 750 acres, whichever is  
 754 less. An increase in the size of a heavy mineral mine as defined  
 755 in s. 378.403(7) will only constitute a substantial deviation if

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756 the average annual acreage mined is more than 500 acres and  
 757 consumes more than 3 million gallons of water per day.

758           6. An increase in land area for office development by 5  
 759 percent or an increase of gross floor area of office development  
 760 by 5 percent or 60,000 gross square feet, whichever is greater.

761           7. An increase in the storage capacity for chemical or  
 762 petroleum storage facilities by 5 percent, 20,000 barrels, or 7  
 763 million pounds, whichever is greater.

764           8. An increase of development at a waterport of wet  
 765 storage for 20 watercraft, dry storage for 30 watercraft, or  
 766 wet/dry storage for 60 watercraft in an area identified in the  
 767 state marina siting plan as an appropriate site for additional  
 768 waterport development or a 5-percent increase in watercraft  
 769 storage capacity, whichever is greater.

770           9. An increase in the number of dwelling units by 5  
 771 percent or 50 dwelling units, whichever is greater.

772           10. An increase in commercial development by 50,000  
 773 square feet of gross floor area or of parking spaces provided  
 774 for customers for 300 cars or a 5-percent increase of either of  
 775 these, whichever is greater.

776           11. An increase in hotel or motel facility units by 5  
 777 percent or 75 units, whichever is greater.

778           12. An increase in a recreational vehicle park area by 5  
 779 percent or 100 vehicle spaces, whichever is less.

780           13. A decrease in the area set aside for open space of 5  
 781 percent or 20 acres, whichever is less.

782           14. A proposed increase to an approved multiuse  
 783 development of regional impact where the sum of the increases of

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784 each land use as a percentage of the applicable substantial  
 785 deviation criteria is equal to or exceeds 100 percent. The  
 786 percentage of any decrease in the amount of open space shall be  
 787 treated as an increase for purposes of determining when 100  
 788 percent has been reached or exceeded.

789 15. A 15-percent increase in the number of external  
 790 vehicle trips generated by the development above that which was  
 791 projected during the original development-of-regional-impact  
 792 review.

793 16. Any change which would result in development of any  
 794 area which was specifically set aside in the application for  
 795 development approval or in the development order for  
 796 preservation or special protection of endangered or threatened  
 797 plants or animals designated as endangered, threatened, or  
 798 species of special concern and their habitat, primary dunes, or  
 799 archaeological and historical sites designated as significant by  
 800 the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.  
 801 The further refinement of such areas by survey shall be  
 802 considered under sub-subparagraph (e)5.b.

803  
 804 The substantial deviation numerical standards in subparagraphs  
 805 4., 6., 10., 14., excluding residential uses, and 15., are  
 806 increased by 100 percent for a project certified under s.  
 807 403.973 which creates jobs and meets criteria established by the  
 808 Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development as to its  
 809 impact on an area's economy, employment, and prevailing wage and  
 810 skill levels. The substantial deviation numerical standards in  
 811 subparagraphs 4., 6., 9., 10., 11., and 14. are increased by 50

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812 percent for a project located wholly within an urban infill and  
 813 redevelopment area designated on the applicable adopted local  
 814 comprehensive plan future land use map and not located within  
 815 the coastal high hazard area.

816 Section 5. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 380.23,  
 817 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

818 380.23 Federal consistency.--

819 (3) Consistency review shall be limited to review of the  
 820 following activities, uses, and projects to ensure that such  
 821 activities, and uses, and projects are conducted in accordance  
 822 with the state's coastal management program:

823 (a) Federal development projects and activities of  
 824 federal agencies which significantly affect coastal waters and  
 825 the adjacent shorelands of the state.

826 (b) Federal assistance projects that ~~which~~ significantly  
 827 affect coastal waters and the adjacent shorelands of the state  
 828 and that ~~which~~ are reviewed as part of the review process  
 829 developed pursuant to Presidential Executive Order 12372.

830 (c) Federally licensed or permitted activities affecting  
 831 land or water uses when such activities are in or seaward of the  
 832 jurisdiction of local governments required to develop a coastal  
 833 zone protection element as provided in s. 380.24 and when such  
 834 activities involve:

835 1. Permits and licenses required under the Rivers and  
 836 Harbors Act of 1899, 33 U.S.C. ss. 401 et seq., as amended.

837 2. Permits and licenses required under the Marine  
 838 Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, 33 U.S.C. ss.  
 839 1401-1445 and 16 U.S.C. ss. 1431-1445, as amended.

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840           3. Permits and licenses required under the Federal Water  
 841 Pollution Control Act of 1972, 33 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq., as  
 842 amended, unless such permitting activities have been delegated  
 843 to the state pursuant to said act.

844           4. Permits and licenses relating to the transportation of  
 845 hazardous substance materials or transportation and dumping  
 846 which are issued pursuant to the Hazardous Materials  
 847 Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. ss. 1501 et seq., as amended, or  
 848 33 U.S.C. s. 1321, as amended.

849           5. Permits and licenses required under 15 U.S.C. ss. 717-  
 850 717w, 3301-3432, 42 U.S.C. ss. 7101-7352, and 43 U.S.C. ss.  
 851 1331-1356 for construction and operation of interstate gas  
 852 pipelines and storage facilities.

853           6. Permits and licenses required for the siting and  
 854 construction of any new electrical power plants as defined in s.  
 855 403.503(12), as amended, and the licensing and relicensing of  
 856 hydroelectric power plants under the Federal Power Act, 16  
 857 U.S.C. ss. 791a et seq., as amended.

858           7. Permits and licenses required under the Mining Law of  
 859 1872, 30 U.S.C. ss. 21 et seq., as amended; the Mineral Lands  
 860 Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. ss. 181 et seq., as amended; the Mineral  
 861 Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, 30 U.S.C. ss. 351 et seq., as  
 862 amended; the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 43 U.S.C.  
 863 ss. 1701 et seq., as amended; the Mining in the Parks Act, 16  
 864 U.S.C. ss. 1901 et seq., as amended; and the OCS Lands Act, 43  
 865 U.S.C. ss. 1331 et seq., as amended, for drilling, mining,  
 866 pipelines, geological and geophysical activities, or rights-of-  
 867 way on public lands and permits and licenses required under the

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868 Indian Mineral Development Act, 25 U.S.C. ss. 2101 et seq., as  
 869 amended for drilling and mining on public lands.

870 8. Permits and licenses for areas leased under the OCS  
 871 Lands Act, 43 U.S.C. ss. 1331 et seq., as amended, including  
 872 leases and approvals of exploration, development, and production  
 873 plans.

874 ~~9. Permits for pipeline rights-of-way for oil and gas~~  
 875 ~~transmissions.~~

876 9.10. Permits and licenses required under the for  
 877 Deepwater Port Act of 1974, ports under 33 U.S.C. ss. 1501 et  
 878 seq. s. 1503, as amended.

879 ~~10.11.~~ Permits required for the taking of marine mammals  
 880 under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended, 16  
 881 U.S.C. s. 1374.

882 (d) Federal activities within the territorial limits of  
 883 neighboring states when the Governor and the department  
 884 determine that significant individual or cumulative impact to  
 885 the land or water resources of the state would result from the  
 886 activities.

887 (4) The department may ~~is authorized to~~ adopt rules  
 888 establishing procedures for conducting consistency reviews of  
 889 activities, uses, and projects for which consistency review is  
 890 required pursuant to subsections (1), (2), and (3). Such rules  
 891 shall include procedures for the expeditious handling of  
 892 emergency repairs to existing facilities for which consistency  
 893 review is required. The department may ~~is also authorized to~~  
 894 adopt rules prescribing the data and information needed for the  
 895 review of consistency certifications and determinations. When an



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896 environmental impact statement or environmental assessment  
 897 required by the National Environmental Policy Act has been  
 898 prepared for a specific activity, use, or project subject to  
 899 federal consistency review under this section, the environmental  
 900 impact statement or environmental assessment shall be data and  
 901 information necessary for the state's consistency review of that  
 902 federal activity, use, or project under this section.

903 Section 6. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and subsections  
 904 (6), (7), (8), and (11) of section 403.067, Florida Statutes,  
 905 are amended to read:

906 403.067 Establishment and implementation of total maximum  
 907 daily loads.--

908 (2) LIST OF SURFACE WATERS OR SEGMENTS.--In accordance  
 909 with s. 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, Pub. L. No. 92-500, 33  
 910 U.S.C. ss. 1251 et seq., the department must submit periodically  
 911 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency a list of  
 912 surface waters or segments for which total maximum daily load  
 913 assessments will be conducted. The assessments shall evaluate  
 914 the water quality conditions of the listed waters and, if such  
 915 waters are determined not to meet water quality standards, total  
 916 maximum daily loads shall be established, subject to the  
 917 provisions of subsection (4). The department shall establish a  
 918 priority ranking and schedule for analyzing such waters.

919 (d) If the department proposes to implement total maximum  
 920 daily load calculations or allocations established prior to the  
 921 effective date of this act, the department shall adopt those  
 922 calculations and allocations by rule by the secretary pursuant  
 923 to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 and paragraph (6)(c) ~~(6)(d)~~.

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924 (6) CALCULATION AND ALLOCATION.--

925 (a) Calculation of total maximum daily load.

926 1. Prior to developing a total maximum daily load

927 calculation for each water body or water body segment on the

928 list specified in subsection (4), the department shall

929 coordinate with applicable local governments, water management

930 districts, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services,

931 other appropriate state agencies, local soil and water

932 conservation districts, environmental groups, regulated

933 interests, and affected pollution sources to determine the

934 information required, accepted methods of data collection and

935 analysis, and quality control/quality assurance requirements.

936 The analysis may include mathematical water quality modeling

937 using approved procedures and methods.

938 2. The department shall develop total maximum daily load

939 calculations for each water body or water body segment on the

940 list described in subsection (4) according to the priority

941 ranking and schedule unless the impairment of such waters is due

942 solely to activities other than point and nonpoint sources of

943 pollution. For waters determined to be impaired due solely to

944 factors other than point and nonpoint sources of pollution, no

945 total maximum daily load will be required. A total maximum daily

946 load may be required for those waters that are impaired

947 predominantly due to activities other than point and nonpoint

948 sources. The total maximum daily load calculation shall

949 establish the amount of a pollutant that a water body or water

950 body segment may receive from all sources without exceeding

951 water quality standards, and shall account for seasonal

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952 variations and include a margin of safety that takes into  
 953 account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship  
 954 between effluent limitations and water quality. The total  
 955 maximum daily load may be based on a pollutant load reduction  
 956 goal developed by a water management district, provided that  
 957 such pollutant load reduction goal is promulgated by the  
 958 department in accordance with the procedural and substantive  
 959 requirements of this subsection.

960 (b) Allocation of total maximum daily loads. The total  
 961 maximum daily loads shall include establishment of reasonable  
 962 and equitable allocations of the total maximum daily load  
 963 between or among point and nonpoint sources that will alone, or  
 964 in conjunction with other management and restoration activities,  
 965 provide for the attainment of the pollutant reductions  
 966 established pursuant to paragraph (a) to achieve water quality  
 967 standards for the pollutant causing impairment ~~water quality~~  
 968 ~~standards and the restoration of impaired waters.~~ The  
 969 allocations may establish the maximum amount of the water  
 970 pollutant ~~from a given source or category of sources~~ that may be  
 971 discharged or released into the water body or water body segment  
 972 in combination with other discharges or releases. Allocations  
 973 may also be made to individual basins and sources or as a whole  
 974 to all basins and sources or categories of sources of inflow to  
 975 the water body or water body segments. An initial allocation of  
 976 allowable pollutant loads among point and nonpoint sources may  
 977 be developed as part of the total maximum daily load. However,  
 978 in such cases, the detailed allocation to specific point sources  
 979 and specific categories of nonpoint sources shall be established

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980 in the basin management action plan pursuant to subsection (7).  
 981 The initial and detailed allocations shall be designed to attain  
 982 the pollutant reductions established pursuant to paragraph (a)  
 983 ~~water quality standards~~ and shall be based on consideration of  
 984 the following:

- 985 1. Existing treatment levels and management practices;
- 986 2. Best management practices established and implemented  
 987 pursuant to paragraph (7) (c);
- 988 3. Enforceable treatment levels established pursuant to  
 989 state or local law or permit;
- 990 ~~4.2.~~ Differing impacts pollutant sources and forms of  
 991 pollutant may have on water quality;
- 992 ~~5.3.~~ The availability of treatment technologies,  
 993 management practices, or other pollutant reduction measures;
- 994 ~~6.4.~~ Environmental, economic, and technological  
 995 feasibility of achieving the allocation;
- 996 ~~7.5.~~ The cost benefit associated with achieving the  
 997 allocation;
- 998 ~~8.6.~~ Reasonable timeframes for implementation;
- 999 ~~9.7.~~ Potential applicability of any moderating provisions  
 1000 such as variances, exemptions, and mixing zones; and
- 1001 ~~10.8.~~ The extent to which nonattainment of water quality  
 1002 standards is caused by pollution sources outside of Florida,  
 1003 discharges that have ceased, or alterations to water bodies  
 1004 prior to the date of this act.

1005 ~~(c) Not later than February 1, 2001, the department shall~~  
 1006 ~~submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate,~~  
 1007 ~~and the Speaker of the House of Representatives containing~~

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1008 ~~recommendations, including draft legislation, for any~~  
1009 ~~modifications to the process for allocating total maximum daily~~  
1010 ~~loads, including the relationship between allocations and the~~  
1011 ~~watershed or basin management planning process. Such~~  
1012 ~~recommendations shall be developed by the department in~~  
1013 ~~cooperation with a technical advisory committee which includes~~  
1014 ~~representatives of affected parties, environmental~~  
1015 ~~organizations, water management districts, and other appropriate~~  
1016 ~~local, state, and federal government agencies. The technical~~  
1017 ~~advisory committee shall also include such members as may be~~  
1018 ~~designated by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the~~  
1019 ~~House of Representatives.~~

1020 ~~(c)(d)~~ Adoption of rules. The total maximum daily load  
1021 calculations and allocations established under this subsection  
1022 for each water body or water body segment shall be adopted by  
1023 rule by the secretary pursuant to ss. 120.536(1), 120.54, and  
1024 403.805. Where additional data collection and analysis are  
1025 needed to increase the scientific precision and accuracy of the  
1026 total maximum daily load, the department is authorized to adopt  
1027 phased total maximum daily loads that are subject to change as  
1028 additional data becomes available. Where phased total maximum  
1029 daily loads are proposed, the department shall, in the detailed  
1030 statement of facts and circumstances justifying the rule,  
1031 explain why the data are inadequate so as to justify a phased  
1032 total maximum daily load. The rules adopted pursuant to this  
1033 paragraph shall not be subject to approval by the Environmental  
1034 Regulation Commission. As part of the rule development process,  
1035 the department shall hold at least one public workshop in the

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1036 vicinity of the water body or water body segment for which the  
 1037 total maximum daily load is being developed. Notice of the  
 1038 public workshop shall be published not less than 5 days nor more  
 1039 than 15 days before the public workshop in a newspaper of  
 1040 general circulation in the county or counties containing the  
 1041 water bodies or water body segments for which the total maximum  
 1042 daily load calculation and allocation are being developed.

1043 (7) DEVELOPMENT OF BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS AND  
 1044 IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS.--

1045 (a) Basin management action plans.--

1046 1. In developing and implementing the total maximum daily  
 1047 load for a water body, the department, or the department in  
 1048 conjunction with a water management district, may develop a  
 1049 basin management action plan that addresses some or all of the  
 1050 watersheds and basins tributary to the water body. Such a plan  
 1051 shall integrate the appropriate management strategies available  
 1052 to the state through existing water quality protection programs  
 1053 to achieve the total maximum daily loads and may provide for  
 1054 phased implementation of these management strategies to promote  
 1055 timely, cost-effective actions as provided for in s. 403.151.  
 1056 The plan shall establish a schedule for implementing the  
 1057 management strategies, establish a basis for evaluating the  
 1058 plan's effectiveness, and identify feasible funding strategies  
 1059 for implementing the plan's management strategies. The  
 1060 management strategies may include regional treatment systems or  
 1061 other public works, where appropriate, to achieve the needed  
 1062 pollutant load reductions.

1063 2. A basin management action plan shall equitably

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1064 allocate, pursuant to paragraph (6)(b), pollutant reductions to  
1065 individual basins, as a whole to all basins, or to each  
1066 identified point source or category of nonpoint sources, as  
1067 appropriate. For nonpoint sources for which best management  
1068 practices have been adopted, the initial requirement specified  
1069 by the plan shall be those practices developed pursuant to  
1070 paragraph (c). Where appropriate, the plan may provide  
1071 pollutant-load-reduction credits to dischargers that have  
1072 implemented management strategies to reduce pollutant loads,  
1073 including best management practices, prior to the development of  
1074 the basin management action plan. The plan shall also identify  
1075 the mechanisms by which potential future increases in pollutant  
1076 loading will be addressed.

1077 3. The basin management action planning process is  
1078 intended to involve the broadest possible range of interested  
1079 parties, with the objective of encouraging the greatest amount  
1080 of cooperation and consensus possible. In developing a basin  
1081 management action plan, the department shall assure that key  
1082 stakeholders, including, but not limited to, applicable local  
1083 governments, water management districts, the Department of  
1084 Agriculture and Consumer Services, other appropriate state  
1085 agencies, local soil and water conservation districts,  
1086 environmental groups, regulated interests, and affected  
1087 pollution sources, are invited to participate in the process.  
1088 The department shall hold at least one public meeting in the  
1089 vicinity of the watershed or basin to discuss and receive  
1090 comments during the planning process and shall otherwise  
1091 encourage public participation to the greatest practicable

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1092 extent. Notice of the public meeting shall be published in a  
 1093 newspaper of general circulation in each county in which the  
 1094 watershed or basin lies not less than 5 days nor more than 15  
 1095 days before the public meeting. A basin management action plan  
 1096 shall not supplant or otherwise alter any assessment made under  
 1097 subsection (3) or subsection (4) or any calculation or initial  
 1098 allocation.

1099 4. The department shall adopt all or any part of a basin  
 1100 management action plan by secretarial order pursuant to chapter  
 1101 120 to implement the provisions of this section.

1102 5. The basin management action plan shall include  
 1103 milestones for implementation and water quality improvement, and  
 1104 an associated water quality monitoring component sufficient to  
 1105 evaluate whether reasonable progress in pollutant load  
 1106 reductions is being achieved over time. An assessment of  
 1107 progress toward these milestones shall be conducted every 5  
 1108 years, and revisions to the plan shall be made as appropriate.  
 1109 Revisions to the basin management action plan shall be made by  
 1110 the department in cooperation with basin stakeholders. Revisions  
 1111 to the management strategies required for nonpoint sources shall  
 1112 follow the procedures set forth in subparagraph (c)4. Revised  
 1113 basin management action plans shall be adopted pursuant to  
 1114 subparagraph 4.

1115 (b)(a) Total maximum daily load implementation.--

1116 1. The department shall be the lead agency in coordinating  
 1117 the implementation of the total maximum daily loads through  
 1118 existing water quality protection programs. Application of a  
 1119 total maximum daily load by a water management district shall be



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1120 consistent with this section and shall not require the issuance  
 1121 of an order or a separate action pursuant to s. 120.536(1) or s.  
 1122 120.54 for adoption of the calculation and allocation previously  
 1123 established by the department. Such programs may include, but  
 1124 are not limited to:

1125 ~~a.1.~~ Permitting and other existing regulatory programs,  
 1126 including water-quality-based effluent limitations;

1127 ~~b.2.~~ Nonregulatory and incentive-based programs, including  
 1128 best management practices, cost sharing, waste minimization,  
 1129 pollution prevention, agreements established pursuant to s.  
 1130 403.061(21), and public education;

1131 ~~c.3.~~ Other water quality management and restoration  
 1132 activities, for example surface water improvement and management  
 1133 plans approved by water management districts ~~or watershed~~ or  
 1134 basin management action plans developed pursuant to this  
 1135 subsection;

1136 ~~d.4.~~ Pollutant trading or other equitable economically  
 1137 based agreements;

1138 ~~e.5.~~ Public works including capital facilities; or

1139 ~~f.6.~~ Land acquisition.

1140 2. For a basin management action plan adopted pursuant to  
 1141 subparagraph (a)4., any management strategies and pollutant  
 1142 reduction requirements associated with a pollutant of concern  
 1143 for which a total maximum daily load has been developed,  
 1144 including effluent limits set forth for a discharger subject to  
 1145 NPDES permitting, if any, shall be included in a timely manner  
 1146 in subsequent NPDES permits or permit modifications for that  
 1147 discharger. The department shall not impose limits or conditions

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1148 implementing an adopted total maximum daily load in an NPDES  
 1149 permit until the permit expires, the discharge is modified, or  
 1150 the permit is reopened pursuant to an adopted basin management  
 1151 action plan.

1152 a. Absent a detailed allocation, total maximum daily loads  
 1153 shall be implemented through NPDES permit conditions that afford  
 1154 a compliance schedule. In such instances, a facility's NPDES  
 1155 permit shall allow time for the issuance of an order adopting  
 1156 the basin management action plan. The time allowed for the  
 1157 issuance of an order adopting the plan shall not exceed five  
 1158 years. Upon issuance of an order adopting the plan, the permit  
 1159 shall be reopened, as necessary, and permit conditions  
 1160 consistent with the plan shall be established. Notwithstanding  
 1161 the other provisions of this subparagraph, upon request by a  
 1162 NPDES permittee, the department as part of a permit issuance,  
 1163 renewal or modification may establish individual allocations  
 1164 prior to the adoption of a basin management action plan.

1165 b. For holders of NPDES municipal separate storm sewer  
 1166 system permits and other stormwater sources, implementation of a  
 1167 total maximum daily load or basin management action plan shall  
 1168 be achieved, to the maximum extent practicable, through the use  
 1169 of best management practices or other management measures.

1170 c. The basin management action plan does not relieve the  
 1171 discharger from any requirement to obtain, renew, or modify an  
 1172 NPDES permit or to abide by other requirements of the permit.

1173 d. Management strategies set forth in a basin management  
 1174 action plan to be implemented by a discharger subject to  
 1175 permitting by the department shall be completed pursuant to the

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1176 schedule set forth in the basin management action plan. This  
 1177 implementation schedule may extend beyond the 5-year term of an  
 1178 NPDES permit.

1179 e. Management strategies and pollution reduction  
 1180 requirements set forth in a basin management action plan for a  
 1181 specific pollutant of concern shall not be subject to challenge  
 1182 under chapter 120 at the time they are incorporated, in an  
 1183 identical form, into a subsequent NPDES permit or permit  
 1184 modification.

1185 f. For nonagricultural pollutant sources not subject to  
 1186 NPDES permitting but permitted pursuant to other state,  
 1187 regional, or local water quality programs, the pollutant  
 1188 reduction actions adopted in a basin management action plan  
 1189 shall be implemented to the maximum extent practicable as part  
 1190 of those permitting programs.

1191 g. A nonpoint source discharger included in a basin  
 1192 management action plan shall demonstrate compliance with the  
 1193 pollutant reductions established pursuant to subsection (6) by  
 1194 either implementing the appropriate best management practices  
 1195 established pursuant to paragraph (c) or conducting water  
 1196 quality monitoring prescribed by the department or a water  
 1197 management district.

1198 h. A nonpoint source discharger included in a basin  
 1199 management action plan may be subject to enforcement action by  
 1200 the department or a water management district based upon a  
 1201 failure to implement the responsibilities set forth in sub-  
 1202 subparagraph g.

1203 i. A landowner, discharger, or other responsible person

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1204 who is implementing applicable management strategies specified  
1205 in an adopted basin management action plan shall not be required  
1206 by permit, enforcement action, or otherwise to implement  
1207 additional management strategies to reduce pollutant loads to  
1208 attain the pollutant reductions established pursuant to  
1209 subsection (6) and shall be deemed to be in compliance with this  
1210 section. This subparagraph does not limit the authority of the  
1211 department to amend a basin management action plan as specified  
1212 in subparagraph (a)5.

1213 ~~(b) In developing and implementing the total maximum daily~~  
1214 ~~load for a water body, the department, or the department in~~  
1215 ~~conjunction with a water management district, may develop a~~  
1216 ~~watershed or basin management plan that addresses some or all of~~  
1217 ~~the watersheds and basins tributary to the water body. These~~  
1218 ~~plans will serve to fully integrate the management strategies~~  
1219 ~~available to the state for the purpose of implementing the total~~  
1220 ~~maximum daily loads and achieving water quality restoration. The~~  
1221 ~~watershed or basin management planning process is intended to~~  
1222 ~~involve the broadest possible range of interested parties, with~~  
1223 ~~the objective of encouraging the greatest amount of cooperation~~  
1224 ~~and consensus possible. The department or water management~~  
1225 ~~district shall hold at least one public meeting in the vicinity~~  
1226 ~~of the watershed or basin to discuss and receive comments during~~  
1227 ~~the planning process and shall otherwise encourage public~~  
1228 ~~participation to the greatest practical extent. Notice of the~~  
1229 ~~public meeting shall be published in a newspaper of general~~  
1230 ~~circulation in each county in which the watershed or basin lies~~  
1231 ~~not less than 5 days nor more than 15 days before the public~~

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1232 ~~meeting. A watershed or basin management plan shall not supplant~~  
 1233 ~~or otherwise alter any assessment made under s. 403.086(3) and~~  
 1234 ~~(4), or any calculation or allocation made under s. 403.086(6).~~

1235 (c) Best management practices.--

1236 1. The department, in cooperation with the water  
 1237 management districts and other interested parties, as  
 1238 appropriate, may develop suitable interim measures, best  
 1239 management practices, or other measures necessary to achieve the  
 1240 level of pollution reduction established by the department for  
 1241 nonagricultural nonpoint pollutant sources in allocations  
 1242 developed pursuant to subsection (6) and this subsection  
 1243 ~~paragraph (6)(b)~~. These practices and measures may be adopted by  
 1244 rule by the department and the water management districts  
 1245 pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, and, where adopted by  
 1246 rule, shall ~~may~~ be implemented by those parties responsible for  
 1247 nonagricultural nonpoint source pollution ~~pollutant sources~~ and  
 1248 ~~the department and the water management districts shall assist~~  
 1249 ~~with implementation. Where interim measures, best management~~  
 1250 ~~practices, or other measures are adopted by rule, the~~  
 1251 ~~effectiveness of such practices in achieving the levels of~~  
 1252 ~~pollution reduction established in allocations developed by the~~  
 1253 ~~department pursuant to paragraph (6)(b) shall be verified by the~~  
 1254 ~~department. Implementation, in accordance with applicable rules,~~  
 1255 ~~of practices that have been verified by the department to be~~  
 1256 ~~effective at representative sites shall provide a presumption of~~  
 1257 ~~compliance with state water quality standards and release from~~  
 1258 ~~the provisions of s. 376.307(5) for those pollutants addressed~~  
 1259 ~~by the practices, and the department is not authorized to~~

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1260 ~~institute proceedings against the owner of the source of~~  
 1261 ~~pollution to recover costs or damages associated with the~~  
 1262 ~~contamination of surface or ground water caused by those~~  
 1263 ~~pollutants. Such rules shall also incorporate provisions for a~~  
 1264 ~~notice of intent to implement the practices and a system to~~  
 1265 ~~assure the implementation of the practices, including~~  
 1266 ~~recordkeeping requirements. Where water quality problems are~~  
 1267 ~~detected despite the appropriate implementation, operation, and~~  
 1268 ~~maintenance of best management practices and other measures~~  
 1269 ~~according to rules adopted under this paragraph, the department~~  
 1270 ~~or the water management districts shall institute a reevaluation~~  
 1271 ~~of the best management practice or other measures.~~

1272 2.(d)1. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer  
 1273 Services may develop and adopt by rule pursuant to ss.  
 1274 120.536(1) and 120.54 suitable interim measures, best management  
 1275 practices, or other measures necessary to achieve the level of  
 1276 pollution reduction established by the department for  
 1277 agricultural pollutant sources in allocations developed pursuant  
 1278 to subsection (6) and this subsection ~~paragraph (6)(b)~~. These  
 1279 practices and measures may be implemented by those parties  
 1280 responsible for agricultural pollutant sources and the  
 1281 department, the water management districts, and the Department  
 1282 of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall assist with  
 1283 implementation. ~~Where interim measures, best management~~  
 1284 ~~practices, or other measures are adopted by rule, the~~  
 1285 ~~effectiveness of such practices in achieving the levels of~~  
 1286 ~~pollution reduction established in allocations developed by the~~  
 1287 ~~department pursuant to paragraph (6)(b) shall be verified by the~~

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1288 ~~department. Implementation, in accordance with applicable~~  
 1289 ~~rules, of practices that have been verified by the department to~~  
 1290 ~~be effective at representative sites shall provide a presumption~~  
 1291 ~~of compliance with state water quality standards and release~~  
 1292 ~~from the provisions of s. 376.307(5) for those pollutants~~  
 1293 ~~addressed by the practices, and the department is not authorized~~  
 1294 ~~to institute proceedings against the owner of the source of~~  
 1295 ~~pollution to recover costs or damages associated with the~~  
 1296 ~~contamination of surface or ground water caused by those~~  
 1297 ~~pollutants. In the process of developing and adopting rules for~~  
 1298 ~~interim measures, best management practices, or other measures,~~  
 1299 ~~the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall~~  
 1300 ~~consult with the department, the Department of Health, the water~~  
 1301 ~~management districts, representatives from affected farming~~  
 1302 ~~groups, and environmental group representatives. Such rules~~  
 1303 ~~shall also incorporate provisions for a notice of intent to~~  
 1304 ~~implement the practices and a system to assure the~~  
 1305 ~~implementation of the practices, including recordkeeping~~  
 1306 ~~requirements. Where water quality problems are detected despite~~  
 1307 ~~the appropriate implementation, operation, and maintenance of~~  
 1308 ~~best management practices and other measures according to rules~~  
 1309 ~~adopted under this paragraph, the Department of Agriculture and~~  
 1310 ~~Consumer Services shall institute a reevaluation of the best~~  
 1311 ~~management practice or other measure.~~

1312 3. Where interim measures, best management practices, or  
 1313 other measures are adopted by rule, the effectiveness of such  
 1314 practices in achieving the levels of pollution reduction  
 1315 established in allocations developed by the department pursuant

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1316 to subsection (6) and this subsection shall be verified at  
1317 representative sites by the department. The department shall use  
1318 best professional judgment in making the initial verification  
1319 that the best management practices are effective and, where  
1320 applicable, shall notify the appropriate water management  
1321 district and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services  
1322 of its initial verification prior to the adoption of a rule  
1323 proposed pursuant to this paragraph. Implementation, in  
1324 accordance with rules adopted under this paragraph, of practices  
1325 that have been initially verified to be effective, or verified  
1326 to be effective by monitoring at representative sites, by the  
1327 department, shall provide a presumption of compliance with state  
1328 water quality standards and release from the provisions of s.  
1329 376.307(5) for those pollutants addressed by the practices, and  
1330 the department is not authorized to institute proceedings  
1331 against the owner of the source of pollution to recover costs or  
1332 damages associated with the contamination of surface water or  
1333 groundwater caused by those pollutants.

1334 4. Where water quality problems are demonstrated, despite  
1335 the appropriate implementation, operation, and maintenance of  
1336 best management practices and other measures according to rules  
1337 adopted under this paragraph, the department, a water management  
1338 district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer  
1339 Services, in consultation with the department, shall institute a  
1340 reevaluation of the best management practice or other measure.  
1341 Should the reevaluation determine that the best management  
1342 practice or other measure requires modification, the department,  
1343 a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture



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1344 and Consumer Services, as appropriate, shall revise the rule to  
 1345 require implementation of the modified practice within a  
 1346 reasonable time period as specified in the rule.

1347 ~~5.2-~~ Individual agricultural records relating to processes  
 1348 or methods of production, or relating to costs of production,  
 1349 profits, or other financial information which are otherwise not  
 1350 public records, which are reported to the Department of  
 1351 Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to subparagraphs 3.  
 1352 and 4. ~~this paragraph~~ or pursuant to any rule adopted pursuant  
 1353 to subparagraph 2. ~~this paragraph~~ shall be confidential and  
 1354 exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State  
 1355 Constitution. Upon request of the department or any water  
 1356 management district, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer  
 1357 Services shall make such individual agricultural records  
 1358 available to that agency, provided that the confidentiality  
 1359 specified by this subparagraph for such records is maintained.  
 1360 This subparagraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset  
 1361 Review Act of 1995 in accordance with s. 119.15, and shall stand  
 1362 repealed on October 2, 2006, unless reviewed and saved from  
 1363 repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

1364 ~~6.(e)~~ The provisions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. ~~paragraphs~~  
 1365 ~~(c) and (d)~~ shall not preclude the department or water  
 1366 management district from requiring compliance with water quality  
 1367 standards or with current best management practice requirements  
 1368 set forth in any applicable regulatory program authorized by law  
 1369 for the purpose of protecting water quality. Additionally,  
 1370 subparagraphs 1. and 2. ~~paragraphs (c) and (d)~~ are applicable  
 1371 only to the extent that they do not conflict with any rules

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1372 adopted ~~promulgated~~ by the department that are necessary to  
 1373 maintain a federally delegated or approved program.

1374 (8) RULES.--The department is authorized to adopt rules  
 1375 pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 for:

1376 (a) Delisting water bodies or water body segments from the  
 1377 list developed under subsection (4) pursuant to the guidance  
 1378 under subsection (5);

1379 (b) Administration of funds to implement the total maximum  
 1380 daily load and basin management action planning programs  
 1381 ~~program;~~

1382 (c) Procedures for pollutant trading among the pollutant  
 1383 sources to a water body or water body segment, including a  
 1384 mechanism for the issuance and tracking of pollutant credits.  
 1385 Such procedures may be implemented through permits or other  
 1386 authorizations and must be legally binding. Prior to adopting  
 1387 rules for pollutant trading under this paragraph, and no later  
 1388 than November 30, 2006, the Department of Environmental  
 1389 Protection shall submit a report to the Governor, the President  
 1390 of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives  
 1391 containing recommendations on such rules, including the proposed  
 1392 basis for equitable economically based agreements and the  
 1393 tracking and accounting of pollution credits or other similar  
 1394 mechanisms. Such recommendations shall be developed in  
 1395 cooperation with a technical advisory committee that includes  
 1396 experts in pollutant trading and representatives of potentially  
 1397 affected parties; ~~No rule implementing a pollutant trading~~  
 1398 ~~program shall become effective prior to review and ratification~~  
 1399 ~~by the Legislature; and~~

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1400 (d) The total maximum daily load calculation in accordance  
 1401 with paragraph (6) (a) immediately upon the effective date of  
 1402 this act, for those eight water segments within Lake Okeechobee  
 1403 proper as submitted to the United States Environmental  
 1404 Protection Agency pursuant to subsection (2); and-

1405 (e) Implementation of other specific provisions.

1406 (11) IMPLEMENTATION OF ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS.--

1407 (a) The department shall not implement, without prior  
 1408 legislative approval, any additional regulatory authority  
 1409 pursuant to s. 303(d) of the Clean Water Act or 40 C.F.R. part  
 1410 130, if such implementation would result in water quality  
 1411 discharge regulation of activities not currently subject to  
 1412 regulation.

1413 (b) Interim measures, best management practices, or other  
 1414 measures may be developed and voluntarily implemented pursuant  
 1415 to subparagraphs paragraph (7) (c) 1. and 2. ~~or paragraph (7) (d)~~  
 1416 for any water body or segment for which a total maximum daily  
 1417 load or allocation has not been established. The implementation  
 1418 of such pollution control programs may be considered by the  
 1419 department in the determination made pursuant to subsection (4).

1420 Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section  
 1421 373.4595, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1422 373.4595 Lake Okeechobee Protection Program.--

1423 (3) LAKE OKEECHOBEE PROTECTION PROGRAM.--A protection  
 1424 program for Lake Okeechobee that achieves phosphorus load  
 1425 reductions for Lake Okeechobee shall be immediately implemented  
 1426 as specified in this subsection. The program shall address the  
 1427 reduction of phosphorus loading to the lake from both internal

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1428 and external sources. Phosphorus load reductions shall be  
 1429 achieved through a phased program of implementation. Initial  
 1430 implementation actions shall be technology-based, based upon a  
 1431 consideration of both the availability of appropriate technology  
 1432 and the cost of such technology, and shall include phosphorus  
 1433 reduction measures at both the source and the regional level.  
 1434 The initial phase of phosphorus load reductions shall be based  
 1435 upon the district's Technical Publication 81-2 and the  
 1436 district's WOD program, with subsequent phases of phosphorus  
 1437 load reductions based upon the total maximum daily loads  
 1438 established in accordance with s. 403.067. In the development  
 1439 and administration of the Lake Okeechobee Protection Program,  
 1440 the coordinating agencies shall maximize opportunities provided  
 1441 by federal cost-sharing programs and opportunities for  
 1442 partnerships with the private sector.

1443 (c) Lake Okeechobee Watershed Phosphorus Control Program.-  
 1444 -The Lake Okeechobee Watershed Phosphorus Control Program is  
 1445 designed to be a multifaceted approach to reducing phosphorus  
 1446 loads by improving the management of phosphorus sources within  
 1447 the Lake Okeechobee watershed through continued implementation  
 1448 of existing regulations and best management practices,  
 1449 development and implementation of improved best management  
 1450 practices, improvement and restoration of the hydrologic  
 1451 function of natural and managed systems, and utilization of  
 1452 alternative technologies for nutrient reduction. The  
 1453 coordinating agencies shall facilitate the application of  
 1454 federal programs that offer opportunities for water quality  
 1455 treatment, including preservation, restoration, or creation of

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1456 wetlands on agricultural lands.

1457       1. Agricultural nonpoint source best management practices,  
 1458 developed in accordance with s. 403.067 and designed to achieve  
 1459 the objectives of the Lake Okeechobee Protection Program, shall  
 1460 be implemented on an expedited basis. By March 1, 2001, the  
 1461 coordinating agencies shall develop an interagency agreement  
 1462 pursuant to ss. 373.046 and 373.406(5) that assures the  
 1463 development of best management practices that complement  
 1464 existing regulatory programs and specifies how those best  
 1465 management practices are implemented and verified. The  
 1466 interagency agreement shall address measures to be taken by the  
 1467 coordinating agencies during any best management practice  
 1468 reevaluation performed pursuant to sub-subparagraph d. The  
 1469 department shall use best professional judgment in making the  
 1470 initial determination of best management practice effectiveness.

1471       a. As provided in s. 403.067(7)(c) ~~s. 403.067(7)(d)~~, by  
 1472 October 1, 2000, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer  
 1473 Services, in consultation with the department, the district, and  
 1474 affected parties, shall initiate rule development for interim  
 1475 measures, best management practices, conservation plans,  
 1476 nutrient management plans, or other measures necessary for Lake  
 1477 Okeechobee phosphorus load reduction. The rule shall include  
 1478 thresholds for requiring conservation and nutrient management  
 1479 plans and criteria for the contents of such plans. Development  
 1480 of agricultural nonpoint source best management practices shall  
 1481 initially focus on those priority basins listed in subparagraph  
 1482 (b)1. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in  
 1483 consultation with the department, the district, and affected

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1484 parties, shall conduct an ongoing program for improvement of  
 1485 existing and development of new interim measures or best  
 1486 management practices for the purpose of adoption of such  
 1487 practices by rule.

1488         b. Where agricultural nonpoint source best management  
 1489 practices or interim measures have been adopted by rule of the  
 1490 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the owner or  
 1491 operator of an agricultural nonpoint source addressed by such  
 1492 rule shall either implement interim measures or best management  
 1493 practices or demonstrate compliance with the district's WOD  
 1494 program by conducting monitoring prescribed by the department or  
 1495 the district. Owners or operators of agricultural nonpoint  
 1496 sources who implement interim measures or best management  
 1497 practices adopted by rule of the Department of Agriculture and  
 1498 Consumer Services shall be subject to the provisions of s.  
 1499 403.067(7). The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services,  
 1500 in cooperation with the department and the district, shall  
 1501 provide technical and financial assistance for implementation of  
 1502 agricultural best management practices, subject to the  
 1503 availability of funds.

1504         c. The district or department shall conduct monitoring at  
 1505 representative sites to verify the effectiveness of agricultural  
 1506 nonpoint source best management practices.

1507         d. Where water quality problems are detected for  
 1508 agricultural nonpoint sources despite the appropriate  
 1509 implementation of adopted best management practices, the  
 1510 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation  
 1511 with the other coordinating agencies and affected parties, shall

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1512 institute a reevaluation of the best management practices and  
1513 make appropriate changes to the rule adopting best management  
1514 practices.

1515 2. Nonagricultural nonpoint source best management  
1516 practices, developed in accordance with s. 403.067 and designed  
1517 to achieve the objectives of the Lake Okeechobee Protection  
1518 Program, shall be implemented on an expedited basis. By March 1,  
1519 2001, the department and the district shall develop an  
1520 interagency agreement pursuant to ss. 373.046 and 373.406(5)  
1521 that assures the development of best management practices that  
1522 complement existing regulatory programs and specifies how those  
1523 best management practices are implemented and verified. The  
1524 interagency agreement shall address measures to be taken by the  
1525 department and the district during any best management practice  
1526 reevaluation performed pursuant to sub-subparagraph d.

1527 a. The department and the district are directed to work  
1528 with the University of Florida's Institute of Food and  
1529 Agricultural Sciences to develop appropriate nutrient  
1530 application rates for all nonagricultural soil amendments in the  
1531 watershed. As provided in s. 403.067(7)(c), by January 1, 2001,  
1532 the department, in consultation with the district and affected  
1533 parties, shall develop interim measures, best management  
1534 practices, or other measures necessary for Lake Okeechobee  
1535 phosphorus load reduction. Development of nonagricultural  
1536 nonpoint source best management practices shall initially focus  
1537 on those priority basins listed in subparagraph (b)1. The  
1538 department, the district, and affected parties shall conduct an  
1539 ongoing program for improvement of existing and development of

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1540 new interim measures or best management practices. The district  
 1541 shall adopt technology-based standards under the district's WOD  
 1542 program for nonagricultural nonpoint sources of phosphorus.

1543 b. Where nonagricultural nonpoint source best management  
 1544 practices or interim measures have been developed by the  
 1545 department and adopted by the district, the owner or operator of  
 1546 a nonagricultural nonpoint source shall implement interim  
 1547 measures or best management practices and be subject to the  
 1548 provisions of s. 403.067(7). The department and district shall  
 1549 provide technical and financial assistance for implementation of  
 1550 nonagricultural nonpoint source best management practices,  
 1551 subject to the availability of funds.

1552 c. The district or the department shall conduct monitoring  
 1553 at representative sites to verify the effectiveness of  
 1554 nonagricultural nonpoint source best management practices.

1555 d. Where water quality problems are detected for  
 1556 nonagricultural nonpoint sources despite the appropriate  
 1557 implementation of adopted best management practices, the  
 1558 department and the district shall institute a reevaluation of  
 1559 the best management practices.

1560 3. The provisions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. shall not  
 1561 preclude the department or the district from requiring  
 1562 compliance with water quality standards or with current best  
 1563 management practices requirements set forth in any applicable  
 1564 regulatory program authorized by law for the purpose of  
 1565 protecting water quality. Additionally, subparagraphs 1. and 2.  
 1566 are applicable only to the extent that they do not conflict with  
 1567 any rules promulgated by the department that are necessary to



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1568 maintain a federally delegated or approved program.

1569         4. Projects which reduce the phosphorus load originating  
 1570 from domestic wastewater systems within the Lake Okeechobee  
 1571 watershed shall be given funding priority in the department's  
 1572 revolving loan program under s. 403.1835. The department shall  
 1573 coordinate and provide assistance to those local governments  
 1574 seeking financial assistance for such priority projects.

1575         5. Projects that make use of private lands, or lands held  
 1576 in trust for Indian tribes, to reduce nutrient loadings or  
 1577 concentrations within a basin by one or more of the following  
 1578 methods: restoring the natural hydrology of the basin, restoring  
 1579 wildlife habitat or impacted wetlands, reducing peak flows after  
 1580 storm events, increasing aquifer recharge, or protecting range  
 1581 and timberland from conversion to development, are eligible for  
 1582 grants available under this section from the coordinating  
 1583 agencies. For projects of otherwise equal priority, special  
 1584 funding priority will be given to those projects that make best  
 1585 use of the methods outlined above that involve public-private  
 1586 partnerships or that obtain federal match money. Preference  
 1587 ranking above the special funding priority will be given to  
 1588 projects located in a rural area of critical economic concern  
 1589 designated by the Governor. Grant applications may be submitted  
 1590 by any person or tribal entity, and eligible projects may  
 1591 include, but are not limited to, the purchase of conservation  
 1592 and flowage easements, hydrologic restoration of wetlands,  
 1593 creating treatment wetlands, development of a management plan  
 1594 for natural resources, and financial support to implement a  
 1595 management plan.

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1596           6.a. The department shall require all entities disposing  
 1597 of domestic wastewater residuals within the Lake Okeechobee  
 1598 watershed and the remaining areas of Okeechobee, Glades, and  
 1599 Hendry Counties to develop and submit to the department an  
 1600 agricultural use plan that limits applications based upon  
 1601 phosphorus loading. By July 1, 2005, phosphorus concentrations  
 1602 originating from these application sites shall not exceed the  
 1603 limits established in the district's WOD program.

1604           b. Private and government-owned utilities within Monroe,  
 1605 Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Martin, St. Lucie, Indian River,  
 1606 Okeechobee, Highlands, Hendry, and Glades Counties that dispose  
 1607 of wastewater residual sludge from utility operations and septic  
 1608 removal by land spreading in the Lake Okeechobee watershed may  
 1609 use a line item on local sewer rates to cover wastewater  
 1610 residual treatment and disposal if such disposal and treatment  
 1611 is done by approved alternative treatment methodology at a  
 1612 facility located within the areas designated by the Governor as  
 1613 rural areas of critical economic concern pursuant to s.  
 1614 288.0656. This additional line item is an environmental  
 1615 protection disposal fee above the present sewer rate and shall  
 1616 not be considered a part of the present sewer rate to customers,  
 1617 notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in chapter 367. The  
 1618 fee shall be established by the county commission or its  
 1619 designated assignee in the county in which the alternative  
 1620 method treatment facility is located. The fee shall be  
 1621 calculated to be no higher than that necessary to recover the  
 1622 facility's prudent cost of providing the service. Upon request  
 1623 by an affected county commission, the Florida Public Service

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1624 Commission will provide assistance in establishing the fee.  
 1625 Further, for utilities and utility authorities that use the  
 1626 additional line item environmental protection disposal fee, such  
 1627 fee shall not be considered a rate increase under the rules of  
 1628 the Public Service Commission and shall be exempt from such  
 1629 rules. Utilities using the provisions of this section may  
 1630 immediately include in their sewer invoicing the new  
 1631 environmental protection disposal fee. Proceeds from this  
 1632 environmental protection disposal fee shall be used for  
 1633 treatment and disposal of wastewater residuals, including any  
 1634 treatment technology that helps reduce the volume of residuals  
 1635 that require final disposal, but such proceeds shall not be used  
 1636 for transportation or shipment costs for disposal or any costs  
 1637 relating to the land application of residuals in the Lake  
 1638 Okeechobee watershed.

1639       c. No less frequently than once every 3 years, the Florida  
 1640 Public Service Commission or the county commission through the  
 1641 services of an independent auditor shall perform a financial  
 1642 audit of all facilities receiving compensation from an  
 1643 environmental protection disposal fee. The Florida Public  
 1644 Service Commission or the county commission through the services  
 1645 of an independent auditor shall also perform an audit of the  
 1646 methodology used in establishing the environmental protection  
 1647 disposal fee. The Florida Public Service Commission or the  
 1648 county commission shall, within 120 days after completion of an  
 1649 audit, file the audit report with the President of the Senate  
 1650 and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and shall  
 1651 provide copies to the county commissions of the counties set

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1652 | forth in sub-subparagraph b. The books and records of any  
 1653 | facilities receiving compensation from an environmental  
 1654 | protection disposal fee shall be open to the Florida Public  
 1655 | Service Commission and the Auditor General for review upon  
 1656 | request.

1657 |         7. The Department of Health shall require all entities  
 1658 | disposing of septage within the Lake Okeechobee watershed and  
 1659 | the remaining areas of Okeechobee, Glades, and Hendry Counties  
 1660 | to develop and submit to that agency, by July 1, 2003, an  
 1661 | agricultural use plan that limits applications based upon  
 1662 | phosphorus loading. By July 1, 2005, phosphorus concentrations  
 1663 | originating from these application sites shall not exceed the  
 1664 | limits established in the district's WOD program.

1665 |         8. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services  
 1666 | shall initiate rulemaking requiring entities within the Lake  
 1667 | Okeechobee watershed and the remaining areas of Okeechobee,  
 1668 | Glades, and Hendry Counties which land-apply animal manure to  
 1669 | develop conservation or nutrient management plans that limit  
 1670 | application, based upon phosphorus loading. Such rules may  
 1671 | include criteria and thresholds for the requirement to develop a  
 1672 | conservation or nutrient management plan, requirements for plan  
 1673 | approval, and recordkeeping requirements.

1674 |         9. Prior to authorizing a discharge into works of the  
 1675 | district, the district shall require responsible parties to  
 1676 | demonstrate that proposed changes in land use will not result in  
 1677 | increased phosphorus loading over that of existing land uses.

1678 |         10. The district, the department, or the Department of  
 1679 | Agriculture and Consumer Services, as appropriate, shall

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1680 implement those alternative nutrient reduction technologies  
 1681 determined to be feasible pursuant to subparagraph (d)6.

1682 Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 570.085, Florida  
 1683 Statutes, is amended to read:

1684 570.085 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services;  
 1685 agricultural water conservation.--The department shall establish  
 1686 an agricultural water conservation program that includes the  
 1687 following:

1688 (1) A cost-share program, coordinated where appropriate  
 1689 with the United States Department of Agriculture and other  
 1690 federal, state, regional, and local agencies, for irrigation  
 1691 system retrofit and application of mobile irrigation laboratory  
 1692 evaluations for water conservation as provided in this section  
 1693 and, where applicable, for water quality improvement pursuant to  
 1694 s. 403.067(7)(c) ~~s. 403.067(7)(d)~~.

1695 Section 9. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.