	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: State Affairs Committee
2	Representative Buchanan offered the following:
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4	Amendment (with title amendment)
5	Between lines 56 and 57, insert:
6	Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of
7	section 259.105, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
8	259.105 The Florida Forever Act.—
9	(2)(a) The Legislature finds and declares that:

financial resources for purchasing environmentally significant lands to protect those lands from imminent development or alteration, thereby ensuring present and future generations' access to important waterways, open spaces, and recreation and conservation lands.

1. Land acquisition programs have provided tremendous

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- 2. The continued alteration and development of the state's natural and rural areas to accommodate the state's growing population have contributed to the degradation of water resources, the fragmentation and destruction of wildlife habitats, the loss of outdoor recreation space, and the diminishment of wetlands, forests, working landscapes, and coastal open space.
- 3. The potential development of the state's remaining natural areas and escalation of land values require government efforts to restore, bring under public protection, or acquire lands and water areas to preserve the state's essential ecological functions and invaluable quality of life.
- 4. It is essential to protect the state's ecosystems by promoting a more efficient use of land, to ensure opportunities for viable agricultural activities on working lands, and to promote vital rural and urban communities that support and produce development patterns consistent with natural resource protection.
- 5. The state's groundwater, surface waters, and springs are under tremendous pressure due to population growth and economic expansion and require special protection and restoration efforts, including the protection of uplands and springsheds that provide vital recharge to aquifer systems and are critical to the protection of water quality and water quantity of the aquifers and springs. To ensure that sufficient

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quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of the natural systems and citizens of the state, and assist in achieving the planning goals of the department and the water management districts, water resource development projects on public lands, if compatible with the resource values of and management objectives for the lands, are appropriate.

- 6. The needs of urban, suburban, and small communities in the state for high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities, greenways, trails, and open space have not been fully met by previous acquisition programs. Through such programs as the Florida Communities Trust and the Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program, the state shall place additional emphasis on acquiring, protecting, preserving, and restoring open space, ecological greenways, and recreation properties within urban, suburban, and rural areas where pristine natural communities or water bodies no longer exist because of the proximity of developed property.
- 7. Many of the state's unique ecosystems, such as the Florida Everglades, are facing ecological collapse due to the state's burgeoning population growth and other economic activities. To preserve these valuable ecosystems for future generations, essential parcels of land must be acquired to facilitate ecosystem restoration.
- 8. Access to public lands to support a broad range of outdoor recreational opportunities and the development of

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- necessary infrastructure, if compatible with the resource values of and management objectives for such lands, promotes an appreciation for the state's natural assets and improves the quality of life.
- 9. Acquisition of lands, in fee simple, less than fee interest, or other techniques shall be based on a comprehensive science-based assessment of the state's natural resources which targets essential conservation lands by prioritizing all current and future acquisitions based on a uniform set of data and planned so as to protect the integrity and function of ecological systems and working landscapes, and provide multiple benefits, including preservation of fish and wildlife habitat, recreation space for urban and rural areas, and the restoration of natural water storage, flow, and recharge.
- 10. The state has embraced performance-based program budgeting as a tool to evaluate the achievements of publicly funded agencies, build in accountability, and reward those agencies which are able to consistently achieve quantifiable goals. While previous and existing state environmental programs have achieved varying degrees of success, few of these programs can be evaluated as to the extent of their achievements, primarily because performance measures, standards, outcomes, and goals were not established at the outset. Therefore, the Florida Forever program shall be developed and implemented in the context of measurable state goals and objectives.

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$11.\underline{a.}$ The state must play a major role in the recovery and
management of its imperiled species through the acquisition,
restoration, enhancement, and management of ecosystems that can
support the major life functions of such species. It is the
intent of the Legislature to support local, state, and federal
programs that result in net benefit to imperiled species habitat
by providing public and private land owners meaningful
incentives for acquiring, restoring, managing, and repopulating
habitats for imperiled species. It is the further intent of the
Legislature that public lands, both existing and to be acquired,
identified by the lead land managing agency, in consultation
with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for animals
or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for
plants, as habitat or potentially restorable habitat for
imperiled species, be restored, enhanced, managed, and
repopulated as habitat for such species to advance the goals and
objectives of imperiled species management for conservation,
recreation, or both, consistent with the land management plan
without restricting other uses identified in the management
plan. It is also the intent of the Legislature that of the
proceeds distributed pursuant to subsection (3), additional
consideration be given to acquisitions that achieve a
combination of conservation goals, including the restoration,
enhancement, management, or repopulation of habitat for
imperiled species. The council, in addition to the criteria in

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subsection (9), shall give weight to projects that include acquisition, restoration, management, or repopulation of habitat for imperiled species. The term "imperiled species" as used in this chapter and chapter 253, means plants and animals that are federally listed under the Endangered Species Act, or statelisted by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. As part of the state's role, all state lands that have imperiled species habitat shall include as a consideration in management plan development the restoration, enhancement, management, and repopulation of such habitats. In addition, the lead land managing agency of such state lands may use fees received from public or private entities for projects to offset adverse impacts to imperiled species or their habitat in order to restore, enhance, manage, repopulate, or acquire land and to implement land management plans developed under s. 253.034 or a land management prospectus developed and implemented under this chapter. Such fees shall be deposited into a foundation or fund created by each land management agency under s. 379.223, s. 589.012, or s. 259.032(9)(c), to be used solely to restore, manage, enhance, repopulate, or acquire imperiled species habitat.

b. The Legislature recognizes that there have been geographical and capacity constraints on available gopher tortoise recipient sites that have coincided with increased

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141	demands for such sites. The Legislature also recognizes that the
142	success of gopher tortoise conservation depends both on private
143	lands participation and using appropriate public lands for
144	gopher tortoise and other imperiled species management and
145	recovery. To encourage adequate capacity for relocating gopher
146	tortoises, each lead land managing agency, in consultation with
L47	the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, shall consider in
L48	the management plan for all state lands under its management
L49	that are greater in size than 40 contiguous acres the
150	feasibility of using a portion of the property as a gopher
151	tortoise recipient site. If, during consultation with the
152	commission, the lead land managing agency determines that the
153	recipient site management is not in conflict with the primary
154	management objectives of the parcel, the management plan must
155	contain a component or section prepared by the managing agency
156	or cooperatively with a Fish and Wildlife Conservation
157	Commission wildlife biologist that assesses the feasibility of
158	managing the lands as a recipient site for gopher tortoises,
159	consistent with rules of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation
160	Commission. The feasibility assessment by the lead land managing
161	agency shall also evaluate the economic feasibility of
162	establishing a recipient site, including the initial cost and
163	recurring management costs of operating a recipient site meeting
164	the rules of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and
165	the revenue projections necessary to ensure the initial and

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- recurring costs of establishing and perpetual maintenance of a recipient site do not create an increased recurring expense for the agency for management of the state lands.
- 12. There is a need to change the focus and direction of the state's major land acquisition programs and to extend funding and bonding capabilities, so that future generations may enjoy the natural resources of this state.
- The Legislature recognizes that acquisition of lands in fee simple is only one way to achieve the aforementioned goals and encourages the use of less-than-fee interests, other techniques, and the development of creative partnerships between governmental agencies and private landowners. Such partnerships may include those that advance the restoration, enhancement, management, or repopulation of imperiled species habitat on state lands as provided for in subparagraph (a) 11. Easements acquired pursuant to s. 570.71(2)(a) and (b), land protection agreements, and nonstate funded tools such as rural land stewardship areas, sector planning, gopher tortoise recipient sites, and mitigation should be used, where appropriate, to bring environmentally sensitive tracts under an acceptable level of protection at a lower financial cost to the public, and to provide private landowners with the opportunity to enjoy and benefit from their property. The owner of lands where a conservation easement or other less-than-fee interest has been acquired by the board or another state agency or a regional or

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local government may establish a recipient site or conservation
bank on the property to advance the restoration, enhancement,
management, or repopulation of imperiled species habitat so long
as the recipient site or conservation bank's operation and
maintenance does not interfere with the management plan for the
conservation easement and the landowner complies with all state
and federal permitting for the recipient site or conservation
bank.

Section 2. (1) By December 31, 2022, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall streamline and improve the review of applications for public and private gopher tortoise recipient sites. Requests for additional information must be received by the applicant within 45 days of receipt of an application, and the commission shall approve or deny such applications within 45 days after receipt of a complete application.

- (2) By October 31, 2022, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall:
- (a) Establish an ongoing effort to encourage the establishment of new gopher tortoise recipient sites on private lands throughout the state;
- (b) Update its permitting systems to create an online dashboard to show permitted and available capacity for reservations in permitted gopher tortoise recipient sites to assist with the efficient relocation of gopher tortoises.

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215	(3) By February 1, 2023, the Fish and Wildlife
216	Conservation Commission shall submit a report to the President
217	of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives
218	that includes the following information:
219	(a) The progress made in establishing new private and
220	public gopher tortoise recipient sites;
221	(b) The average time it takes to approve or deny a
222	recipient site application once a complete application is
223	received;
224	(c) Any federal action taken to modify the listing of the
225	gopher tortoise under the Endangered Species Act; and
226	(d) Any other information relevant to the gopher tortoise
227	conservation program.
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230	TITLE AMENDMENT
231	Remove line 3 and insert:
232	Commission; amending s. 259.105, F.S.; requiring land
233	managing agencies to consider, as part of certain state
234	land management plans, the feasibility of using portions of
235	such lands as gopher tortoise recipient sites; providing
236	requirements for the assessment of such lands; specifying
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	permit timeframe requirements; directing the commission to
238	permit timeframe requirements; directing the commission to streamline and improve the review of gopher tortoise
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240	encourage the establishment of gopher tortoise recipient
241	sites on public and private lands; requiring the commission
242	to submit a report on gopher tortoise recipient sites to
243	the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of
244	Representatives; amending s. 327.35215, F.S.; requiring

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