

untreated jute twine knotted only at each end and not tied or looped more than once around a single mesh bar. When the jute degrades, the opening in the sidewall of the trap will no longer be obstructed.

(e) The trap contains at least one sidewall with a ~~vertical~~ rectangular opening no smaller in either dimension than 6 inches in height by 3 inches in width. This opening must be obstructed with an untreated pine slat or slats no thicker than 3/8 inch. When the slat degrades, the opening in the sidewall of the trap will no longer be obstructed.

(f) The trap contains at least one sidewall with a ~~vertical~~ rectangular opening no smaller in either dimension than 6 inches in height by 3 inches in width. The opening may either be laced, sewn, or otherwise obstructed by non-coated steel wire measuring 24 gauge or thinner or be obstructed with a panel of ferrous single-dipped galvanized wire mesh made of 24 gauge or thinner wire. When the wire or wire mesh degrades, the opening in the sidewall of the trap will no longer be obstructed.

(g) The trap contains at least one sidewall with a ~~vertical~~ rectangular opening no smaller in either dimension than 6 inches in height by 3 inches in width. The opening may be obstructed with a rectangular panel made of any material, fastened to the trap at each of the four corners of the rectangle by galvanized staples 16 gauge or thinner, rings made of non-coated 24 gauge or thinner wire, or single strands of untreated jute twine. When the corner fasteners degrade, the panel will fall away and the opening in the sidewall of the trap will no longer be obstructed.

(8) No change.

(9)(a) No person shall harvest any blue crabs for commercial purposes with any trap unless such person possesses a valid saltwater products license to which is affixed both a blue crab endorsement and a restricted species endorsement.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 370.135(2)(a), Florida Statutes, effective July 1, 2002, and until July 1, ~~2006~~ ~~2005~~, no blue crab endorsements, except those endorsements that were active during the 2001-2002 fiscal year, shall be renewed or replaced. In 2002 and in subsequent years until July 1, ~~2006~~ ~~2005~~, persons or corporations holding a blue crab endorsement that was active in the 2001-2002 fiscal year or an immediate family member of that person must request renewal of the blue crab endorsement before September 30 of each year. All provisions of Sections 370.135(2)(c)-(e), Florida Statutes, shall continue to apply to the issuance and renewal of blue crab endorsements with the applicable dates specified in this paragraph.

Specific Authority Art. IV, Sec. 9, Fla. Const. Law Implemented Art. IV, Sec. 9, Fla. Const. History—New 12-14-93, Amended 6-1-94, 1-1-95, 10-4-95, 9-30-96, 1-1-98, Formerly 46-45.004, Amended 6-1-99, 2-28-02, _____.

Section II Proposed Rules

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

Division of Standards

RULE TITLE:

Gasoline Silver Corrosion Standard

RULE NO.:

5F-2.017

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The purpose of the proposed rule is to adopt a test method and standard for gasoline corrosiveness toward silver and silver alloys located in automobile fuel gauge in-tank sending units. The effect of the proposed rule will be the replacement of emergency Rule 5FER04-2, F.A.C. "Gasoline Silver Corrosion Standard" and a continued assurance that gasoline sold in Florida will not cause damage to susceptible silver sender units installed in many automobile fuel gauge systems. A secondary effect will be the replacement of a testing methodology with an unknown safety record with a method that is inherently safer for laboratory personnel.

SUMMARY: An emergency rule was implemented June 8, 2004 to remedy an omission of a silver corrosion standard for gasoline in the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) gasoline specification adopted into Rule 5F-2.001, F.A.C. The impetus for the emergency rule emerged when gasoline was shipped into and distributed throughout Central and South Florida that caused corrosion damage and eventual failure of silver fuel gauge system components located in automobile gasoline tanks. The corrosiveness of the gasoline is caused by elevated levels of elemental sulfur, a more reactive form of sulfur, resulting from refinery modifications to lower overall sulfur levels in gasoline. Since no silver corrosion standard or test method had previously been proposed for gasoline, the Department surveyed automotive companies and oil companies for an appropriate standard and methodology. Emergency Rule 5FER04-2, F.A.C., was issued referencing the Energy Institute test method IP 227/99 "Determination of Corrosiveness to Silver of Aviation Turbine Fuels – Silver Strip Method." Concerns regarding the lack of laboratory safety data have arisen for using gasoline in a method originally designed for kerosene (aviation turbine fuels). To ensure gasoline is not corrosive to silver and to provide a testing method that is inherently safer, ASTM has proposed a modified method for testing as presented in this rule.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COST: None.

Any person who wishes to provide information regarding the statement of estimated regulatory costs or to provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days of this notice.

SPECIFIC AUTHORITY: 525.14 FS.

LAWS IMPLEMENTED: 525.037 FS.

IF REQUESTED WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, A HEARING WILL BE HELD AT THE TIME, DATE AND PLACE SHOWN BELOW.

TIME AND DATE: 9:00 a.m., Tuesday, August 24, 2004

PLACE: Division of Standards' Conference Room, Suite E, Room 135, Doyle Conner Administration Building, 3125 Conner Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: Eric Hamilton, Bureau Chief, Bureau of Petroleum Inspection, Address 3125 Conner Blvd., Bldg. #1, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650, Phone (850)488-9740

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

5F-2.017 Gasoline Silver Corrosion Standard

(1) In addition to standards established in subsection 5F-2.001(1), F.A.C., gasoline sold or offered for sale in Florida must have a maximum silver strip classification rating of 1 as designated in Table 1 of the testing procedure listed in subsection 5F-2.017(2), F.A.C.

(2) Testing for silver corrosion in gasoline shall be conducted in accordance with the following:

(a) Test Method for Corrosiveness of Silver from Petroleum Products by Silver Strip Test.

1. Scope.

a. This test method covers the determination of the corrosiveness to silver of automotive gasoline having a vapor pressure no greater than 124 kPa (18 psi) at 37.8°C.

b. The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values in parentheses are for information only.

c. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use. For specific warning statements, see paragraph 5F-2.017(2)(b), F.A.C.

2. Referenced Documents.

a. ASTM Standards. For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

i. D 3241 "Standard Test Method for Thermal Oxidation Stability of Aviation Turbine Fuels (JFTOT Procedure)".

ii. D 4057 "Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products".

iii. D 4177 "Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products".

iv. E 1 "Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers".

b. ASTM Adjuncts.

i. Color Standard for Tube Deposit Rating. This is available from ASTM Headquarters. Order Adjunct No. ADJD3241.

3 Summary of Test Method: A polished silver strip is immersed in a specific volume of the sample being tested and heated under conditions of temperature and time. At the end of the heating period, the silver strip is removed, washed and the color and tarnish level assessed.

4. Significance and Use: Crude petroleum contains sulfur compounds, most of which are removed during refining. However, of the sulfur compounds remaining in the petroleum product, some can have a corroding action on various metals and this corrosivity is not necessarily related directly to the total sulfur content. The effect can vary according to the chemical types of sulfur compounds present. The silver strip corrosion test is designed to assess the relative degree of corrosivity of a petroleum product.

5. Apparatus.

a. Silver Strip Corrosion Pressure Vessel, constructed from stainless steel according to the dimensions as given in Fig. 1. The vessel shall be capable of withstanding a test pressure of 700 kPa gage (100 psi). Alternative designs for the vessel's cap and synthetic rubber gasket may be used provided that the internal dimensions of the vessel are the same as those shown in Fig. 1. The internal dimensions of the pressure vessel are such that a nominal 25-mm by 150-mm test tube can be placed inside the pressure vessel.

b. Test Tubes, of borosilicate glass of nominal 25-mm by 150-mm dimensions. The internal dimensions shall be checked as acceptable by use of a silver strip (see 6.c.). When 30 mL of liquid is added to the test tube with the silver strip in it, a minimum of 5-mm of liquid shall be above the top surface of the strip.

c. Test Bath:

i. General – The test baths shall be able to maintain the test temperature to within $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ (2°F) of the required test temperature.

ii. Liquid Bath Used for Submerging Pressure Vessel(s) – The bath shall be deep enough to submerge one or more pressure vessels (see 5.a.) completely during the test. As the bath medium, use water or any liquid that can be satisfactorily controlled to the sample test temperature. The bath shall be fitted with suitable supports to hold each pressure vessel in a vertical position when submerged.

d. Temperature Sensing Device (TSD), capable of monitoring the desired test temperature in the bath to within an accuracy of $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ or better. The ASTM 12C (12F) (see E 1) or IP 64C (64F) total immersion thermometers have been found suitable to use in the test. If used, no more than 10-mm (0.4-in.) of the mercury should extend above the surface of the bath at the test temperature.

e. Polishing Vise, for holding the silver strip firmly without marring the edges while polishing. Any convenient type of holder may be used provided that the strip is held tightly and that the surface of the strip being polished is supported above the surface of the holder.

f. Viewing Test Tubes, flat glass test tubes, are convenient for protecting corroded silver strips for close inspection or storage. The viewing test tube shall be of such dimensions as to allow the introduction of a silver strip (see 6.c.) and made of glass free of striae or similar defects.

g. Forceps, with either stainless steel or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) tips, for use in handling the silver strips, have been found suitable to use.

h. Timing Device, electronic or manual, capable of accurately measuring the test duration within the allowable tolerance.

6. Reagents and Materials

a. Wash Solvent – 2,2,4-trimethylpentane (isooctane) of minimum 99.75 % purity. (Warning – extremely flammable, see paragraph (1)(b))

b. Surface Preparation/Polishing Materials, Silicon carbide grit paper or cloth of varying degrees of fineness including 53 to 65- μm (240-grit) grade; also a supply of 105- μm (150-mesh) size silicon carbide grain or powder and absorbent cotton (cotton wool). A commercial grade is suitable, but pharmaceutical grade is most commonly available and is acceptable.

c. Silver Strips Specification – Use strips 12.5 to 12.7-mm wide, 2.5 to 3.0-mm thick, and 17.0 to 19.0-mm long assaying at 99.9% (m/m) Ag minimum. The strips may be used repeatedly but should be discarded when the strip's surface shows pitting or deep scratches that cannot be removed by the specified polishing procedure, or when the surface becomes deformed.

d. Ashless Filter Paper or Disposable Gloves, for use in protecting the silver strip from coming in contact with the individual during final polishing.

7. Samples.

a. In accordance with ASTM D 4057 or D 4177, or both, it is particularly important that all types of fuel samples, that pass a low-tarnish strip classification, be collected in clean, dark glass bottles, plastic bottles, or other suitable containers that will not affect the corrosive properties of the fuel. Avoid the use of tin plate containers for collection of samples, since experience has shown that they may contribute to the corrosiveness of the sample.

b. Fill the containers as completely as possible and close them immediately after taking the sample. Adequate headspace in the container is necessary to provide room for possible thermal expansion during transport. It is recommended that volatile samples be filled between 70 and 80 % of the container's capacity. Take care during sampling to protect the

samples from exposure to direct sunlight or even diffused daylight. Carry out the test as soon as possible after receipt in the laboratory and immediately after opening the container.

c. If suspended water (that is, haze) is observed in the sample, dry by filtering a sufficient volume of sample through medium rapid qualitative filter paper, into the prescribed clean, dry test tube. Carry out this operation in a darkened room or under a light-protected shield. Contact of the silver strip with water before, during or after completion of the test run will cause staining, making it difficult to evaluate the strips.

8. Preparation of Test Strips.

a. Surface Preparation – Remove all surface blemishes from all six sides of the strip obtained from a previous analysis. Use silicon carbide paper or cloth of such degrees of fineness as are needed to accomplish the desired results efficiently. Finish with 53 to 65- μm (240-grit) silicon carbide paper or cloth, removing all marks that may have been made by other grades of paper used previously. Immerse the strip in 2,2,4-trimethylpentane from which it can be withdrawn immediately for final preparation (polishing) or in which it can be stored for future use. Only final preparation (8.b.) is necessary for commercially purchased pre-polished strips. As a practical manual procedure for surface preparation, place a sheet of silicon carbide paper or cloth on a flat surface and moisten it with 2,2,4-trimethylpentane. Rub the strip against the silicon carbide paper or cloth with a circular motion, protecting the strip from contact with the fingers by using ashless filter paper or wearing disposable gloves. Alternatively, the surface of the strip can be prepared by use of motor-driven machines using appropriate grades of dry paper or cloth.

b. Final Preparation – For strips prepared in 8.a. or new strips being used for the first time, remove a strip from the 2,2,4-trimethylpentane. To prevent possible surface contamination during final preparation, do not allow fingers to come in direct contact with the silver strips, by wearing disposable gloves or holding the strips in the fingers protected with ashless filter paper. Polish first the ends and then the sides with the 105- μm (150-mesh) silicon carbide grains picked up with a pad of cotton (cotton wool) moistened with 2,2,4-trimethylpentane. Wipe vigorously with fresh pads of cotton (cotton wool) and subsequently handle without touching the surface of the strip with the fingers. Forceps have been found suitable to use. Clamp in a vise and polish the main surfaces with silicon-carbide grains on absorbent cotton. Do not polish in a circular motion. Rub in the direction of the long axis of the strip, carrying the stroke beyond the end of the strip before reversing the direction. Clean all metal dust from the strip by rubbing vigorously with clean pads of absorbent cotton until a fresh pad remains unsoiled. When the strip is clean, immediately immerse it in the prepared sample.

i. It is important to polish the whole surface of the strip uniformly to obtain a uniformly stained strip. If the edges show wear (surface elliptical), they will likely show more corrosion than the center. The use of a vise will facilitate uniform polishing.

ii. It is important to follow the order of preparation with the correctly sized silicon carbide material as described in 8.a. and 8.b. The final preparation is with 105- μ m silicon carbide powder. This is a larger grain size than the 53 to 65- μ m paper used in the surface preparation stage. The reason for this use of larger silicon carbide grains in the final preparation is to produce asperities (controlled roughness) on the surface of the silver, which act as sites for the initiation of corrosion reactions.

9. Procedure.

a. Pressure Vessel Procedure: Place 30 mL of sample, completely clear and free of any suspended or entrained water (see 7.c.) into a chemically clean and dry 25-mm by 150-mm test tube. Within 1 min after completing the final preparation (polishing), slide the silver strip into the sample tube. Place the sample tube into the pressure vessel (Fig. 1) and screw the lid on tightly. If more than one sample is to be analyzed at essentially the same time, it is permissible to prepare each pressure vessel in the batch before completely immersing each pressure vessel in the liquid bath at $50 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($122 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$), provided the elapsed time between the first and last samples is kept to a minimum. After $3 \text{ h} \pm 5 \text{ min}$ in the bath, withdraw the pressure vessel and immerse for a few minutes in cool water (tap water). Open the pressure vessel, withdraw the test tube and examine the strip as described in sub-subparagraph 9.b.

b. Strip Examination:

i. Immediately withdraw the strip with forceps and immerse in 2,2,4-trimethylpentane. Withdraw the strip at once, dry it with ashless filter paper (by blotting not wiping) and inspect it for evidence of tarnishing or corrosion.

ii. In handling the test strip during the inspection and comparison, the danger of marking or staining can be avoided if it is inserted in a flat glass tube, which can be stoppered with absorbent cotton.

10. Interpretation of Results.

a. Interpret the corrosiveness of the sample by comparing the appearance of the test strip with a freshly polished one to give a classification based on that given in Table A.1. All surfaces, including the edges, shall be taken into account.

i. The Color Standard for Tube Deposit Rating (referenced in ASTM D3241) shall be used to differentiate between the brown colorations mentioned in classifications 1 and 2. Any brown coloration less than No. 4 on the Color Standard shall be rated classification 1. Any coloration equal to or darker than No. 4 on the Color Standard shall be rated as classification 2 or higher.

11. Report.

a. Report the corrosiveness in accordance with one of the classifications listed in Table 1. State the duration of the test and the test temperature in the following format:

Corrosion silver strip (Xh / Y°C), Classification Z where:

<u>X</u>	<u>≡</u>	<u>test duration, in hours.</u>
<u>Y</u>	<u>≡</u>	<u>test temperature, °C.</u>
<u>Z</u>	<u>≡</u>	<u>classification category (0, 1, 2, 3, or 4).</u>

12. Precision and Bias.

a. The precision and bias of this test method has not been determined.

(b) WARNING STATEMENTS.

1. Isooctane.

Harmful if inhaled. Vapors may cause flash fire.

Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.

Keep container closed.

Use with adequate ventilation.

Avoid build-up of vapors and eliminate all sources of ignition, especially nonexplosion-proof electrical apparatus and heaters.

Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor or spray mist.

Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

2. Gasoline (Containing Lead).

Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.

Keep container closed.

Use with adequate ventilation.

Avoid build-up of vapors and eliminate all sources of ignition, especially nonexplosion-proof electrical apparatus and heaters.

Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor or spray mist.

Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

3. Gasoline (White or Unleaded).

Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.

Keep container closed.

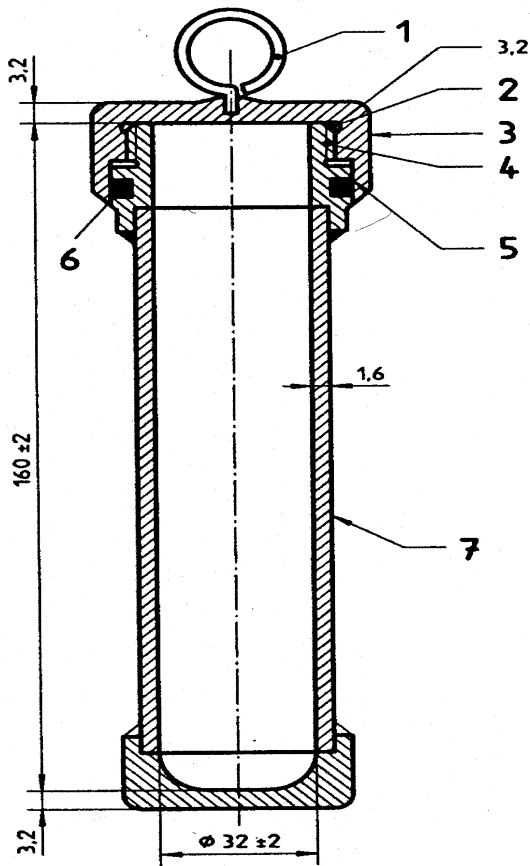
Use with adequate ventilation.

Avoid build-up of vapors and eliminate all sources of ignition, especially nonexplosion-proof electrical apparatus and heaters.

Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor or spray mist.

Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

FIG. 1 Pressure Vessel for Silver Strip Corrosion Test



Key:

- 1 Lifting eye.
- 2 Wide groove for pressure relief.
- 3 Knurled cap.
- 4 Twelve threads per inch NF thread or equivalent.
- 5 Camber inside cap to protect "O" ring when closing pressure vessel.
- 6 Synthetic rubber "O" ring without free sulfur.
- 7 Seamless tube.

Material: stainless steel

Welded construction

Maximum test gage pressure: 700 kPa

Dimensions in millimetres.

All dimensions without tolerance limits are nominal values.

TABLE 1 Silver Strip Classifications

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	No tarnish	Identical to a freshly polished strip, but may have some very light loss of luster
1	Slight tarnish	Faint brown or white discoloration of strip (sec 10.a.i.)
2	Moderate tarnish	Peacock colors such as blue or mauve or medium/dark straw or brown coloration (sec 10.a.i.)
3	Slight blackening	Spots and patches of black or gray on surface or uniform thin film of black deposit
4	Blackening	Uniform heavy blackening with or without scaling

(3) Upon request by the Department, petroleum companies shall provide documentation that a gasoline product meets the maximum allowable silver strip classification rating of 1 as designated in Table 1 subsection 5F-2.017(2), Florida Administrative Code.

Specific Authority 525.14 FS. Law Implemented 525.037 FS. History–New_____.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE:
Eric Hamilton
NAME OF SUPERVISOR OR PERSON WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Ben Faulk, Director, Division of Standards
DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD: July 19, 2004
DATE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAW: June 25, 2004

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND

Pursuant to Chapter 2003-145, Laws of Florida, all notices for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund are published on the Internet at the Department of Environmental Protection’s home page at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/> under the link or button titled “Official Notices.”

WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

Southwest Florida Water Management District

RULE CHAPTER TITLE: RULE CHAPTER NO.:
Procedural 40D-1
RULE TITLE: RULE NO.:
Forms and Instructions 40D-1.659
PURPOSE AND EFFECT: Forms which the District uses in dealings with the public must be formally adopted by rule pursuant to Section 120.55(1)(a)4., Florida Statutes. The District currently uses the State of Florida Permit Application to Construct, Repair, Modify or Abandon A Well, Form No. 41.10-410(1), REV 4/95, which is adopted by Rule 40D-1.659, F.A.C. The form is used statewide by all entities that issue permits for the construction of water wells. Revisions to the form have been recommended by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Water Well Contractor Workgroup, which consists of representatives from DEP, each water management district, the Department of Health, local governments and the regulated community. The changes will allow inclusion in the form of additional information identifying the location of the proposed activity. Rulemaking is necessary to incorporate the revision of this form into the District’s rules in compliance with the requirements of the above-referenced statutory provision.

SUMMARY: This proposed rulemaking will revise State of Florida Permit Application to Construct, Repair, Modify or Abandon a Well, Form No. 41.10-410(1) REV 4/95, to allow

the inclusion of a delineation area number and a Parcel Identification Number (PIN), and amend subsection 40D-1.659(4), F.A.C., to incorporate the revision date.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COST: A Statement of Estimated Regulatory Cost is not being prepared based on the District’s determination that the proposed revisions to Rule 40D-1.659, F.A.C., will not result in a substantial increase in the costs to affected parties and there will not be significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment or productivity.

Any person who wishes to provide information regarding the statement of estimated regulatory costs, or to provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days of this notice.

SPECIFIC AUTHORITY: 373.044, 373.113 FS.

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 373.413, 373.416(2), 403.805 FS.

IF REQUESTED WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, A HEARING WILL BE SCHEDULED AND ANNOUNCED IN THE FAW.

The District does not discriminate on the basis of disability. Anyone requiring reasonable accommodation should contact: Dianne Lee, (352)796-7211, Ext. 4658, TDD only 1(800)231-6103.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: Margaret M. Lytle, Senior Attorney, Office of General Counsel, 2379 Broad Street, Brooksville, FL 34604-6899, (352)796-7211, Extension 4651

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

40D-1.659 Forms and Instructions.

The following forms and instructions have been approved by the Governing Board and are incorporated by reference into this Chapter. Copies of these forms may be obtained from the District.

GROUND WATER

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) STATE OF FLORIDA PERMIT APPLICATION TO CONSTRUCT, REPAIR, MODIFY OR ABANDON A WELL FORM NO. 41.10-410(1) REV. (____) 4/95

(5) through (20) No change.

SURFACE WATER

Application for Permit – Used for Docks or Piers and Bulkheads

(1) through (14) No change.

Specific Authority 373.044, 373.113, 373.149, 373.171 FS. Law Implemented 373.116, 373.206, 373.207, 373.209, 373.216, 373.219, 373.229, 373.239, 373.306, 373.308, 373.309, 373.313, 373.323, 373.324, 373.339, 373.413, 373.414, 373.416, 373.419, 373.421 FS. History–New 12-31-74, Amended 10-24-76, Formerly 16J-0.40, 40D-1.901, Amended 12-22-94, 5-10-95, 10-19-95, 5-26-95, 7-23-96, 2-16-99, 7-12-99, 7-15-99, 12-2-99, 5-31-00, 10-26-00, 6-26-01, 11-4-01, 6-12-02, 8-25-02, 2-26-03, 9-14-03,_____.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE:
Margaret M. Lytle, Senior Attorney, Office of General Counsel, 2379 Broad Street, Brooksville, FL 34604-6899, (352)796-7211, Extension 4651

NAME OF SUPERVISOR OR PERSON WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Governing Board, Southwest Florida Water Management District

DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD: June 29, 2004

DATE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAW: July 23, 2004

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Pursuant to Chapter 2003-145, Laws of Florida, all notices for the Department of Environmental Protection are published on the Internet at the Department of Environmental Protection’s home page at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/> under the link or button titled “Official Notices.”

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Division of Environmental Health

RULE TITLE: Examinations

RULE NO.: 64E-2.010

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The current rule does not include a passing grade provision for National Registry Paramedic Assessment and Certification Examinations. The proposed amendment includes such provision.

SUMMARY: The proposed rule includes a provision for adopting a minimum passing score for National Registry Paramedic Assessment Examinations and National Registry Paramedic Certification Examinations.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COST: None prepared.

Any person who wishes to provide information regarding the statement of estimated regulatory costs, or to provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days of this notice.

SPECIFIC AUTHORITY: 381.0011, 401.27, 401.35 FS.

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 381.001, 401.27, 401.35 FS.

A HEARING WILL BE HELD AT THE TIME, DATE AND PLACE LISTED BELOW.

TIME AND DATE: 10:00 a.m., August 25, 2004

PLACE: Division of Emergency Medical Operations, 4025 Esplanade Way, Room 301 A & B, Tallahassee, Florida 32311-7829

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: Pam Lesley, Management Analyst, Division of Emergency Medical Operations, 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin #C18, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1738, (850)245-4440, Ext. 2733, Fax (850)488-9408, e-mail: Pam_Lesley@doh.state.fl.us

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

64E-2.010 Examinations.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Passing Grade – Individuals achieving the following grades on the state certification examination shall pass:

(a) EMT, 70 percent or higher.

(b) Paramedic, 80 percent or higher.

(c) National Registry Emergency Medical Technician (NREMT) paramedic (Assessment Examination), 70 percent or higher.

(d) NREMT paramedic (Certification Examination), 70 percent or higher, and a passing score on each subpart.

(5) through (6) No change.

Specific Authority 381.0011, 401.27, 401.35 FS. Law Implemented 381.001, 401.27, 401.35 FS. History--New 4-26-84, Amended 3-11-85, Formerly 10D-66.575, Amended 4-12-88, 12-10-92, 12-10-95, 1-26-97, Formerly 10D-66.0575, Amended 8-4-98, 6-3-02, 11-3-02, _____.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE: Pam Lesley, Management Analyst

NAME OF SUPERVISOR OR PERSON WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Bill Tynan, M.D., Division Director

DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD: July 16, 2004

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAW: July 16, 2004

P.O. DO29262

**Section III
Notices of Changes, Corrections and
Withdrawals**

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND

Pursuant to Chapter 2003-145, Laws of Florida, all notices for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund are published on the Internet at the Department of Environmental Protection’s home page at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/> under the link or button titled “Official Notices.”

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 040167-TP

RULE NOS.:	RULE TITLES:
25-4.082	Number Portability
25-4.083	Preferred Carrier Freeze

NOTICE OF CHANGE

Notice is hereby given that the following changes have been made to the proposed rules in accordance with subparagraph 120.54(3)(d)1., F.S., published in Vol. 30, No. 19, May 7, 2004, issue of the Florida Administrative Weekly. The changes have