1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to coastal management; amending s.
3	161.101, F.S.; revising the criteria to be considered
4	by the Department of Environmental Protection in
5	determining and assigning annual funding priorities
6	for beach management and erosion control projects;
7	specifying tiers for such criteria; requiring tiers to
8	be given certain weight; requiring the department to
9	update active project lists on its website; redefining
10	the term "significant change"; revising the
11	department's reporting requirements; specifying
12	allowable uses for certain surplus funds; revising the
13	requirements for a specified summary; requiring that
14	funding for certain projects remain available for a
15	specified period; amending s. 161.143, F.S.;
16	specifying the scope of certain projects; revising the
17	list of projects that are included as inlet management
18	projects; requiring that certain projects be
19	considered separate and apart from other specified
20	projects; revising the ranking criteria to be used by
21	the department to establish certain funding priorities
22	for certain inlet-caused beach erosion projects;
23	revising provisions authorizing the department to
24	spend certain appropriated funds for the management of
25	inlets; deleting a provision authorizing the
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26 department to spend certain appropriated funds for 27 specified inlet studies; revising the required 28 elements of the department's report of prioritized 29 inlet management projects; revising the funds that the 30 department must make available to certain inlet 31 management projects; requiring the department to 32 include specified activities on the inlet management 33 project list; deleting provisions requiring the department to make available funding for specified 34 projects; deleting a requirement that the Legislature 35 36 designate a project as an Inlet of the Year; requiring 37 the department to update and maintain a report regarding the progress of certain inlet management 38 39 projects; revising the requirements for the report; deleting certain temporary provisions relating to 40 41 specified appropriations; amending s. 161.161, F.S.; 42 revising requirements for the comprehensive long-term 43 management plan; requiring the plan to include a 44 strategic beach management plan, a critically eroded beaches report, and a statewide long-range budget 45 plan; providing for the development and maintenance of 46 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

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beach management plan; requiring the department to 51 52 submit a 3-year work plan and a related forecast for 53 the availability of funding to the Legislature; 54 providing an effective date. 55 56 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 57 58 Section 1. Subsections (14) and (20) of section 161.101, 59 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 60 161.101 State and local participation in authorized 61 projects and studies relating to beach management and erosion 62 control.-The intent of the Legislature in preserving and 63 (14)64 protecting Florida's sandy beaches pursuant to this act is to 65 direct beach erosion control appropriations to the state's most 66 severely eroded beaches, and to prevent further adverse impact 67 caused by improved, modified, or altered inlets, coastal 68 armoring, or existing upland development. In establishing annual 69 project funding priorities, the department shall seek formal 70 input from local coastal governments, beach and general 71 government interest groups, and university experts. The 72 department shall adopt by rule a scoring system to determine annual project funding priorities. The scoring system must 73 74 consist of the following criteria equally weighted within the following specified tiers criteria to be considered by the 75

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76	department in determining annual funding priorities shall
77	include:
78	(a) <u>Tier 1 must account for 20 percent of the total score</u>
79	and consist of the tourism-related return on investment and the
80	severity of erosion conditions, the threat to existing upland
81	development, and recreational and/or economic impact of the
82	project. The return on investment of the project is the ratio of
83	the tourism-related tax revenues for the most recent year to the
84	amount of state funding requested for the proposed project. The
85	economic impact of the project is the ratio of the tourism-
86	related tax revenues for the most recent year to all county tax
87	revenues for the most recent year. The department must calculate
88	these ratios using state sales tax and tourism development tax
89	data of the county having jurisdiction over the project area. If
90	multiple counties have jurisdiction over the project area, the
91	department must assess each county individually using these
92	ratios. The department shall calculate the mean average of these
93	ratios to determine the final overall assessment for the
94	multicounty project benefits.
95	(b) <u>Tier 2 must account for 45 percent of the total score</u>
96	and consist of the following criteria:
97	<u>1.</u> The availability of federal matching dollars <u>,</u>
98	considering federal authorization, the federal cost-share
99	percentage, and the status of the funding award; \cdot
100	2. The storm damage reduction benefits of the project

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101	based on the following considerations:
102	a. The current conditions of the project area, including
103	any recent storm damage impact, as a percentage of volume of
104	sand lost since the most recent beach nourishment event or most
105	recent beach surveys. If the project area has not been
106	previously restored, the department must use the historical
107	background erosion rate;
108	b. The overall potential threat to existing upland
109	development, including public and private structures and
110	infrastructure, based on the percentage of vulnerable shoreline
111	within the project boundaries; and
112	c. The value of upland property benefiting from the
113	protection provided by the project and its subsequent
114	maintenance. A property must be within one-quarter mile of the
115	project boundaries to be considered under the criterion
116	specified in this subparagraph; and
117	3. The cost-effectiveness of the project based on the
118	yearly cost per volume per mile of proposed beach fill
119	placement. The department shall also consider the following when
120	assessing cost-effectiveness pursuant to this subparagraph:
121	a. The existence of projects with proposed structural or
122	design components to extend the beach nourishment interval;
123	b. Existing beach nourishment projects that reduce upland
124	storm damage costs by incorporating new or enhanced dune
125	structures or new or existing dune restoration and revegetation

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126 projects; 127 c. Proposed innovative technologies designed to reduce 128 project costs; and 129 d. Regional sediment management strategies and coordination to conserve sand source resources and reduce 130 131 project costs. Tier 3 must account for 20 percent of the total score 132 (C) 133 and consist of the following criteria: The extent of local government sponsor financial and administrative commitment to 134 135 the project, including a long-term financial plan with a 136 designated funding source or sources for initial construction 137 and periodic maintenance. 138 1.(d) Previous state commitment and involvement in the 139 project, considering previously funded phases, the total amount 140 of previous state funding, and previous partial appropriations 141 for the proposed project; 142 2. The recreational benefits of the project based on: 143 The accessible beach area added by the project; and a. 144 The percentage of linear footage within the project b. 145 boundaries that is zoned: 146 (I) As recreational or open space; 147 (II) For commercial use; or (III) To otherwise allow for public lodging 148 149 establishments; -150 (e) The anticipated physical performance of the -proposed Page 6 of 23

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project, including the frequency of periodic planned 151 152 nourishment. 153 3.(f) The extent to which the proposed project mitigates 154 the adverse impact of improved, modified, or altered inlets on 155 adjacent beaches; and. 156 (g) Innovative, cost-effective, and environmentally 157 sensitive applications to reduce erosion. 158 (h) Projects that provide enhanced habitat within or 159 adjacent to designated refuges of nesting sea turtles. 160 (i) The extent to which local or regional sponsors of 161 beach erosion control projects agree to coordinate the planning, design, and construction of their projects to take advantage of 162 163 identifiable cost savings. 164 4.(i) The degree to which the project addresses the 165 state's most significant beach erosion problems based on the 166 ratio of the linear footage of the project shoreline to the 167 cubic yards of sand placed per mile per year. 168 Tier 4 must account for 15 percent of the total score (d) 169 and consist of the following criteria: 170 1. Increased prioritization of projects that have been on 171 the department's ranked project list for successive years and 172 that have not previously secured state funding for project 173 implementation; 2. Environmental habitat enhancement, recognizing state or 174 federal critical habitat areas for threatened or endangered 175

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176	species which may be subject to extensive shoreline armoring or
177	recognizing areas where extensive shoreline armoring threatens
178	the availability or quality of habitat for such species. Turtle-
179	friendly designs, dune and vegetation projects for areas with
180	redesigned or reduced fill templates, proposed incorporation of
181	best management practices and adaptive management strategies to
182	protect resources, and innovative technologies designed to
183	benefit critical habitat preservation may also be considered;
184	and
185	3. The overall readiness of the project to proceed in a
186	timely manner considering the project's readiness for the
187	construction phase of development, the status of required
188	permits, the status of any needed easement acquisition, the
189	availability of local funding sources, and the establishment of
190	an erosion control line. If the department identifies specific
191	reasonable and documented concerns that the project will not
192	proceed in a timely manner, the department may choose not to
193	include the project in the annual funding priorities submitted
194	to the Legislature.
195	
196	<u>If</u> In the event that more than one project qualifies equally
197	under the provisions of this subsection, the department shall
198	assign funding priority to those projects <u>shown to be most</u> that
199	are ready to proceed.
200	(20) The department shall maintain active project <u>lists,</u>
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201 <u>updated at least quarterly</u>, listings on its website by fiscal 202 year in order to provide transparency regarding those projects 203 receiving funding and the funding amounts, and to facilitate 204 legislative reporting and oversight. In consideration of this 205 intent:

206 The department shall notify the Executive Office of (a) 207 the Governor and the Legislature regarding any significant changes in the funding levels of a given project as initially 208 209 requested in the department's budget submission and subsequently included in approved annual funding allocations. The term 210 211 "significant change" means a project-specific change or 212 cumulative changes that exceed the project's original allocation 213 by \$500,000 or that exceed those changes exceeding 25 percent of 214 the a project's original allocation.

215 1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., if there is 216 surplus funding, the department must provide a notification and 217 supporting justification shall be provided to the Executive 218 Office of the Governor and the Legislature to indicate whether 219 surplus additional dollars are intended to be used for inlet 220 management projects pursuant to s. 161.143 or for beach 221 restoration and beach nourishment projects, offered for 222 reversion as part of the next appropriations process, or used for other specified priority projects on active project lists. 223

224 <u>2. For surplus funds for projects that do not have a</u> 225 <u>significant change, the department may use such funds for the</u>

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226 same purposes identified in subparagraph 1. The department shall 227 post the uses of such funds on the project listing web page of 228 its website. No other notice or supporting justification is 229 required before the use of surplus funds for a project that does 230 not have a significant change.

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

237 Funding for specific projects on annual project lists (C) 238 approved by the Legislature must remain available for such 239 projects for 18 months. A local project sponsor may at any time 240 release, in whole or in part, appropriated project dollars by 241 formal notification to the department. The department, which 242 shall notify the Executive Office of the Governor and the 243 Legislature of such release and. Notification must indicate in 244 the notification how the project dollars are recommended 245 intended to be used after such release.

246 Section 2. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 161.143, 247 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

248 161.143 Inlet management; planning, prioritizing, funding, 249 approving, and implementing projects.—

250

(2) The department shall establish annual funding

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251 priorities for studies, activities, or other projects concerning 252 inlet management. Such inlet management projects constitute the 253 intended scope of this section and s. 161.142 and consist of 254 include, but are not limited to, inlet sand bypassing, 255 improvement of infrastructure to facilitate sand bypassing, 256 modifications to channel dredging, jetty redesign, jetty repair, 257 disposal of spoil material, and the development, revision, adoption, or implementation of an inlet management plan. 258 259 Projects considered for funding pursuant to this section shall be considered separate and apart from projects reviewed and 260 prioritized in s. 161.101(14). The funding priorities 261 262 established by the department under this section must be consistent with the requirements and legislative declaration in 263 264 ss. 161.101(14), 161.142, and 161.161(1)(b). In establishing 265 funding priorities under this subsection and before transmitting 266 the annual inlet project list to the Legislature under 267 subsection (4) (5), the department shall seek formal input from local coastal governments, beach and general government 268 269 associations and other coastal interest groups, and university 270 experts concerning annual funding priorities for inlet management projects. In order to maximize the benefits of 271 272 efforts to address the inlet-caused beach erosion problems of this state, the ranking criteria used by the department to 273 274 establish funding priorities for studies, activities, or other projects concerning inlet management must include equal 275

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276 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 <u>mitigating the erosive effects of the</u> <u>inlet</u>, balancing the sediment budget of the inlet and adjacent beaches, and addressing the sand deficit along the inletaffected shorelines.

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

(e) <u>The cost-effectiveness of sand made available by a</u>
proposed inlet management project or activity relative to other
sand source opportunities that would be used to address inletcaused 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

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301 local cost share for initial construction, ongoing sand 302 bypassing, channel dredging, and maintenance. 303 (f) The existence of a proposed or recently updated The previous completion or approval of a state-sponsored inlet 304 305 management plan or a local-government-sponsored inlet study 306 addressing concerning the inlet addressed by the proposed 307 project, the ease of updating and revising any such plan or study, and the adequacy and specificity of the plan's or study's 308 recommendations concerning the mitigation of an inlet's erosive 309 310 effects on adjacent beaches. 311 The degree to which the proposed project will enhance (a) 312 the performance and longevity of proximate beach nourishment 313 projects, thereby reducing the frequency of such periodic 314 nourishment projects. 315 The project-ranking criteria in s. 161.101(14) to the (h) 316 extent such criteria are applicable to inlet management studies, projects, and activities and are distinct from, and not 317 318 duplicative of, the criteria listed in paragraphs (a) - (g). 319 The department may pay from legislative appropriations (3) 320 up to 75 percent of the construction costs of an initial major 321 inlet management project component for the purpose of mitigating 322 the erosive effects of the inlet to the shoreline and balancing the sediment budget. The remaining balance of such construction 323 324 costs must be paid from other funding sources, such as local 325 sponsors. All project costs not associated with an initial major

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326 inlet management project component must be shared equally by 327 state and local sponsors in accordance with, pursuant to s. 328 161.101 and notwithstanding s. 161.101(15), pay from legislative 329 appropriations provided for these purposes 75 percent of the 330 total costs, or, if applicable, the nonfederal costs, of a 331 study, activity, or other project concerning the management of 332 an inlet. The balance must be paid by the local governments or special districts having jurisdiction over the property where 333 334 the inlet is located. 335 (4) Using the legislative appropriation to the statewide 336 beach-management-support category of the department's fixed 337 capital outlay funding request, the department may employ 338 university-based or other contractual sources and pay 100 percent of the costs of studies that are consistent with the 339 340 legislative declaration in s. 161.142 and that: 341 (a) Determine, calculate, refine, and achieve general 342 consensus regarding net annual sediment transport volumes to be 343 used for the purpose of planning and prioritizing inlet 344 management projects; and 345 Appropriate, assign, and apportion responsibilities 346 between inlet beneficiaries for the erosion caused by a 347 particular inlet on adjacent beaches. (4) (4) (5) The department shall annually provide an inlet 348 349 management project list, in priority order, to the Legislature 350 as part of the department's budget request. The list must

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351	include studies, projects, or other activities that address the
352	management of at least 10 separate inlets and that are ranked
353	according to the criteria established under subsection (2).
354	(a) The department shall <u>designate for</u> make available at
355	least 10 percent of the total amount that the Legislature
356	appropriates in each fiscal year for statewide beach management
357	for the three highest-ranked projects on the current year's
358	inlet management project list, in priority order, an amount that
359	is at least equal to the greater of:
360	1. Ten percent of the total amount that the Legislature
361	appropriates in the fiscal year for statewide beach management;
362	or
363	2. The percentage of inlet management funding requests
364	from local sponsors as a proportion of the total amount of
365	statewide beach management dollars requested in a given year.
366	(b) The department shall include inlet monitoring
367	activities ranked on the inlet management project list as one
368	aggregated subcategory on the overall inlet management project
369	list make available at least 50 percent of the funds
370	appropriated for the feasibility and design category in the
371	department's fixed capital outlay funding request for projects
372	on the current year's inlet management project list which
373	involve the study for, or design or development of, an inlet
374	management project.
375	(c) The department shall make available all statewide
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376 beach management funds that remain unencumbered or are allocated 377 to non-project-specific activities for projects on legislatively 378 approved inlet management project lists. Funding for local-379 government-specific projects on annual project lists approved by 380 the Legislature must remain available for such purposes for a 381 period of 18 months pursuant to s. 216.301(2)(a). Based on an 382 assessment and the department's determination that a project 383 will not be ready to proceed during this 18-month period, such funds shall be used for inlet management projects on 384 385 legislatively approved lists.

386 (5) (d) The Legislature shall designate one of the three 387 highest projects on the inlet management project list in any 388 year as the Inlet of the Year. The department shall update and 389 maintain an annual annually report on its website to the 390 Legislature concerning the extent to which each inlet project 391 designated by the Legislature as Inlet of the Year has succeeded 392 in balancing the sediment budget of the inlet and adjacent 393 beaches and $in_{\overline{r}}$ mitigating the inlet's erosive effects on 394 adjacent beaches. The report must provide an estimate of the 395 quantity of sediment bypassed, transferred, and transferring or 396 otherwise placed placing beach-quality sand on adjacent eroding 397 beaches, or in such beaches' nearshore area, for the purpose of 398 offsetting the erosive effects of inlets on the beaches of this 399 state.

400

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), and for the

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401	2016-2017 fiscal year only, the amount allocated for inlet
402	management funding is provided in the 2016-2017 General
403	Appropriations Act. This paragraph expires July 1, 2017.
404	Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 161.161,
405	Florida Statutes, are amended, and present subsections (3)
406	through (7) are renumbered as subsections (4) through (8),
407	respectively, to read:
408	161.161 Procedure for approval of projects
409	(1) The department shall develop and maintain a
410	comprehensive long-term <u>beach</u> management plan for the
411	restoration and maintenance of the state's critically eroded
412	beaches fronting the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Straits
413	of Florida. <u>In developing and maintaining this</u> the beach
414	management plan the department shall:
415	(a) Address long-term solutions to the problem of
416	critically eroded beaches in this state.
417	(b) Evaluate each improved, modified, or altered inlet and
418	determine whether the inlet is a significant cause of beach
419	erosion. With respect to each inlet determined to be a
420	significant cause of beach erosion, the plan shall include \div
421	1. the extent to which such inlet causes beach erosion and
422	recommendations to mitigate the erosive impact of the inlet,
423	including, but not limited to, recommendations regarding inlet
424	sediment bypassing; improvement of infrastructure to facilitate
425	sand bypassing; modifications to channel dredging, jetty design,
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and disposal of spoil material; establishment of feeder beaches; 426 427 and beach restoration and beach nourishment; and 428 2. Cost estimates necessary to take inlet corrective 429 measures and recommendations regarding cost sharing among the 430 beneficiaries of such inlet. 431 Evaluate Design criteria for beach restoration and (C) beach nourishment projects, including, but not limited to <u>.</u>+ 432 1. dune elevation and width and revegetation and 433 stabilization requirements, + and 434 435 2. beach profiles profile. 436 Consider Evaluate the establishment of regional (d) 437 sediment management alternatives for one or more individual 438 beach and inlet sand bypassing projects feeder beaches as an 439 alternative to direct beach restoration when appropriate and 440 cost effective, and recommend the location of such regional 441 sediment management alternatives feeder beaches and the source 442 of beach-compatible sand. 443 Identify causes of shoreline erosion and change, (e) 444 determine calculate erosion rates, and maintain an updated list 445 of critically eroded sandy beaches based on data, analyses, and 446 investigations of shoreline conditions and project long-term 447 erosion for all major beach and dune systems by surveys and profiles. 448 449 Identify shoreline development and degree of density (f) 450 and Assess impacts of development and coastal protection Page 18 of 23

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

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

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

465 Identify alternative management responses to preserve (j) 466 undeveloped beach and dune systems and τ to restore damaged beach 467 and dune systems. In identifying such management responses, the 468 department shall consider, at minimum, and to prevent 469 inappropriate development and redevelopment on migrating 470 beaches, and consider beach restoration and nourishment, 471 armoring, relocation and abandonment, dune and vegetation 472 restoration, and acquisition.

(k) <u>Document procedures and policies for preparing post-</u>
 storm damage assessments and corresponding recovery plans,
 including repair cost estimates. <u>Establish criteria</u>, including

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476 costs and specific implementation actions, for alternative 477 management techniques. 478 (1) Identify and assess Select and recommend appropriate 479 management measures for all of the state's critically eroded 480 sandy beaches in a beach management program. (m) Establish a list of beach restoration and beach 481 482 nourishment projects, arranged in order of priority, and the 483 funding levels needed for such projects. 484 (2) The comprehensive long-term management plan developed 485 and maintained by the department pursuant to subsection (1) must 486 include, at a minimum, a strategic beach management plan, a 487 critically eroded beaches report, and a statewide long-range 488 budget plan. The long-range budget plan must include a 3-year 489 work plan for beach nourishment projects and inlet management 490 projects that lists planned projects for each of the 3 fiscal 491 years addressed in the work plan. 492 The strategic beach management plan must identify and (a) 493 recommend appropriate measures for all of the state's critically 494 eroded sandy beaches and may incorporate plans be prepared at 495 the regional level taking into account based upon areas of 496 greatest need and probable federal and local funding. Upon 497 approval in accordance with this section, such regional plans, along with the 3-year work plan identified in subparagraph 498 (c)1., shall be components of the statewide beach management 499 500 plan and shall serve as the basis for state funding decisions

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501	upon approval in accordance with chapter 86-138, Laws of
502	Florida. In accordance with a schedule established for the
503	submission of regional plans by the department, any completed
504	plan must be submitted to the secretary of the department for
505	approval no later than March 1 of each year. These regional
506	plans shall include, but shall not be limited to,
507	recommendations of appropriate funding mechanisms for
508	implementing projects in the beach management plan, giving
509	consideration to the use of single-county and multicounty taxing
510	districts or other revenue generation measures by state and
511	local governments and the private sector. Before finalizing the
512	strategic beach management Prior to presenting the plan to the
513	secretary of the department, the department shall hold a public
514	meeting in the <u>region</u> areas for which the plan is prepared <u>or</u>
515	through a publicly noticed webinar. The plan submission schedule
516	shall be submitted to the secretary for approval. Any revisions
517	to such schedule must be approved in like manner.
518	(b) The critically eroded beaches report must be developed
519	and maintained based primarily on the requirements specified in
520	paragraph (1)(e).
521	(c) The statewide long-range budget plan must include at
522	least 5 years of planned beach nourishment and inlet management
523	project funding needs as identified, and subsequently refined,
524	by local government sponsors. This plan shall consist of two
525	components:

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526	1. A 3-year work plan that identifies beach nourishment
527	and inlet management projects viable for implementation during
528	the next 3 ensuing fiscal years, as determined by available
529	cost-sharing, local sponsor support, regulatory considerations,
530	and the ability of the project to proceed as scheduled. The 3-
531	
	year work plan must, for each fiscal year, identify proposed
532	projects and their current development status, listing them in
533	priority order based on the applicable criteria established in
534	ss. 161.101(14) and 161.143(2). Specific funding requests and
535	criteria ranking, pursuant to ss. 161.101(14) and 161.143(2),
536	may be modified as warranted in each successive fiscal year, and
537	such modifications must be documented and submitted to the
538	Legislature with each 3-year work plan. Year one projects shall
539	consist of those projects identified for funding consideration
540	in the ensuing fiscal year.
541	2. A long-range plan that identifies projects for
542	inclusion in the fourth and fifth ensuing fiscal years. These
543	projects may be presented by region and do not need to be
544	presented in priority order; however, the department should
545	identify issues that may prevent successful completion of such
546	projects and recommend solutions that would allow the projects
547	to progress into the 3-year work plan.
548	<u>(3)</u> (2) Annually, The secretary shall annually present the
549	<u>3-year work plan</u> to the Legislature. The work plan must be
550	accompanied by a 3-year financial forecast for the availability
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CS/HB 1213

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221	of funding for the projects, based on funds dedicated in s.
552	375.041 recommendations for funding beach erosion control
553	projects prioritized according to the criteria established in s.
554	$\frac{161.101(14)}{.}$
555	Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

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