

Tab 3	SB 320 by Hooper ; (Similar to H 00377) Residential Conservation Programs
Tab 4	SB 446 by Mayfield (CO-INTRODUCERS) Hutson, Wright, Book, Broxson ; (Similar to H 00325) Coastal Management

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

**APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
ENVIRONMENT AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT**

Senator Mayfield, Chair
Senator Powell, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, March 13, 2019
TIME: 1:30—3:30 p.m.
PLACE: Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Building

MEMBERS: Senator Mayfield, Chair; Senator Powell, Vice Chair; Senators Albritton, Bean, Berman, Broxson, Hooper, Hutson, Rodriguez, and Stewart

TAB	OFFICE and APPOINTMENT (HOME CITY)	FOR TERM ENDING	COMMITTEE ACTION
Senate Confirmation Hearing: A public hearing will be held for consideration of the below-named executive appointments to the offices indicated.			
Secretary of the Department of the Lottery			
1	Poppell, James "Jim" W. (Tallahassee)	Pleasure of Governor	Recommend Confirm Yeas 10 Nays 0
Secretary of Management Services			
2	Satter, Jonathan R. (North Palm Beach)	Pleasure of Governor	Recommend Confirm Yeas 10 Nays 0
TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
3	SB 320 Hooper (Similar H 377)	Residential Conservation Programs; Authorizing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to organize, staff, equip, and operate residential conservation programs for a specified purpose, etc. EN 03/05/2019 Favorable AEG 03/13/2019 Favorable AP	Favorable Yeas 10 Nays 0
4	SB 446 Mayfield (Similar H 325)	Coastal Management; Revising the criteria the Department of Environmental Protection must consider in determining and assigning annual funding priorities for beach management and erosion control projects; revising the ranking criteria to be used by the department to establish certain funding priorities for certain inlet-caused beach erosion projects; revising requirements for the comprehensive long-term management plan; requiring the plan to include a strategic beach management plan, a critically eroded beaches report, and a statewide long-range budget plan, etc. EN 03/05/2019 Favorable AEG 03/13/2019 Favorable AP	Favorable Yeas 10 Nays 0

Other Related Meeting Documents

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment and General Government
Wednesday, March 13, 2019, 1:30—3:30 p.m.



RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED

2019 JAN 11 PM 3:32

FILED
TALLAHASSEE, FL

January 10, 2019

Secretary Michael Ertel
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Ertel:

Please be advised I have made the following reappointment under the provisions of Section 20.317, Florida Statutes:

Mr. Jim Poppell
3502 Limerick Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32309

as the Secretary of the Florida Department of Lottery, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective January 10, 2019, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron DeSantis".

Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/mm

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.)

HAND DELIVERED

RECEIVED

STATE OF FLORIDA

2019 JAN 23 AM 8:42

County of Leon

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

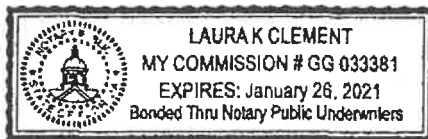
Secretary of the Florida Lottery

(Title of Office)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

James W. ("Jim") Poppell
Signature



Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of January, 2019.
Laura K. Clement
Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public

Personally Known ☒ OR

Produced Identification ☐

Type of Identification Produced _____

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: ☐ Home ☒ Office

250 Marriott Drive

Street or Post Office Box

Tallahassee, FL 32301

City, State, Zip Code

James (Jim) W. Poppell

Print Name

Signature

James W. ("Jim") Poppell

1405

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Elections**

I, Jennifer Kennedy, Interim Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

James (Jim) W. Poppell

is duly appointed

**Secretary,
Department of Lottery**

for a term beginning on the Tenth day of January, A.D., 2019, to
serve at the pleasure of the Governor and is subject to be
confirmed by the Senate during the next regular session of the
Legislature.

*Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Twenty-Ninth day of January, A.D., 2019.*

Jennifer Kennedy

Interim Secretary of State

**The Florida Senate
Committee Notice Of Hearing**

IN THE FLORIDA SENATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

IN RE: Executive Appointment of
James "Jim" W. Poppell
Secretary of the Department of the Lottery

NOTICE OF HEARING

TO: Secretary James "Jim" W. Poppell

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government of the Florida Senate will conduct a hearing on your executive appointment on Wednesday, March 13, 2019, in the Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Building, commencing at 1:30 p.m., pursuant to Rule 12.7(1) of the Rules of the Florida Senate.

Please be present at the time of the hearing.
DATED this the 5th day of March, 2019

Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture,
Environment, and General Government


Senator Debbie Mayfield
As Chair and by authority of the committee

cc: Members, Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General
Government
Office of the Sergeant at Arms

COMMITTEE WITNESS OATH

CHAIR:

Please raise your right hand and be sworn in as a witness.

Do you swear or affirm that the evidence you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

WITNESS'S NAME: James "Jim" W. Poppell

ANSWER: I do

Pursuant to §90.605(1), *Florida Statutes*: "The witness's answer shall be noted in the record."

COMMITTEE NAME: Appropriations Subcommittee on
Agriculture, Environment, and General
Government

DATE: March 13, 2019

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION ON
EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT

COMMITTEE: Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government
MEETING DATE: Wednesday, March 13, 2019
TIME: 1:30—3:30 p.m.
PLACE: Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Building

TO: The Honorable Bill Galvano, President

FROM: Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government

The committee was referred the following executive appointment subject to confirmation by the Senate:

Office: Secretary of the Department of the Lottery

Appointee: Poppell, James "Jim" W.

Term: 1/10/2019-Pleasure of Governor

After inquiry and due consideration, the committee recommends that the Senate **confirm** the aforesaid executive appointment made by the Governor.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

Meeting Date _____

Bill Number (if applicable) _____

Topic Department of the Lottery

Amendment Barcode (if applicable) _____

Name Jim Poppell

Job Title Secretary

Address 250 Marriott Drive

Phone 813 220 0832

Street

791196955e

City

FL

State

Zip

Email _____

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing Department of the Lottery

Appearing at request of Chair: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)

COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD – EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT

COMMITTEE:	Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government
NAME:	Poppell, James "Jim" W.
BOARD:	Secretary of the Department of the Lottery
FINAL ACTION:	Recommend Confirm
MEETING DATE:	Wednesday, March 13, 2019
TIME:	1:30—3:30 p.m.
PLACE:	110 Senate Building

[illegible]

CODES: FAV=Favorable
UNF=Unfavorable
-R=Reconsidered

TP=Temporarily Postponed
VA=Vote After Roll Call
VC=Vote Change After Roll Call

WD=Withdrawn
OO=Out of Order
AV=Abstain from Voting

RON DeSANTIS
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2019 FEB -6 AM 10:01
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FL

February 5, 2019

Secretary Laurel Lee
Florida Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 316
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

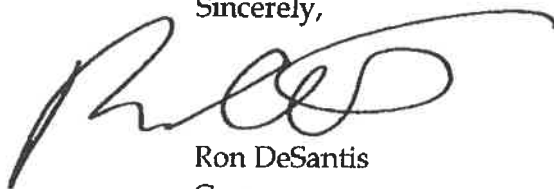
Dear Secretary Lee:

Please be advised I have made the following appointment under the provisions of
Section 20.22, Florida Statutes:

Mr. Jonathan Satter
786 Village Rd
North Palm Beach, FL 33408

as Secretary of the Department of Management Services. This appointment is effective February
5, 2019, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Sincerely,



Ron DeSantis
Governor

RD/mm

HAND DELIVERED

OATH OF OFFICE

(Art. II, § 5(b), Fla. Const.)

2019 FEB 12 PM 2:30

STATE OF FLORIDA

County of Leon

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

Secretary, Department of Management Services
(Title of Office)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]

Signature

Sworn to and subscribed before me on 11 day of February 2019

Signature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public

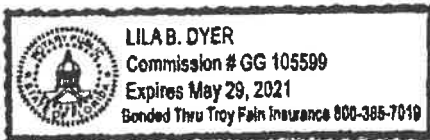
Print, Type or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public

Personally Known ☒ OR

Produced Identification ☐

Type of Identification Produced

Passport



ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Mailing Address: ☒ Home ☐ Office

786 Village Road

Street or Post Office Box

North Palm Bch, FL

City, State, Zip Code

33408

Jonathan R. Satter

Print Name

Signature

1425

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Elections

I, Laurel M. Lee, Secretary of State,
do hereby certify that

Jonathan R. Satter

is duly appointed
Secretary,

Department of Management Services

for a term beginning on the Fifth day of February, A.D., 2019, to
serve at the pleasure of the Governor and is subject to be
confirmed by the Senate during the next regular session of the
Legislature.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Thirteenth day of February, A.D., 2019.

Laurel M. Lee

Secretary of State



DSDE 99 (3/03)

The original document has a reflective line mark in paper. Hold at an angle to view when checking.

"State of Florida" appears in small letters across the face of this 8 1/2 x 11" document

If photocopied or chemically altered, the word "VOID" will appear.

**The Florida Senate
Committee Notice Of Hearing**

IN THE FLORIDA SENATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

IN RE: Executive Appointment of

Jonathan R. Satter

Secretary of Management Services

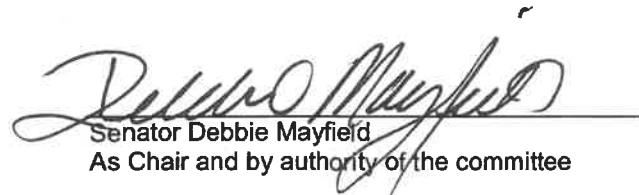
NOTICE OF HEARING

TO: Secretary Jonathan R. Satter

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government of the Florida Senate will conduct a hearing on your executive appointment on Wednesday, March 13, 2019, in the Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Building, commencing at 1:30 p.m., pursuant to Rule 12.7(1) of the Rules of the Florida Senate.

Please be present at the time of the hearing.
DATED this the 5th day of March, 2019

Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture,
Environment, and General Government


Senator Debbie Mayfield
As Chair and by authority of the committee

cc: Members, Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General
Government
Office of the Sergeant at Arms

COMMITTEE WITNESS OATH

CHAIR:

Please raise your right hand and be sworn in as a witness.

Do you swear or affirm that the evidence you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

WITNESS'S NAME: Jonathan R. Satter

ANSWER: I do

Pursuant to §90.605(1), *Florida Statutes*: "The witness's answer shall be noted in the record."

COMMITTEE NAME: Appropriations Subcommittee on
Agriculture, Environment, and General
Government

DATE: March 13, 2019

The Florida Senate
**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION ON
EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT**

COMMITTEE: Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government
MEETING DATE: Wednesday, March 13, 2019
TIME: 1:30—3:30 p.m.
PLACE: Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Building

TO: The Honorable Bill Galvano, President

FROM: Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government

The committee was referred the following executive appointment subject to confirmation by the Senate:

Office: Secretary of Management Services

Appointee: Satter, Jonathan R.

Term: 2/5/2019-Pleasure of Governor

After inquiry and due consideration, the committee recommends that the Senate **confirm** the aforesaid executive appointment made by the Governor.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

03/13/19

Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Confirmation

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Jonathan Satter

Job Title Secretary

Address 4050 Esplanade Way

Street

Tallahassee

City

FL

State

32399

Zip

Phone 850-922-6535

Email Andrew.Forst@dms.myfloridach.gov

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information

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

Representing Dept. of Management Services

Appearing at request of Chair: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)

COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD – EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT

COMMITTEE:	Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government
NAME:	Satter, Jonathan R.
BOARD:	Secretary of Management Services
FINAL ACTION:	Recommend Confirm
MEETING DATE:	Wednesday, March 13, 2019
TIME:	1:30—3:30 p.m.
PLACE:	110 Senate Building

[illegible]

CODES: FAV=Favorable
UNF=Unfavorable
-R=Reconsidered

TP=Temporarily Postponed
VA=Vote After Roll Call
VC=Vote Change After Roll Call

WD=Withdrawn
OO=Out of Order
AV=Abstain from Voting

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government

BILL: SB 320

INTRODUCER: Senator Hooper

SUBJECT: Residential Conservation Programs

DATE: March 12, 2019

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Anderson	Rogers	EN	Favorable
2.	Reagan	Betta	AEG	Recommend: Favorable
3.			AP	

I. Summary:

SB 320 authorizes the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to organize, staff, equip, and operate residential conservation programs to provide education and training about fish and wildlife conservation to the public, commission employees, and volunteers. The bill provides explicit statutory authorization to the commission to support its long history of providing these programs.

The bill authorizes the commission to establish cooperative efforts with federal, state, and local entities; procure commodities and contractual services such as travel, lodging, and meal services; and hire and train appropriate personnel and volunteers to support these programs.

The bill has no fiscal impact on state funds.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

II. Present Situation:

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)

The FWC is responsible for regulating, managing, protecting, and conserving the state's fish and wildlife resources.¹ The FWC is governed by a board of seven members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Florida Senate to five-year terms.² Under Art. IV, s. 9 of the Florida Constitution, the FWC is granted the authority to exercise the regulatory and executive powers of the state with respect to wild animal life, fresh water aquatic life, and marine life. The

¹ FLA. CONST. art. IV, s. 9.

² *Id.*; see also section 379.102(1), F.S.

Legislature may enact laws that aid the FWC in its exercise of regulatory functions and executive powers in the areas of planning, budgeting, personnel management, and purchasing.³

History of Residential Conservation Programs

The FWC and its predecessor agency, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, have a long history of hosting fish and wildlife conservation residential camps, programs, and trainings, going back to the 1950s.⁴ The FWC estimates that since the 1950s, it has hosted over 50,000 resident summer campers.⁵ The FWC has conducted these activities as an exercise of its constitutional and statutory authority.⁶

The FWC provides education and training programs to encourage, inform, instruct, and support the public and youth. The FWC's Strategic Plan specifically includes an initiative that states the FWC's goal to "increase participation among youth and families representing Florida's diverse population by expanding partnerships to implement Florida Youth Conservation Centers Network and other programs that promote fishing, hunting, boating, wildlife viewing, shooting sports, and conservation appreciation."⁷

The FWC has established several programs in support of this strategic initiative. Through its Recruit, Retain, and Reactivate (R3) program, the FWC partners with industry members and organizations to encourage anglers, boaters, hunters, and shooting sports participants as part of its national campaign to increase participation in conservation efforts. The R3 initiative involves a number of programs including fishing seminars, educator training, and the youth hunting program.⁸

The FWC established the Florida Youth Conservation Centers Network as part of a collaborative outreach effort to instill in Florida's youth an appreciation and sense of ownership in Florida's fish and wildlife and their habitat. These residential programs have traditionally been conducted at the Ocala Youth Conservation Center and the Everglades Youth Conservation Center.⁹

The FWC also has an outreach program, Becoming an Outdoor Woman, which is specifically designed to introduce women to various outdoor activities, including hunting, shooting, fishing, camping, and kayaking. The program includes sessions of shooting sports, small-game hunting basics, bowhunting basics, and certification courses on bowhunting and hunter safety.¹⁰

The Legislature has enacted various statutes that support the FWC's education and training programs. For example, the Legislature has authorized the FWC to use a percentage of proceeds

³ FLA. CONST. art. IV, s. 9.

⁴ Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, *Senate Bill 320 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis* (Jan. 28, 2019) (on file with the Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, *Agency Strategic Plan*, <http://strategicplan.myfwc.com/Initiatives/Participation.html> (last visited Feb. 26, 2019).

⁸ Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, *Senate Bill 320 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis* (Jan. 28, 2019) (on file with the Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources).

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

from its hunting and sport fishing permits to “promote hunting and sport fishing activities with an emphasis on youth participation.”¹¹ The Legislature has also authorized donations collected from recreational licenses and permits to be deposited into the State Game Trust Fund “to be used solely for the purpose of enhancing youth hunting and youth freshwater and saltwater fishing programs.”¹² Another example is the statutory requirement that the FWC provide hunter safety training and certification.¹³

The Legislature has funded the FWC’s efforts and residential conservation programs through its appropriations process. Over the last five years, the Legislature has appropriated approximately \$2.1 million in Fixed Capital Outlay for the Everglades Youth Conservation Camp, and \$750,000 in Fixed Capital Outlay for the Ocala Conservation Center.¹⁴

The FWC stated in its agency bill analysis that during the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the Department of Financial Services (DFS) denied payment for catering services used to support the Becoming an Outdoors Woman program.¹⁵ The FWC indicated that the DFS raised concerns that the FWC lacks clear statutory authority to organize, staff, equip, operate, and provide meals and meal services for all residential education.¹⁶ The FWC stated that, as a result, the DFS may not approve future payments for food and food services for the FWC camps and programs.¹⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill authorizes the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) to organize, staff, equip, and operate residential conservation programs to provide education and training about fish and wildlife conservation to the public, the FWC employees, and volunteers. The bill gives the FWC explicit authority to support its long history of providing these programs.

The bill authorizes the FWC to establish cooperative efforts with federal, state, and local entities; procure commodities and contractual services such as lodging and meal services; and hire and train appropriate personnel and volunteers.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2019.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

¹¹ Section 379.354(8), F.S.

¹² Sections 379.211 and 379.352(13), F.S. FWC is required to use funds collected under the State Game Trust Fund as it deems fit to carry out the provisions governing it.

¹³ Section 20.331(7)(d), F.S.

¹⁴ Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, *2019 Legislative Proposal, Clarification of Authority – Residential Conservation Programs* (Sept. 26, 2018), available at <https://myfwc.com/media/17523/7b-proposalanalysis-residentialconservationprograms.pdf> (last visited Feb. 26, 2019).

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, *Senate Bill 320 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis* (Jan. 28, 2019) (on file with the Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources).

¹⁷ *Id.*

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

The bill is consistent with Art. IV, s. 9 of the Florida Constitution, in that “the Legislature may enact laws in aid of the Commission.”

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The budget authority to operate residential conservation programs is currently funded within the FWCs base budget.¹⁸

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 379.107 of the Florida Statutes.

¹⁸ Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, *Senate Bill 320 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis* (Jan. 28, 2019) (on file with the Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources).

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

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

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Hooper

16-00584-19

2019320__

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to residential conservation programs; creating s. 379.107, F.S.; authorizing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to organize, staff, equip, and operate residential conservation programs for a specified purpose; authorizing the commission to establish cooperative efforts, procure commodities and contractual services, and hire and train appropriate personnel and volunteers for the programs; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 379.107, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

379.107 Residential conservation programs.—The commission may organize, staff, equip, and operate residential conservation programs to provide fish and wildlife conservation education and training programs to the public, commission employees, and volunteers. To assist in carrying out the operation of the residential conservation programs, the commission may establish cooperative efforts involving federal, state, and local entities; may procure commodities and contractual services, including travel, lodging, meals and meal services; and may hire and train appropriate personnel and volunteers.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3/13/19

Meeting Date

320

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Approps. Sub. on Agriculture, Environment, & General Government

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Jessica Crawford

Job Title Legislative Affairs Director

Address 620 S. Meridian Street

Phone 850-487-3795

Street

Tallahassee

FL

32399

City

State

Zip

Email jessica.crawford@myfla.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing FL Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

3/13/19

Meeting Date

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

320

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Residential Conservation Programs

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name TRAVIS MOORE

Job Title _____

Address P.O. Box 2020

Street

Phone 727.421.6902

St. Petersburg FL

City

State

33731

Zip

Email travis@moore-relations.com (or

Speaking: ☒ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing Defenders of Wildlife

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3/18/2019
Meeting Date

320
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic _____

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Brian Pitts

Job Title Trustee

Address _____

Phone 727/897-9291

Street

St Petersburg
City

FL
State

33705
Zip

Email justice2jesus@yahoo.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information

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

Representing Justice-2-Jesus

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☐ Yes ☒ No

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

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government
ITEM: SB 320
FINAL ACTION: Favorable
MEETING DATE: Wednesday, March 13, 2019
TIME: 1:30—3:30 p.m.
PLACE: 110 Senate Building

[illegible]

CODES: FAV=Favorable
UNF=Unfavorable
-R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute
RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment
RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment

TP=Temporarily Postponed
VA=Vote After Roll Call
VC=Vote Change After Roll Call

WD=Withdrawn
OO=Out of Order
AV=Abstain from Voting

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government

BILL: SB 446

INTRODUCER: Senators Mayfield, Hutson, Wright, and others

SUBJECT: Coastal Management

DATE: March 12, 2019

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Schreiber	Rogers	EN	Favorable
2. Reagan	Betta	AEG	Recommend: Favorable
3. _____	_____	AP	_____

I. Summary:

SB 446 revises the criteria the Department of Environmental Protection uses to determine annual funding priorities for beach erosion control projects and inlet management projects. The bill also revises related requirements for the Department of Environmental Protection regarding reporting and oversight, and the use of surplus funds for beach erosion control projects or inlet management projects. The bill revises requirements regarding funding and reporting on inlet management projects.

The bill revises the requirements for the Department of Environmental Protection to develop and submit the components of the comprehensive long-term management plan for the restoration and maintenance of Florida's critically eroded beaches.

The bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact. The DEP can absorb any costs within existing resources. Funding for beach erosion projects and inlet management projects is subject to legislative appropriations.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2019, except for changes to the scoring system for beach erosion control projects amended in s. 161.101, F.S., and changes to the comprehensive long-term beach management plan amended in s. 161.161, F.S., which will both take effect July 1, 2020.

II. Present Situation:

Florida has 825 miles of sandy coastline.¹ Beaches are one of Florida's most valuable resources as they serve multiple important functions including providing habitat and protection for many plant and animal species, attracting millions of tourists to the state each year, and providing a

¹ DEP, *Beaches*, <https://floridadep.gov/water/beaches> (last visited Feb. 26, 2019).

line of defense against major storms.² Beaches are the most important feature of Florida's brand, accounting for 25.5 percent of the state's attractiveness to visitors.³

The American Society of Civil Engineers rated Florida's coastal areas infrastructure as a D+ in its 2016 report card, due to the fact that in the ten preceding years the average difference between requested and state appropriated funds exceeded \$40 million per year.⁴ An evaluation by the Office of Economic and Demographic Research determined that the state's investment in beach management and restoration generated a positive rate of return on investment of 5.4.⁵ A return greater than one means that the tax revenues generated by tourists visiting the state more than cover the state's expenditures on beaches.⁶

Beach Erosion and Beach Nourishment

Coastal erosion is the loss of coastal lands due to the net removal of sediment, and it causes beaches to become narrower and lower in elevation.⁷ This erosion is both natural and human-caused. Sand naturally drifts along the shore due to waves, currents, and tides.⁸ Storms can cause dramatic changes in a beach, including significant loss of sand.⁹ An "inlet" is a coastal waterway separating two stretches of beach, and is defined as "a coastal barrier waterway connecting a bay, lagoon, or similar body of water with" the ocean.¹⁰ There are 66 coastal barrier inlets in Florida, and many of them are used for navigating vessels.¹¹ Human-induced erosion is often caused by the creation and maintenance of inlets, where sand has historically been removed from the shore by dredging, and the natural drift of the sand is blocked by jetties, trapped in channels, or moved

² *Id.*

³ Office of Economic & Demographic Research, *Economic Evaluation of Florida's Investment in Beaches: Identifying the State's Brand, Calculating the Return on Investment of Beach Restoration and Assessing the Risk of Disasters*, 1 (Jan. 2015), available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/returnoninvestment/BeachReport.pdf> (last visited Feb. 26, 2019).

⁴ American Society of Civil Engineers, *2016 Report Card for Florida's Infrastructure*, 2 (2016), available at http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/2016_RC_Final_screen.pdf (last visited Feb. 24, 2019).

⁵ Office of Economic & Demographic Research, *Economic Evaluation of Florida's Investment in Beaches: Identifying the State's Brand, Calculating the Return on Investment of Beach Restoration and Assessing the Risk of Disasters*, 1 (Jan. 2015), available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/returnoninvestment/BeachReport.pdf> (last visited Feb. 26, 2019).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ U.S. Geological Survey, Coastal Change Hazards: Hurricanes and Extreme Storms, *Beach Erosion*, <https://coastal.er.usgs.gov/hurricanes/coastal-change/beach-erosion.php> (last visited Feb. 26, 2019); Australian Government, Geoscience Australia, *Coastal Erosion*, <http://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/hazards/coastalerosion> (last visited Feb. 25, 2019).

⁸ DEP, *Strategic Beach Management Plan: Introduction*, 1 (May 2018), available at https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/SBMP-Introduction_0.pdf (last visited Feb. 25, 2019); see U.S. Geological Survey, *Longshore Current*, <https://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/c1075/longshore.html> (last visited Feb. 27, 2019); see University of South Florida, Florida Center for Instructional Technology, *Changing Coastlines*, <https://fcit.usf.edu/florida/teacher/science/mod2/changing.coastlines.html> (last visited Feb. 28, 2019). Longshore transport is the movement of sand along the shore, parallel to the coast, caused by longshore currents.

⁹ DEP, *Strategic Beach Management Plan: Introduction*, 1 (May 2018).

¹⁰ Fla. Admin. Code R. 62B-36.002(7). The complete definition of "inlet" is "a coastal barrier waterway connecting a bay, lagoon, or similar body of water with the Gulf of Mexico, the Straits of Florida, or the Atlantic Ocean and all related flood and ebb tidal shoals and the inlet shorelines. Improved, altered or modified inlets are those where stabilizing rigid coastal structures have been constructed, or where inlet related structures or features such as channels have been constructed or are actively maintained and the channel depth is greater than the inlet system would support in a natural state."

¹¹ DEP, *Strategic Beach Management Plan: Introduction*, 10 (May 2018).

into shallow tidal areas.¹² Developing and placing infrastructure near the shore can also contribute to coastal erosion by limiting the amount of sand stored in dunes.¹³

“Beach nourishment” is the practice of maintaining a beach by the replacement of sand.¹⁴ In a typical beach nourishment project, sand is collected from an offshore location by a dredge and piped onto the beach.¹⁵ Bulldozers are then used to move the new sand on the beach until the beach matches the project design profile.¹⁶ The DEP is authorized to review innovative technologies for beach nourishment and, on a limited basis, authorize alternatives to traditional dredge and fill projects to determine the most cost-effective techniques for beach nourishment.¹⁷

The Legislature has recognized that beach-quality sand for the nourishment of the state's critically eroded beaches is an exhaustible resource, in ever-decreasing supply, which must be carefully managed for the benefit of Florida's beaches.¹⁸ The Legislature has also recognized that inlets interrupt or alter the natural drift of beach-quality sand resources, which often results in these sand resources being deposited in nearshore areas or in the inlet channel, or in the inland waterway adjacent to the inlet, instead of providing natural nourishment to the adjacent eroding beaches.¹⁹

The DEP is required to determine which beaches are critically eroded and in need of restoration and nourishment.²⁰ According to the DEP, as of 2017, there are 420.9 miles of critically eroded beach, 8.7 miles of critically eroded inlet shoreline, 92.2 miles of non-critically eroded beach, and 3.2 miles of non-critically eroded inlet shoreline statewide.²¹ Erosion is termed “critical” if there is a threat to or loss of one of four specific interests: upland development, recreation, wildlife habitat, or important cultural resources.²²

¹² *Id.* at 1.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Section 161.021(3), (4), F.S.; see DEP, *Strategic Beach Management Plan: Introduction*, 14 (May 2018). The first time sand is added to a beach it is called “beach restoration,” and any subsequent project adding sand to the beach after the beach restoration is called “beach nourishment.”

¹⁵ DEP, *Why Beach Restoration: Why Restore Eroded Beaches?*, <https://floridadep.gov/water/beaches-funding-program/content/why-beach-restoration> (last visited Feb. 25, 2019).

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ Section 161.082, F.S.

¹⁸ Section 161.144, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 161.142, F.S.

²⁰ Section 161.101(1), F.S.

²¹ DEP, Division of Water Resource Management, *Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida*, 5, 20 (June 2018), available at <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/CriticallyErodedBeaches.pdf> (last visited Feb. 25, 2019); Fla. Admin. Code R. 62B-36.002(5). The term “critically eroded shoreline” is defined as “a segment of shoreline where natural processes or human activities have caused, or contributed to, erosion and recession of the beach and dune system to such a degree that upland development, recreational interests, wildlife habitat or important cultural resources are threatened or lost. Critically eroded shoreline may also include adjacent segments or gaps between identified critical erosion areas which, although they may be stable or slightly erosional now, their inclusion is necessary for continuity of management of the coastal system or for the design integrity of adjacent beach management projects.”

²² Fla. Admin. Code R. 62B-36.002(5).

Beach and Shore Preservation

Beach and inlet management in Florida are governed by Chapter 161, F.S., Beach and Shore Preservation. The DEP is the beach and shore preservation authority for the state.²³ The DEP's programs for beach and shore preservation are implemented through its Division of Water Resource Management.²⁴ Under the Beaches, Inlets and Ports Program, the DEP updates and maintains the components of the Strategic Beach Management Plan (SBMP).²⁵ The SBMP consists of multiple plans developed at the regional level, identifies Florida's critically eroded beaches, and discusses strategies for beach and inlet management.²⁶ Under the Beach Management Funding Assistance Program, the DEP receives funding requests from local governments for cost sharing of beach and inlet management projects.²⁷ The DEP applies certain criteria to these projects to determine funding priorities, creates lists that numerically rank the projects based on the criteria, and then submits the ranked lists of projects to the Legislature in annual funding requests.²⁸

Strategic Beach Management Plan

The DEP is required to develop and maintain a comprehensive long-term management plan for the restoration and maintenance of the state's critically eroded beaches.²⁹ The beach management plan is required, in part, to accomplish the following:

- Address long-term solutions to the problem of critically eroded beaches.
- Evaluate each improved, modified, or altered inlet and determine whether the inlet is a significant cause of beach erosion.
- Design criteria for beach restoration and beach nourishment projects.
- Identify causes of shoreline erosion and change, calculate erosion rates, and project long-term erosion for all major beach and dune systems by surveys and profiles.
- Study dune and vegetation conditions.
- Establish a list of beach restoration and beach nourishment projects, arranged in order of priority, and the funding levels needed for such projects.³⁰

The SBMP is a set of beach management plans and a key component of the DEP's comprehensive long-term management plan.³¹ It is a dynamic management tool for use by

²³ Section 161.101(2), F.S.

²⁴ DEP, *Division of Water Resource Management*, <https://floridadep.gov/Water> (last visited Feb. 25, 2019).

²⁵ Section 161.161(1), F.S.; DEP, *Strategic Planning and Coordination*, <https://floridadep.gov/water/beaches-inlets-ports/content/strategic-planning-and-coordination#IMP> (last visited Feb. 25, 2019).

²⁶ DEP also creates separate Inlet Management Plans.

²⁷ Sections 161.101 and 161.143, F.S.; Fla. Admin. Code R. 62B-36; DEP, *Beaches Funding Program*, <https://floridadep.gov/water/beaches-funding-program> (last visited Feb. 25, 2019).

²⁸ Sections 161.101(14) and 161.161(2), F.S.; DEP, Division of Water Resource Management, *Beach Management Funding Assistance Program Fixed Capital Outlay Local Government Funding Request, Fiscal Year 2019-2020* (Feb. 2019), available at https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/FY%2019-20%20LGFR_2.pdf (last visited Feb. 25, 2019). The funding request document states: "[t]he prioritized list of beach erosion control projects is organized in two sections: (1) Beach Restoration and Nourishment Projects (Beach Projects); and (2) Inlet Sand Bypassing/Inlet Management Plan Implementation Projects (Inlet Projects)."

²⁹ Section 161.161(1), F.S.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ DEP, *Strategic Planning and Coordination*, <https://floridadep.gov/water/beaches-inlets-ports/content/strategic-planning-and-coordination#Strategic%20Beach%20Management%20Plan%20-%20SBMP> (last visited Feb. 25, 2019); Fla. Admin.

private individuals and local, state, and federal government officials.³² The SBMP is updated periodically as specific strategies are implemented, new resources and opportunities are identified, and proposed strategies are developed by the DEP and federal or local government sponsors.³³ The DEP prepares the SBMP at the regional level.³⁴ The regional plans include recommendations of appropriate funding mechanisms for implementing projects in the beach management plan that describe historical and present beach restoration activities.³⁵

Long Range Budget Plan

The statewide long range budget plan projects the ten-year planning needs for federal, state, and local governments necessary to implement the SBMP.³⁶ The budget plan is subdivided by the same seven regions as the SBMP and provides a statewide survey of many individual project efforts.³⁷ The plan is developed in coordination with local sponsors, and submitted to the Legislature annually as a companion document to the funding requests.³⁸

Beach Management Funding Assistance Program

The DEP established the Beach Management Funding Assistance Program for the purpose of working together with local sponsors to achieve the protection, preservation, and restoration of Florida's sandy beaches, and the management of inlets to replicate the natural drift of sand.³⁹ Pursuant to state public policy, the Legislature is required to fund beach restoration and nourishment projects, including inlet management projects that cost-effectively provide beach-quality material for adjacent critically eroded beaches.⁴⁰ To be eligible for funding under the program, a project must: be in an area designated as critically eroded shoreline, or benefit an adjacent critically eroded shoreline; have a clearly identifiable beach management benefit consistent with the state's beach management plan; and be designed to reduce potential upland damage or mitigate adverse impacts caused by improved, modified, or altered inlets, coastal armoring, or existing upland development.⁴¹

The state is authorized to pay up to 75 percent of the actual costs for restoring and nourishing critically eroded beaches, recognizing that local beach communities derive the primary benefits from the presence of adequate beaches.⁴² The local government in which the beach is located is

Code R. 62B-36.002(1), (18). Only projects consistent with the SBMP will be considered for funding under the Beach Management Funding Assistance Program.

³² DEP, *Strategic Beach Management Plan: Introduction*, 3 (May 2018), available at https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/SBMP-Introduction_0.pdf (last visited Feb. 26, 2019).

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ DEP, *Strategic Planning and Coordination*, <https://floridadep.gov/water/beaches-inlets-ports/content/strategic-planning-and-coordination#Strategic%20Beach%20Management%20Plan%20-%20SBMP> (last visited Feb. 25, 2019). This page shows all of the regional plans that are components of the SBMP.

³⁵ Section 161.161(1), F.S.

³⁶ DEP, *Florida Beach Management Program, Long Range Budget Plan for 2019-2029*, 1 (Feb. 2019), available at https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/FY%201929%20LRBP%20Report_0.pdf (last visited Feb. 25, 2019).

³⁷ *Id.* at 2.

³⁸ Fla. Admin. Code R. 62B-36.002(17).

³⁹ Fla. Admin. Code R. 62B-36.001.

⁴⁰ Section 161.088, F.S.

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² Section 161.101(1), F.S.

responsible for funding the balance of such costs.⁴³ However, the law states that “until the unmet demand for repairing Florida’s damaged beaches and dunes is satisfied, it is the further intent of the Legislature to cost-share such projects equally between state and local sponsors.”⁴⁴

The Beach Management Funding Assistance Program accepts funding requests from local governments in Florida each year.⁴⁵ Local Government Funding Request Applications are available for both beach projects and inlet projects.⁴⁶

For a beach erosion control project to receive state funding, the project must: provide adequate public access, protect natural resources, and protect endangered and threatened species.⁴⁷ The DEP is required to consider the following criteria in determining annual funding priorities:

- The severity of erosion conditions, the threat to existing upland development, and recreational or economic benefits.
- The availability of federal matching dollars.
- The extent of the local government sponsor’s financial and administrative commitment to the project, including its long-term financial plan with a designated funding source for initial construction and periodic maintenance.
- Previous state commitment and involvement in the project.
- The anticipated physical performance of the project, including the frequency of periodic planned nourishment.
- The extent to which the project mitigates the adverse impact of improved, modified, or altered inlets on adjacent beaches.
- Innovative, cost-effective, and environmentally sensitive applications to reduce erosion.
- Projects that provide enhanced habitat within or adjacent to designated refuges of nesting sea turtles.
- The extent to which local or regional sponsors of beach erosion control projects agree to coordinate the planning, design, and construction of their projects to take advantage of identifiable cost savings.
- The degree to which the project addresses the state’s most significant beach erosion problems.⁴⁸

The DEP uses other ranking criteria, in addition to the criteria for all beach erosion control projects (when applicable), to establish funding priorities for inlet management projects.⁴⁹ Those criteria are required to include consideration of the following:

- An estimate of the annual quantity of beach-quality sand reaching the updrift boundary of the improved jetty or inlet channel.
- The severity of the erosion to the adjacent beaches caused by the inlet and the extent to which the proposed project mitigates the erosive effects of the inlet.

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ Section 161.101(15), F.S.

⁴⁵ DEP, Beaches Funding Assistance Information, *How To Apply*, <https://floridadep.gov/water/beaches-funding-program/content/beaches-funding-assistance-information> (last visited Feb. 26, 2019).

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ Section 161.101(12), F.S.

⁴⁸ Section 161.101(14), F.S. If multiple projects qualify equally under the criteria, DEP assigns priority to projects that are ready to proceed.

⁴⁹ Section 161.143(2), F.S.

- The overall significance and anticipated success of the proposed project in balancing the sediment budget of the inlet and adjacent beaches and addressing the sand deficit along the inlet-affected shorelines.
- The extent to which existing bypassing activities at an inlet would benefit from modest, cost-effective improvements when considering the volumetric increases from the proposed project, the availability of beach-quality sand currently not being bypassed to adjacent eroding beaches, and the ease with which such beach-quality sand may be obtained.
- The interest and commitment of local governments as demonstrated by their willingness to coordinate the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of an inlet management project and their financial plan for funding the local cost share for initial construction, ongoing sand bypassing, channel dredging, and maintenance.
- The previous completion or approval of a state-sponsored inlet management plan or local-government-sponsored inlet study concerning the inlet addressed by the proposed project, the ease of updating and revising any such plan or study, and the adequacy and specificity of the plan's or study's recommendations concerning the mitigation of an inlet's erosive effects on adjacent beaches.
- The degree to which the proposed project will enhance the performance and longevity of proximate beach nourishment projects, thereby reducing the frequency of such periodic nourishment projects.
- The project-ranking criteria in s. 161.101(14), F.S., to the extent such criteria are applicable to inlet management studies, projects, and activities.⁵⁰

The DEP established a point-based priority ranking system in order to implement the statutory criteria for beach and inlet management projects for funding assistance.⁵¹ Under the system, a project receives a total point score based on the established project ranking criteria. The total amount of points available for beach management projects is 115 points and the total for inlet management projects is 90 points.⁵² The charts below indicate the number of component criteria under each statutory criteria as developed by the DEP.⁵³

⁵⁰ Section 161.143(2)(a)-(h), F.S.; see DEP, *Strategic Beach Management Plan: Introduction*, 10, 14 (May 2018), available at https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/SBMP-Introduction_0.pdf (last visited Feb. 26, 2019). Inlet bypassing projects take sand from one side of the inlet, or from within the inlet, and place it along the shorelines adjacent to the inlet, to mitigate the erosive effects of the inlet. Beach restoration, beach nourishment, and inlet bypassing are collectively referred to as “active management.” As of 2017, 229.1 miles of Florida’s critically eroded sandy beaches are under active management.

⁵¹ Fla. Admin. Code R. 62B-36.006.

⁵² Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability (OPPAGA), *The Beach Management Funding Assistance Program Was Recently Improved, but Some Stakeholder Concerns Persist*, 4 (Dec. 2014), available at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/1412rpt.pdf> (last visited Feb. 25, 2019).

⁵³ *Id.*

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

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

The DEP is prohibited from funding projects that provide only recreational benefits.⁵⁴ All funded projects are required to have an identifiable beach erosion control or beach preservation benefit directed toward maintaining or enhancing the sand in the system.⁵⁵ The following is a list of activities that are ineligible for cost sharing:

- Recreational structures, such as piers, decks, and boardwalks.
- Park activities and facilities, except for erosion control.
- Aesthetic vegetation.
- Water quality components of stormwater management systems.
- Experimental or demonstration projects, unless favorably peer-reviewed or scientifically documented.
- Hard structures, unless designed for erosion control or to enhance beach nourishment project longevity or bypassing performance.
- Operations and maintenance, with the exception of nourishment.
- Maintenance and repair of over-walks.
- Navigation construction, operation, and maintenance activities, except those elements whose purpose is to place or keep sand on adjacent beaches.⁵⁶

In December 2014, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) released a report evaluating the DEP's process for selecting and prioritizing beach

⁵⁴ Section 161.101(13), F.S.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ *Id.*

management and inlet management projects.⁵⁷ The review considered the current statutory criteria and related administrative rules, as well as the funding request application process, information requirements, and timeline.⁵⁸ The OPPAGA also reviewed how the DEP uses each ranking criteria for establishing the annual priority order for beach management and restoration projects.⁵⁹

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

- A limited number of factors account for a majority of the points awarded.
- The criteria do not account for statewide differences in beach conditions, such as regional differences in erosion patterns and variations in project costs.
- The criteria do not adequately take into account the economic impact of beach projects, particularly the value of tourism.
- The criteria do not adequately account for a project's cost effectiveness or performance.
- The criteria do not take into account the impacts of recent storms or the current conditions of the shoreline.
- Stakeholders found the application requirements for funding to be too complicated and time consuming.
- Stakeholders perceived a bias for projects that received federal funding.
- Stakeholders found that the criteria do not adequately provide for endangered and threatened species.⁶⁰

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Beach Erosion Control Projects

Section 1 amends s. 161.101, F.S., to require the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to adopt by rule a scoring system to use when determining the annual funding priorities for beach erosion control projects. The scoring system must consist of four tiers, and use equally weighted criteria within each tier. If multiple projects qualify equally under the scoring system, priority will be assigned to the projects shown to be most ready to proceed. The new scoring system will go into effect on July 1, 2020.

Tier 1 (20 percent of the total project score)

Under Tier 1, the DEP will consider the tourism-related return on investment and the economic impact of the project, using county tax data to individually assess each county with jurisdiction over the project area. The return on investment is the ratio of the tourism-related tax revenues in the most recent year to the state funding requested for the project. The economic impact is the ratio of the tourism-related tax revenues in the most recent year to all the county's tax revenues in the most recent year.

⁵⁷ OPPAGA, *The Beach Management Funding Assistance Program Was Recently Improved, but Some Stakeholder Concerns Persist* (Dec. 2014), available at <http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/MonitorDocs/Reports/pdf/1412rpt.pdf> (last visited Feb. 26, 2019).

⁵⁸ *Id.* at 1.

⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ *Id.* at 6-12.

Tier 2 (45 percent of the total project score)

Under Tier 2, the DEP will consider all of the following criteria relating to federal funding, storm damage reduction, and cost-effectiveness:

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

Tier 3 (20 percent of the total project score)

Under Tier 3, the DEP will consider all of the following criteria relating to previous state involvement in the project, recreational benefits, mitigation of the impact of inlets, and the state's most significant beach erosion problems:

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

Tier 4 (15 percent of the total project score)

Under Tier 4, the DEP will consider all of the following criteria relating to projects that have not received funding after successive years, habitat enhancement, and a project's overall readiness:

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

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

Project Lists, Notification, and Summary Reports

The bill requires the DEP to update the active project lists quarterly. The DEP is already required to maintain the lists on its website organized by fiscal year.

The bill redefines the term "significant change" to mean a project-specific change or cumulative changes that either: exceed the project's original allocation by \$500,000 or exceed 25 percent of the project's original allocation. The DEP is required to notify the Governor and the Legislature when a significant change occurs in the funding levels of a given project, as compared to the originally approved allocation.

The bill requires the DEP to provide a summary of project activities, funding statuses, and changes to annual project lists for both the current and preceding year. Currently, the DEP is not required to include information for the preceding fiscal year in its summary. The DEP submits the summary along with its annual legislative budget request.

The bill requires that funding approved by the Legislature for specific projects on the annual project lists must remain available for such projects for 18 months. The bill requires that, when a local project sponsor releases appropriated project dollars, the DEP will notify the Governor and the Legislature of such release and indicate in the notification how the project dollars are recommended to be used following the release.

Surplus Funding

The bill requires the DEP to provide supporting justification when notifying the Governor and Legislature to indicate whether the DEP intends to use surplus dollars. The bill adds beach restoration and beach nourishment projects to the various project types the DEP is authorized to use surplus funds for.

The bill authorizes the DEP to use surplus funds for projects that do not have a significant change. The DEP will be authorized to use surplus funds for the following purposes, as long as they do not have a significant change: inlet management projects or beach restoration and beach nourishment projects; to be offered for reversion for the next appropriations process; or to be used for other priority projects on active project lists. The DEP must post such uses of surplus funds on its website, on the project listing web page. The bill states that no other notice or supporting justification is required before using surplus funds for a project that does not have a significant change.

Inlet Management Projects

Section 3 amends s. 161.143, F.S., to revise the required considerations for the ranking criteria used to establish funding priorities for inlet management projects.

The bill states that inlet management projects are the intended scope of the section, and of s. 161.142, F.S., which establishes policies for inlet management. The scope of inlet management projects considered for annual funding priority is expanded to include the “improvement of infrastructure to facilitate sand bypassing.”

The bill requires the inlet management projects considered for funding under s. 161.143, F.S., to be considered separate and apart from the beach erosion control projects reviewed and prioritized under s. 161.101, F.S.

The bill requires the DEP to give equal consideration to the ranking criteria in s. 161.143(2)(a)-(h), F.S., and revises such criteria by:

- Removing the term “existing” from the provision requiring the DEP to consider the extent to which bypassing activities at an inlet would benefit from modest, cost-effective improvements.
- Requiring the DEP to consider the cost-effectiveness of sand made available by a proposed inlet management project or activity relative to other sand source opportunities that could be used to address inlet-caused beach erosion.
- Removing the requirement that the DEP consider the interest and commitment of local governments as demonstrated by their willingness to coordinate the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of an inlet management project and their financial plan for funding the local cost share for initial construction, ongoing sand bypassing, channel dredging, and maintenance.
- Requiring the DEP to consider the existence of a proposed or recently updated inlet management plan or a local-government-sponsored inlet study addressing the mitigation of an inlet’s erosive effects on adjacent beaches.

- Clarifying that the DEP is to consider the criteria in s. 161.101(14), F.S., when establishing funding priorities for inlet management projects, but only to the extent the beach erosion control project criteria are distinct from and not duplicative of the inlet management project criteria.

The bill authorizes the DEP to pay from legislative appropriations up to 75 percent of the construction costs of an initial major inlet management project and requires that the remaining balance be paid from other funding sources, such as local sponsors. The bill requires that costs not associated with the initial major inlet management project be shared equally by state and local sponsors.

The bill deletes authorization for the DEP to use a legislative appropriation to contract for studies on sediment transport volumes and responsibilities of inlet beneficiaries for beach erosion. In the subsection requiring the DEP to annually provide an inlet management project list, the bill deletes the requirement for the DEP to include information on the management of ten separate inlets.

The bill deletes the current requirement that at least ten percent of annual legislative appropriations for statewide beach management be made available for the three highest-ranked projects on the current year's inlet management project list. Instead, the bill requires the DEP to designate for projects on the current year's inlet management project list an amount that is at least equal to the greater of:

- Ten percent of the total amount of legislative appropriations for statewide beach management in a given year; or
- The percentage of inlet management funding requests from local sponsors as a proportion of the total amount of statewide beach management dollars requested in a given year.

The bill deletes a requirement that the DEP make certain funds available for the study, design, or development of inlet management projects, and adds a requirement that the DEP include inlet monitoring activities as an aggregated subcategory on the overall project list. The bill deletes a requirement that the DEP make available all statewide beach management funds which are unencumbered or are allocated to non-project-specific activities for projects on legislatively approved lists of inlet management projects.

The bill requires the DEP to update and maintain an annual report on its website concerning the extent to which each inlet project has succeeded in balancing the local sediment budget and inlet's erosive effects on adjacent beaches. The report must provide an estimate of the quantity of sediment bypassed, transferred, or otherwise placed on adjacent eroding beaches, or in such beaches' nearshore area, for the purpose of offsetting the erosive effects of inlets.

Comprehensive Long-Term Beach Management Plan

Section 4 amends s. 161.161, F.S., which establishes requirements for the DEP's comprehensive long-term beach management plan. The changes in section 4 will go into effect on July 1, 2020.

In developing and maintaining the comprehensive long-term beach management plan, the bill requires the DEP to do the following:

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

The bill also deletes the following requirements for the DEP in developing and maintaining the comprehensive long-term beach management plan:

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

The bill requires that the comprehensive long-term beach management plan, at a minimum, include: a strategic beach management plan; a critically eroded beaches report; and a statewide long-range budget plan.

Strategic Beach Management Plan

The bill requires the strategic beach management plan (SBMP) to identify and recommend appropriate measures for the state's critically eroded sandy beaches. The DEP is authorized to incorporate regional plans and take into account areas of greatest need and probable federal or local funding when creating the SBMP. The bill requires that, before finalizing a SBMP, the

DEP must hold a public meeting or a public webinar in the region for which the plan is prepared. The bill's revisions to the requirements for the comprehensive long-term beach management plan may significantly change what the DEP includes in the SBMP.

Critically Eroded Beaches Report

The bill requires that the DEP develop and maintain the critically eroded beaches report based primarily on data, analyses, and investigations of shoreline conditions.

Long-Range Budget Plan

The bill requires the long range budget plan to include at least five years of planned beach restoration, beach nourishment, and inlet management project funding needs, as identified and refined by local governments. The plan must consist of two components:

- A “three-year work plan” identifying and prioritizing beach restoration, beach nourishment, and inlet management projects viable for implementation during the next three fiscal years. In developing and submitting the three year work plan, the bill requires the DEP to:
 - Use the following criteria for determining the viability of projects:
 - Available cost-sharing,
 - Local sponsor support,
 - Regulatory considerations, and
 - The ability for the project to proceed as scheduled;
 - Identify, for each of the three fiscal years, proposed projects and their current development status, and list the projects in priority order based on the criteria in ss. 161.101(14) and 161.143(2), F.S.; and
 - Submit the three-year work plan to the Legislature annually, accompanied by a three-year financial forecast of available funding for the projects, and any modifications of specific funding requests or criteria ranking that are warranted in each successive fiscal year.
- A “long-range plan” identifying projects for inclusion into the three-year work plan in the fourth and fifth ensuing fiscal years, which includes issues that may prevent successful completion and recommended solutions that will allow projects to progress into the three-year work plan.

Upon approval of the plans, the bill requires the DEP to use regional plans and three-year work plans to serve as the basis for state funding decisions.

Section 5 states that, unless otherwise expressly provided in the act, the bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill includes tourism-related return on investment in the criteria considered when establishing funding priorities for beach erosion control projects. Increased tourism could result in economic benefits to businesses and residents in beach communities. Therefore, the bill may have an indeterminate, positive fiscal impact on the private sector.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill may have a positive, indeterminate impact on local governments that receive funding for beach erosion control projects or inlet management projects.

The bill may have a positive, indeterminate impact on local governments that receive increased tax revenues due to increasing rates of tourism at or around their beaches.

The bill may have a negative, indeterminate impact on the DEP, because the DEP may incur additional costs by implementing the bill. Implementation may require adopting new rules, developing new agency procedures, and producing new deliverables on an ongoing basis. The DEP can absorb these costs within existing resources.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

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

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

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

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Mayfield

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

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CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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

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

58 Section 1. Effective July 1, 2020, subsection (14) of

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section 161.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

(a) Tier 1 must account for 20 percent of the total score and consist of the tourism-related return on investment and the economic impact of the project. The return on investment of the project is the ratio of the tourism-related tax revenues for the most recent year to the amount of state funding requested for the proposed project. The economic impact of the project is the ratio of the tourism-related tax revenues for the most recent year to all county tax revenues for the most recent year. The department must calculate these ratios using state sales tax and tourism development tax data of the county having jurisdiction

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over the project area. If multiple counties have jurisdiction over the project area, the department must assess each county individually using these ratios. The department shall calculate the mean average of these ratios to determine the final overall assessment for the multicounty project ~~the severity of erosion conditions, the threat to existing upland development, and recreational and/or economic benefits.~~

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

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

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

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

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

c. The value of upland property benefiting from the protection provided by the project and its subsequent maintenance. A property must be within one-quarter mile of the project boundaries to be considered under the criterion specified in this sub-subparagraph.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. The recreational benefits of the project based on:

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

b. The percentage of linear footage within the project boundaries which is zoned:

(I) As recreational or open space;

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(II) For commercial use; or

(III) To otherwise allow for public lodging establishments.

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

~~3.(f) The extent to which the proposed project mitigates the adverse impact of improved, modified, or altered inlets on adjacent beaches.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Environmental habitat enhancement, recognizing state or federal critical habitat areas for threatened or endangered species which may be subject to extensive shoreline armoring, or

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recognizing areas where extensive shoreline armoring threatens the availability or quality of habitat for such species. Turtle-friendly designs, dune and vegetation projects for areas with redesigned or reduced fill templates, proposed incorporation of best management practices and adaptive management strategies to protect resources, and innovative technologies designed to benefit critical habitat preservation may also be considered.

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

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

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

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

(20) The department shall maintain active project lists, ~~listings~~ updated at least quarterly, on its website by fiscal

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year in order to provide transparency regarding those projects receiving funding and the funding amounts, and to facilitate legislative reporting and oversight. In consideration of this intent:

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

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

2. For surplus funds for projects that do not have a significant change, the department may use such funds for the same purposes identified in subparagraph 1. The department must post the uses of such funds on the project listing web page of its website. No other notice or supporting justification is required before the use of surplus funds for a project that does not have a significant change.

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

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

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

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

(2) The department shall establish annual funding priorities for studies, activities, or other projects concerning inlet management. Such inlet management projects constitute the intended scope of this section and s. 161.142 and consist of ~~include, but are not limited to,~~ inlet sand bypassing, improvement of infrastructure to facilitate sand bypassing, modifications to channel dredging, jetty redesign, jetty repair, disposal of spoil material, and the development, revision, adoption, or implementation of an inlet management plan. Projects considered for funding pursuant to this section must be

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considered separate and apart from projects reviewed and prioritized in s. 161.101(14). The funding priorities established by the department under this section must be consistent with the requirements and legislative declaration in ss. 161.101(14), 161.142, and 161.161(1)(b). In establishing funding priorities under this subsection and before transmitting the annual inlet project list to the Legislature under subsection (4) (5), the department shall seek formal input from local coastal governments, beach and general government associations and other coastal interest groups, and university experts concerning annual funding priorities for inlet management projects. In order to maximize the benefits of efforts to address the inlet-caused beach erosion problems of this state, the ranking criteria used by the department to establish funding priorities for studies, activities, or other projects concerning inlet management must include equal consideration of:

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

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

(c) The overall significance and anticipated success of the proposed project in mitigating the erosive effects of the inlet, balancing the sediment budget of the inlet and adjacent beaches, and addressing the sand deficit along the inlet-affected shorelines.

(d) The extent to which ~~existing~~ bypassing activities at an

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inlet would benefit from modest, cost-effective improvements when considering the volumetric increases from the proposed project, the availability of beach-quality sand currently not being bypassed to adjacent eroding beaches, and the ease with which such beach-quality sand may be obtained.

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

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

(g) The degree to which the proposed project will enhance the performance and longevity of proximate beach nourishment projects, thereby reducing the frequency of such periodic nourishment projects.

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

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duplicative of, the criteria listed in paragraphs (a)-(g).

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

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

~~(a) Determine, calculate, refine, and achieve general consensus regarding net annual sediment transport volumes to be used for the purpose of planning and prioritizing inlet management projects; and~~

~~(b) Appropriate, assign, and apportion responsibilities between inlet beneficiaries for the erosion caused by a~~

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~~particular inlet on adjacent beaches.~~

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

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

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

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

(b) The department shall include inlet monitoring activities ranked on the inlet management project list as one aggregated subcategory on the overall inlet management project list ~~make available at least 50 percent of the funds appropriated for the feasibility and design category in the department's fixed capital outlay funding request for projects on the current year's inlet management project list which involve the study for, or design or development of, an inlet management project.~~

~~(c) The department shall make available all statewide beach~~

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

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

Section 4. Effective July 1, 2020, subsection (1) and present subsection (2) of section 161.161, Florida Statutes, are amended, a new subsection (2) is added to that section, and present subsections (2) through (7) are redesignated as subsections (3) through (8), respectively, to read:

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407 161.161 Procedure for approval of projects.-

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

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

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

420 1- the extent to which such inlet causes beach erosion and
 421 recommendations to mitigate the erosive impact of the inlet,
 422 including, but not limited to, ~~recommendations regarding~~ inlet
 423 sediment bypassing; improvement of infrastructure to facilitate
 424 sand bypassing; modifications to channel dredging, jetty design,
 425 and disposal of spoil material; establishment of feeder beaches;
 426 and beach restoration and beach nourishment; and

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

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

432 1- dune elevation and width and revegetation and
 433 stabilization requirements, 1- and

434 2- beach profiles ~~profile~~.

435 (d) Consider ~~Evaluate~~ the establishment of regional

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436 sediment management alternatives for one or more individual
 437 beach and inlet sand bypassing projects ~~feeder beaches~~ as an
 438 alternative to ~~direct~~ beach restoration when appropriate and
 439 cost-effective, and recommend the location of such regional
 440 sediment management alternatives ~~feeder beaches~~ and the source
 441 of beach-compatible sand.

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

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

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

456 (h) Study dune and vegetation conditions, identify existing
 457 beach projects without dune features or with dunes without
 458 adequate elevations, and encourage dune restoration and
 459 revegetation to be incorporated as part of storm damage recovery
 460 projects or future dune maintenance events.

461 (i) Identify beach areas used by marine turtles and develop
 462 strategies for protection of the turtles and their nests and
 463 nesting locations.

464 (j) Identify alternative management responses to preserve

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undeveloped beach and dune systems ~~and~~, to restore damaged beach and dune systems. In identifying such management responses, the department shall consider, at a minimum, ~~and to prevent inappropriate development and redevelopment on migrating beaches, and consider~~ beach restoration and nourishment, armoring, relocation ~~and abandonment~~, dune and vegetation restoration, and acquisition.

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

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

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

(2) The comprehensive long-term management plan developed and maintained by the department pursuant to subsection (1) must include, at a minimum, a strategic beach management plan, a critically eroded beaches report, and a statewide long-range budget plan. The long-range budget plan must include a 3-year work plan for beach restoration, beach nourishment, and inlet management projects that lists planned projects for each of the 3 fiscal years addressed in the work plan.

(a) The strategic beach management plan must identify and recommend appropriate measures for all of the state's critically eroded sandy beaches and may incorporate plans ~~be~~ prepared at

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the regional level, taking into account ~~based upon~~ areas of greatest need and probable federal and local funding. Upon approval in accordance with this section, such regional plans, along with the 3-year work plan identified in subparagraph (c)1., ~~must shall be components of the statewide beach management plan and shall serve as the basis for state funding decisions upon approval in accordance with chapter 86-138, Laws of Florida. Before finalizing the strategic beach management plan in accordance with a schedule established for the~~ submission of regional plans by the department, any completed plan must be submitted to the secretary of the department for approval no later than March 1 of each year. These regional plans shall include, but shall not be limited to, ~~recommendations of appropriate funding mechanisms for implementing projects in the beach management plan, giving consideration to the use of single-county and multicounty taxing districts or other revenue generation measures by state and local governments and the private sector. Prior to presenting the plan to the secretary of the department, the department shall hold a public meeting in the region areas for which the plan is prepared or hold a publicly noticed webinar. The plan submission schedule shall be submitted to the secretary for approval. Any revisions to such schedule must be approved in like manner.~~

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

(c) The statewide long-range budget plan must include at least 5 years of planned beach restoration, beach nourishment,

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523 and inlet management project funding needs as identified, and
 524 subsequently refined, by local government sponsors. This plan
 525 must consist of two components:
 526 1. A 3-year work plan that identifies beach restoration,
 527 beach nourishment, and inlet management projects viable for
 528 implementation during the next 3 fiscal years, as determined by
 529 available cost-sharing, local sponsor support, regulatory
 530 considerations, and the ability of the project to proceed as
 531 scheduled. The 3-year work plan must, for each fiscal year,
 532 identify proposed projects and their current development status,
 533 listing them in priority order based on the applicable criteria
 534 established in ss. 161.101(14) and 161.143(2). Specific funding
 535 requests and criteria ranking, pursuant to ss. 161.101(14) and
 536 161.143(2), may be modified as warranted in each successive
 537 fiscal year, and such modifications must be documented and
 538 submitted to the Legislature with each 3-year work plan. Year
 539 one projects shall consist of those projects identified for
 540 funding consideration in the ensuing fiscal year.

541 2. A long-range plan that identifies projects for inclusion
 542 in the fourth and fifth ensuing fiscal years. These projects may
 543 be presented by region and do not need to be presented in
 544 priority order; however, the department should identify issues
 545 that may prevent successful completion of such projects and
 546 recommend solutions that would allow the projects to progress
 547 into the 3-year work plan.

548 (3)(2) Annually, The secretary shall annually present the
 549 3-year work plan to the Legislature. The work plan must be
 550 accompanied by a 3-year financial forecast for the availability
 551 of funding for the projects ~~recommendations for funding beach~~

Page 19 of 20

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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552 ~~erosion control projects prioritized according to the criteria~~
 553 ~~established in s. 161.101(14).~~

554 Section 5. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
 555 act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2019.

Page 20 of 20

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

3-13-19

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

446

Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name JESS MCCARTY

Job Title ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEY

Address 111 NW 1ST STREET, SUITE 2810

Phone 305-979-7110

Street

MIAMI

FL

33128

City

State

Zip

Email JMM2@MIAMIDADE.GOV

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

March 13, 2019

Meeting Date

446

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Kloe Ciuperger ("Chloe See-You-Per-grr")

Job Title Legislative Coordinator

Address 2401 SE Monterey Road

Street

Phone (772) 486-4134

Stuart FL 34986

City

State

Zip

Email Kciuperger@martin.fl.us

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing Martin County

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

March 13 2019
Meeting Date

446
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Edgar Fernandez

Job Title _____

Address 201 W Park Avenue Ste 100
Street

Phone (786) 255-5755

Tallahassee FL 32301
City State Zip

Email Edgar.Fernandez@floridacan.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing Broward + Palm Beach County

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3/13/19

Meeting Date

4460

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic

COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

LISA HURLEY

Job Title

Address

Street

301 E. Paul Ave

Phone

850.224.5081

City

Fort Myers, FL 32301

State

Zip

Email

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

☒

Waive Speaking:

☒

In Support

☐

Against

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

Representing

COLLIER COUNTY

Appearing at request of Chair:

☐

Yes

☒

No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

☒

Yes

☐

No

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

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3/13/19

Meeting Date

446

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic _____

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Diana Ferguson

Job Title Attorney

Address 119 S Monica St Ste 202

Phone 681-4788

Street

Tall

FL

32301

City

State

Zip

Email dferguson@nutmeg-occia.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing FL Association of Counties

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

3/14/19

Meeting Date

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

446

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic

Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Rebecca O'Hara

Job Title

Deputy General Counsel

Address

PO Box 1757

Phone 222-9684

Street

Tallah

FL

32302-1757

Email rohara@flcities.com

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

Waive Speaking:

☒

In Support

☐

Against

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

Representing

Fla League of Cities

Appearing at request of Chair:

☐

Yes

☒

No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

☒

Yes

☐

No

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

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3/13/19

Meeting Date

SB446

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Danielle Irwin

Job Title Volunteer

Address 3185 Ferns Glen Dr.

Phone 904/537-5013

Street

Tallahassee FL 32309

City

State

Zip

Email danielle.h.irwin@gmail.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing League of Women Voters

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☐ Yes ☒ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3/13

Meeting Date

446

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Deborah Flack

Job Title President

Address 1607 Village Square Blvd
Street

Phone 850/510-5409

Tallahassee FL 32309
City State Zip

Email _____

Speaking: ☒ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Ass

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3/13

Meeting Date

S 446

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Jeff Littlejohn

Job Title _____

Address _____

Street

Phone _____

City

State

Zip

Email _____

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing Florida Engineering Society

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3/13/19
Meeting Date

446
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Andrew Rutledge

Job Title Government Affairs

Address 200 South Monroe Phone _____

Street

Tallahassee
City

FL
State

32301
Zip

Email _____

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing Florida Realtors

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3/13/19

Meeting Date

446

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Coastal Management

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name TRAVIS MOORE

Job Title _____

Address P.O. Box 2020

Phone 727. 421. 6902

Street

St. Petersburg FL 33731

City

State

Zip

Email travis@moore-relations.com

Speaking: ☒ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

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

Representing Defenders of Wildlife

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

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

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S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

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

3/13/2019

Meeting Date

446

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic _____

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Brian Pitts

Job Title Trustee

Address 1119 Newton Ave S

Phone 727/897-9291

St Petersburg FL 33705
City State Zip

Email justice2jesus@yahoo.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information

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

Representing Justice-2-Jesus

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☐ Yes ☒ No

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S-001 (10/14/14)

COMMITTEE: Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government
ITEM: SB 446
FINAL ACTION: Favorable
MEETING DATE: Wednesday, March 13, 2019
TIME: 1:30—3:30 p.m.
PLACE: 110 Senate Building

[illegible]

CODES: FAV=Favorable
UNF=Unfavorable
-R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute
RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment
RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment

TP=Temporarily Postponed
VA=Vote After Roll Call
VC=Vote Change After Roll Call

WD=Withdrawn
OO=Out of Order
AV=Abstain from Voting

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: EL 110

Case No.:

Type:

Caption: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government **Judge:**

Started: 3/13/2019 1:31:55 PM

Ends: 3/13/2019 2:12:58 PM

Length: 00:41:04

1:32:09 PM	Call to Order
1:32:14 PM	Sen. Mayfield (Chair)
1:33:31 PM	TAB 1 - Confirmation Hearing Secretary of the Department of Lottery
1:34:03 PM	James Poppell, Secretary, Department of Lottery
1:39:13 PM	Sen. Powell
1:40:31 PM	TAB 2 - Confirmation Hearing Secretary of Management Services
1:40:56 PM	Jonathan R. Satter, Secretary, Department of Management Services
1:46:47 PM	Sen. Hooper
1:47:37 PM	Sen. Powell
1:48:55 PM	S 320
1:49:02 PM	Sen. Hooper
1:50:21 PM	Jessica Crawford, Legislative Affairs Director, FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
1:50:28 PM	Travis Moore, Lobbyist, Defenders of Wildlife
1:50:42 PM	Brian Pitts, Trustee, Justice-2-Jesus
1:55:38 PM	Sen. Mayfield
1:56:01 PM	Sen. Hooper
1:57:06 PM	S 446
1:57:11 PM	Sen. Powell (Chair)
1:57:22 PM	Sen. Mayfield
1:59:06 PM	Sen. Bean
1:59:58 PM	Sen. Mayfield
2:00:47 PM	Sen. Berman
2:01:15 PM	Sen. Mayfield
2:01:48 PM	Jess McCarty, Assistant County Attorney, Miami-Dade County
2:01:58 PM	Kloee Ciyperger, Legislative Coordinator, Martin County
2:02:04 PM	Edgar Fernandez, Lobbyist, Broward and Palm Beach County
2:02:09 PM	Lisa Hurley, Lobbyist, Collier County
2:02:14 PM	Diana Ferguson, Attorney, FL Association of Counties
2:02:18 PM	Rebecca O'Hara, Deputy General Counsel, FL League of Cities
2:02:26 PM	Danielle Irwin, Volunteer, League of Women Voters
2:02:33 PM	Deborah Flack, President, Florida Shore and Beach Preservation Association
2:02:39 PM	Jeff Littlejohn, Lobbyist, Florida Engineering, Society
2:02:44 PM	Andrew Rutledge, Government Affairs, Florida Realtors
2:02:49 PM	Travis Moore, Lobbyist, Defenders of Wildlife
2:03:03 PM	Brian Pitts, Trustee, Justice-2-Jesus
2:06:46 PM	Sen. Albritton
2:07:56 PM	Sen. Hutson
2:08:37 PM	Sen. Rodriguez
2:09:24 PM	Sen. Stewart
2:10:02 PM	Sen. Mayfield
2:12:03 PM	Sen. Mayfield (Chair)
2:12:10 PM	Sen. Broxson
2:12:23 PM	Sen. Bean
2:12:49 PM	Meeting Adjourned