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#### CHAMBER ACTION

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11	The Committee on Criminal Justice (Wise) recommended the
12	following amendment:
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14	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
15	Delete everything after the enacting clause
16	
17	and insert:
18	Section 1. Section 311.111, Florida Statutes, is
19	created to read:
20	311.111 Security area designations; access
21	requirements; authorityEach seaport authority or governing
22	board of a seaport identified in s. 311.09 which is subject to
23	the statewide minimum seaport security standards in s. 311.12
24	shall clearly designate in seaport-security plans and clearly
25	identify with appropriate signs and markers on the premises of
26	a seaport the following security-area designations, access
27	requirements, and corresponding security enforcement
28	authorizations, which may include, but are not limited to,
29	clear notice of the prohibition on possession of concealed
30	weapons and other contraband material on the premises of the
31	seaport:
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1	(1) UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC-ACCESS AREAAn unrestricted
2	public-access area of a seaport is open to the general public
3	without a seaport identification card other than that required
4	as a condition of employment by a seaport director.
5	(2) RESTRICTED PUBLIC ACCESS AREAA restricted
6	public-access area of a seaport is open to the public for a
7	specific purpose via restricted access and open to individuals
8	working on the seaport, seaport employees, or guests who have
9	business with the seaport. Any person found in this area
10	without the proper level of identification card is subject to
11	the trespass provisions of ss. 810.08, 810.09, and this
12	chapter. A person or object in this area is subject to search
13	by a sworn, state-certified law enforcement officer, a Class D
14	seaport officer certified under Maritime Transportation
15	Security Act guidelines and s. 311.121, or an employee of the
16	seaport security force certified under the guidelines of the
17	Maritime Transportation Security Act and s. 311.121.
18	(3) RESTRICTED-ACCESS AREAA restricted-access area
19	of a seaport is open only to individuals working on the
20	seaport, seaport employees, or guests who have business with
21	the seaport. Any person found in this area without the proper
22	level of identification card is subject to the trespass
23	provisions of ss. 810.08, 810.09, and this chapter. A person
24	or object in this area is subject to search by a sworn,
25	state-certified law enforcement officer, a Class D seaport
26	officer certified under Maritime Transportation Security Act
27	guidelines and s. 311.121, or an employee of the seaport
28	security force certified under the guidelines of the Maritime
29	Transportation Security Act and s. 311.121.
30	(4) SECURED RESTRICTED-ACCESS AREAA secured
31	restricted-access area of a seaport is open only to
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1	individuals working on the seaport, seaport employees, or
2	guests who have business with the seaport and shall be secured
3	at each point of access at all times by a Class D security
4	guard certified under the Maritime Transportation Security
5	Act, a sworn, state-certified law enforcement officer, or an
6	employee of the port's security force certified under the
7	Maritime Transportation Security Act. Any person found in
8	these areas without the proper level of identification card is
9	subject to the trespass provisions of ss. 810.08, 810.09, and
10	this chapter. A person or object in this area is subject to
11	search by a Class D seaport security officer certified under
12	the quidelines of the Maritime Transportation Security Act and
13	s. 311.121, a sworn, state-certified law enforcement officer,
14	or an employee of the seaport security force certified under
15	the guidelines of the Maritime Transportation Security Act and
16	<u>s. 311.121.</u>
17	(5) TEMPORARY DESIGNATIONDuring a period of
Ι/	(5) Third State   Dibiowillion: Dailing a period of
18	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States
18	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States
18 19	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States  Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Law
18 19 20	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States  Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Law  Enforcement or during an emergency declared by the seaport
18 19 20 21	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States  Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Law  Enforcement or during an emergency declared by the seaport security director of a port due to events applicable to that
18 19 20 21 22	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States  Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Law  Enforcement or during an emergency declared by the seaport security director of a port due to events applicable to that particular port, the management or controlling authority of
18 19 20 21 22 23	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States  Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Law  Enforcement or during an emergency declared by the seaport security director of a port due to events applicable to that particular port, the management or controlling authority of the port may temporarily designate any part of the port
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States  Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Law  Enforcement or during an emergency declared by the seaport security director of a port due to events applicable to that particular port, the management or controlling authority of the port may temporarily designate any part of the port property as a restricted-access area or a secured
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States  Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Law  Enforcement or during an emergency declared by the seaport security director of a port due to events applicable to that particular port, the management or controlling authority of the port may temporarily designate any part of the port property as a restricted-access area or a secured restricted-access area. The duration of such designation is
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States  Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Law  Enforcement or during an emergency declared by the seaport security director of a port due to events applicable to that particular port, the management or controlling authority of the port may temporarily designate any part of the port property as a restricted-access area or a secured restricted-access area. The duration of such designation is limited to the period in which the high-terrorist-threat level
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States  Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Law  Enforcement or during an emergency declared by the seaport security director of a port due to events applicable to that particular port, the management or controlling authority of the port may temporarily designate any part of the port property as a restricted-access area or a secured restricted-access area. The duration of such designation is limited to the period in which the high-terrorist-threat level is in effect or a port emergency exists. Subsections (3) and
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States  Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Law  Enforcement or during an emergency declared by the seaport security director of a port due to events applicable to that particular port, the management or controlling authority of the port may temporarily designate any part of the port property as a restricted-access area or a secured restricted-access area. The duration of such designation is limited to the period in which the high-terrorist-threat level is in effect or a port emergency exists. Subsections (3) and (4) do not limit the power of the managing or controlling
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	high-terrorist-threat level designated by the United States  Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Law  Enforcement or during an emergency declared by the seaport security director of a port due to events applicable to that particular port, the management or controlling authority of the port may temporarily designate any part of the port property as a restricted-access area or a secured restricted-access area. The duration of such designation is limited to the period in which the high-terrorist-threat level is in effect or a port emergency exists. Subsections (3) and (4) do not limit the power of the managing or controlling authority of a seaport to designate any port property as a

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Section 2. Section 311.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

311.12 Seaport security standards; inspections; compliance; appeals.--

- (1)(a) The statewide minimum standards for seaport security for each seaport identified in s. 311.09 shall be those based upon the Florida Seaport Security Assessment 2000 and set forth in the "Port Security Standards--Compliance Plan" delivered to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on December 11, 2000, pursuant to this section. The statewide minimum standards are hereby adopted. The Office of Drug Control within the Executive Office of the Governor shall maintain a sufficient number of copies of the standards for use of the public, at its offices, and shall provide copies to each affected seaport upon request.
- (b) The Department of Law Enforcement may exempt any seaport identified in s. 311.09 from all or part of the requirements of subsections (1)-(5) if the department determines that the seaport is not active. The department shall periodically review exempted seaports to determine if there is maritime activity at the seaport. A change in status from inactive to active may warrant removal of all or part of any exemption provided by the department.
- (2)(a) Each seaport identified in s. 311.09 shall maintain a security plan to provide for a secure seaport infrastructure specific to that seaport which shall promote the safety and security of the residents of and visitors to the state and promote the flow of legitimate trade and travel.

  Commencing January 1, 2007, and every 5 years thereafter, the seaport director of each seaport, with the assistance of the

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Regional Domestic Security Task Force and in conjunction with the United States Coast Guard, shall revise the seaport 2 security plan based on the results of continual, quarterly 3 assessments by the seaport director of security risks and possible risks related to terrorist activities and relating to 5 the specific and identifiable needs of the seaport which 6 7 assures that the seaport is in substantial compliance with the statewide minimum standards established pursuant to subsection 8 9 (1). 10 (b) Each plan adopted or revised pursuant to this 11 subsection must be inspected reviewed and approved by the Office of Drug Control and the Department of Law Enforcement 12 based solely upon the standards set forth under the Maritime 13 Transportation Security Act as revised July 2003, 33 C.F.R. s. 14 15 105.305, and the statewide minimum standards established pursuant to subsection (1). All such seaports shall allow 16 unimpeded access by the Department of Law Enforcement to the 17 affected facilities for purposes of inspections for compliance 18 19 with its plan or other operations authorized by this section. 20 (c) Each seaport security plan <u>must</u> may establish unrestricted and restricted access areas within the seaport 21 22 consistent with the requirements of the statewide minimum 23 standards and s. 311.111. In such cases, a Uniform Port Access 24 Credential Card, authorizing restricted-area access, shall be required for any individual working within or authorized to 25 regularly enter a restricted access area and the requirements 26 in subsection (3) relating to criminal history checks and 27 28 employment restrictions shall be applicable only to employees 29 or other persons working within or authorized to regularly enter a restricted access area. Every seaport security plan 30 31 shall set forth the conditions and restrictions to be imposed 11:47 AM 03/28/06 s0190d-cj05-z7q

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upon others visiting the port or any restricted access area sufficient to provide substantial compliance with the statewide minimum standards. As determined by the seaport 3 director's most current quarterly risk-assessment report, any 5 restricted-access area having a potential human occupancy of 50 persons or more, any cruise terminal, or any business 7 operation that is adjacent to an unrestricted public-access area shall be protected from the most probable and creditable 8 terrorist threat to human life by the use of like or similar 10 standards to those set forth in the United States Department 11 of Defense Minimum Antiterrorism Standard for Buildings, <u>Unified Facilities Criteria 4-010-0.</u> 12 (d) The inspection of the seaport's security plan must 13 be delivered within 30 days after its completion by the 14 15 Department of Law Enforcement to the United States Coast Guard, the Regional Domestic Security Task Force, and the 16 Domestic Security Oversight Council. 17 18 (e) It is the intent of the Legislature that this 19 state's seaports adhere to security practices that are 20 consistent with risks assigned to each seaport through the risk-assessment process established in this section. 21 22 Therefore, the Department of Law Enforcement shall inspect 23 each seaport within the state to determine if all security 2.4 measures adopted by the seaport are in compliance with the standards set forth in this chapter and shall submit the 25 department's findings within 30 days after the inspection in a 26 report to the Domestic Security Oversight Council and the 27 United States Coast Guard for review with requests to the 28 29 Coast Guard for any necessary punitive action. (f) Notwithstanding chapter 120, a seaport may appeal 30 31 to the Domestic Security Oversight Council, for review and 6 11:47 AM 03/28/06 s0190d-cj05-z7q

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mediation, the findings in any inspection report by the Department of Law Enforcement as it relates to the 2 requirements of this section. The Domestic Security Oversight 3 Council shall establish a review process and may review only those findings under this section which are in specific 5 dispute by the seaport. In reviewing the disputed findings, 7 the council may concur in the findings of the department or the seaport or may recommend corrective action to the seaport. 8 Findings of the council are final. 9 (3)(a) A fingerprint-based criminal history check <u>must</u> 10 11 shall be performed on any applicant for employment, every current employee, and other persons as designated pursuant to 12 13 the seaport security plan for each seaport. The criminal history check <u>must</u> shall be performed in connection with 14 15 employment within or other authorized regular access to a restricted access area or the entire seaport if the seaport 16 security plan does not designate one or more restricted access 17 18 areas. With respect to employees or others with regular 19 access, such checks <u>must</u> shall be performed at least once 20 every 5 years or at other more frequent intervals as provided 21 by the seaport security plan. Each individual subject to the 22 background criminal history check shall file a complete set of fingerprints taken in a manner required by the Department of 23 24 Law Enforcement and the seaport security plan. Fingerprints must shall be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement 25 for state processing and to the Federal Bureau of 26 Investigation for federal processing. The results of each 27 fingerprint-based check <u>must</u> shall be reported to the 28 29 requesting seaport. The costs of the checks, consistent with s. 943.053(3), <u>must</u> shall be paid by the seaport or other 30 employing entity or by the person checked. 11:47 AM 03/28/06 s0190d-cj05-z7q

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- By January 1, 2002, each seaport security plan shall identify criminal convictions or other criminal history factors consistent with paragraph (c) which  $\frac{1}{2}$  disqualify a person from either initial seaport employment or new authorization for regular access to seaport property or to a restricted access area. Such factors must shall be used to disqualify all applicants for employment or others seeking regular access to the seaport or restricted access area on or after January 1, 2002, and may be used to disqualify all those employed or authorized for regular access on that date. Each seaport security plan may establish a procedure to appeal a denial of employment or access based upon procedural inaccuracies or discrepancies regarding criminal history factors established pursuant to this paragraph. A seaport may allow waivers on a temporary basis to meet special or emergency needs of the seaport or its users. Policies, procedures, and criteria for implementation of this subsection must shall be included in the seaport security plan. Each waiver All waivers granted pursuant to this paragraph must be reported to the Department of Law Enforcement within 30 days of issuance.
- (c) In addition to other requirements for employment or access established by each seaport pursuant to its seaport security plan, each seaport security plan <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> provide that:
- 1. Any person who has within the past 7 years been convicted, regardless of whether adjudication was withheld, for a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08; an act of terrorism as defined in s. 775.30; planting of a hoax bomb as provided in s. 790.165; any violation involving the manufacture, possession, sale, delivery, display, use, or 11:47 AM 03/28/06 s0190d-cj05-z7q

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attempted or threatened use of a weapon of mass destruction or hoax weapon of mass destruction as provided in s. 790.166; dealing in stolen property; any violation of s. 893.135; any violation involving the sale, manufacturing, delivery, or possession with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver a controlled substance; burglary; robbery; any felony violation of s. 812.014; any violation of s. 790.07; any crime an element of which includes use or possession of a firearm; any conviction for any similar offenses under the laws of another jurisdiction; or conviction for conspiracy to commit any of the listed offenses may shall not be qualified for initial employment within or regular access to a seaport or restricted access area; and

- 2. Any person who has at any time been convicted for any of the listed offenses may shall not be qualified for initial employment within or authorized regular access to a seaport or restricted access area unless, after release from incarceration and any supervision imposed as a sentence, the person remained free from a subsequent conviction, regardless of whether adjudication was withheld, for any of the listed offenses for a period of at least 7 years prior to the employment or access date under consideration.
- (d) By October 1 of each year, each seaport shall report to the Department of Law Enforcement each determination of denial of employment or access, and any determination to authorize employment or access after an appeal of a denial made during the previous 12 months. The report <a href="must shall">must shall</a> include the identity of the individual affected, the factors supporting the determination, and any other material factors used in making the determination.

1	a waiver process to allow unescorted access to an individual
2	who is unqualified under paragraph (c) and denied employment
3	by a seaport. The waiver consideration shall be based on the
4	circumstances of any disqualifying act or offense, restitution
5	made by the individual, and other factors from which it may be
6	determined that the individual does not pose a risk of
7	engaging in theft, drug trafficking, or terrorism within the
8	public seaports regulated under this chapter or of harming any
9	person. In order to obtain a waiver, an individual who has
10	been denied initial employment within or regular unescorted
11	access to restricted areas of a public seaport as described in
12	paragraph (c) must submit an application for a waiver and a
13	notarized letter or affidavit from the individual's employer
14	or union representative which states the mitigating reasons
15	for initiating the waiver process. No later than 90 days after
16	receipt of the application, the administrative staff of the
17	Parole Commission shall conduct a factual review of the waiver
18	application. Findings of fact shall be transmitted to the
19	Department of Law Enforcement for review. The department shall
20	make a copy of those findings available to the applicant
21	before final disposition of the waiver request. The department
22	shall make a final disposition of the waiver request based on
23	the factual findings of the investigation by the Parole
24	Commission. The port authority that originally denied
25	employment and the waiver applicant shall be notified of the
26	final disposition of the waiver application by the department.
27	This review process is exempt from chapter 120.
28	(4)(a) Subject to the provisions of subsection $(6)$ ,
29	each affected seaport shall begin to implement its security
30	plan developed under this section by July 1, 2001.
31	(b) The Office of Drug Control and <u>the executive</u> 10
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director of the Department of Law Enforcement may modify or waive any physical facility requirement or other requirement contained in the statewide minimum standards for seaport 3 security upon a finding or other determination that the purposes of the standards have been reasonably met or exceeded 5 by the seaport requesting the modification or waiver. 6 7 Alternate means of compliance may not in any way diminish the safety or security of the seaport and must be verified through 8 an extensive risk analysis conducted by the port director. A waiver must be submitted in writing with supporting 10 11 <u>documentation to the Office of Drug Control and the Department</u> of Law Enforcement. The Office of Drug Control and the 12 Department of Law Enforcement shall have 90 days to jointly 13 grant the waiver or reject the waiver in whole or in part. A 14 15 waiver that is not granted within 90 days or jointly rejected 16 must be submitted by the seaport to the Domestic Security Oversight Council for consideration. The Domestic Security 17 Oversight Council shall grant the waiver or reject the waiver 18 in whole or in part. The decision of the Domestic Security 19 Oversight Council is final. A waiver submitted for standards 20 21 established under s. 311.122(3) may not be granted for 22 percentages below 10 percent. Such modifications or waivers must shall be noted in the annual report submitted by the 23 24 Department of Law Enforcement pursuant to this subsection. (c) Beginning with the 2001-2002 fiscal year, the 25 Department of Law Enforcement, or any entity designated by the 26 department, shall conduct no less than one annual unannounced 27 28 inspection of each seaport listed in s. 311.09 to determine 29 whether the seaport is meeting the minimum standards 30 established pursuant to this section, and to identify seaport security changes or improvements necessary or otherwise 11:47 AM 03/28/06 s0190d-cj05-z7q

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recommended. The Department of Law Enforcement, or any entity designated by the department, may conduct additional announced or unannounced inspections or operations within or affecting any affected seaport to test compliance with, or the effectiveness of, security plans and operations at each seaport, to determine compliance with physical facility requirements and standards, or to assist the department in identifying changes or improvements necessary to bring a seaport into compliance with the statewide minimum security standards.

- (d) By December 31, 2001, and annually thereafter, the Department of Law Enforcement, in consultation with the Office of Drug Control, shall complete a report indicating the observations and findings of all inspections or operations conducted during the year and any recommendations developed by reason of such inspections. A copy of the report shall be provided to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chief administrator of each seaport inspected. The report shall include responses from the chief administrator of any seaport indicating what actions, if any, have been taken or are planned to be taken in response to the recommendations, observations, and findings reported by the department.
- (e) In making security project or other funding decisions applicable to each seaport listed in s. 311.09, the Legislature may consider as authoritative the annual report of the Department of Law Enforcement required by this section, especially regarding each seaport's degree of substantial compliance with the statewide minimum security standards established by this section. The Legislature shall review any seaport that is not in substantial compliance with the 12 solgod-cj05-z7q

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statewide minimum security standards by November 2005, as reported by the Department of Law Enforcement.

- (f) By December 31, 2004, the Legislature shall review the ongoing costs of operational security on seaports, the impacts of this section on those costs, mitigating factors that may reduce costs without reducing security, and methods by which seaports may implement operational security using a combination of sworn law enforcement officers and private security services.
- (g) Subject to the provisions of this chapter and appropriations made for seaport security, state funds may not be expended for operational security costs without certification of need for such expenditures by the Office of Ports Administrator within the Department of Law Enforcement.
- (5) This section does not prevent Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing any seaport from implementing security measures that are more stringent, greater than, or supplemental to the statewide minimum standards established by this section except that, for purposes of employment and access, each seaport shall adhere to the requirements provided in paragraph (3)(c) and may shall not exceed statewide minimum requirements.
- (6) When funds are appropriated for seaport security, the Office of Drug Control and the Florida Seaport

  Transportation and Economic Development Council shall mutually determine the allocation of such funds for security project needs identified in the approved seaport security plans required by this section. Any seaport that receives state funds for security projects must enter into a joint participation agreement with the appropriate state entity and must use the seaport security plan developed pursuant to this 13

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section as the basis for the agreement. If funds are made available over more than one fiscal year, such agreement must 2. reflect the entire scope of the project approved in the 3 security plan and, as practicable, allow for reimbursement for authorized projects over more than 1 year. The joint 5 participation agreement may include specific timeframes for 7 completion of a security project and the applicable funding reimbursement dates. The joint participation agreement may 8 also require a contractual penalty, not to exceed \$1,000 per 10 day, to be imposed for failure to meet project completion 11 dates provided state funding is available. Any such penalty shall be deposited into the State Transportation Trust Fund to 12 13 be used for seaport security operations and capital 14 improvements. 15 (7) Any person who has in his or her possession a concealed weapon, or who operates or has possession or control 16 of a vehicle in or upon which a concealed weapon is placed or 17 18 stored while in a designated restricted area on seaport 19 property, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. This 20 subsection does not apply to active-duty, certified federal or 21 22 state law enforcement personnel. (8)(a) Commencing on January 15, 2007, and at least 23 2.4 every 5 years thereafter, a review of the statewide minimum standards for seaport security as contained in paragraph 25 (1)(a) shall be conducted under the Office of Drug Control 26 within the Executive Office of the Governor by the Seaport 27 Security Standards Advisory Council as provided in paragraph 28 (b). 29 (b) The Office of Drug Control shall convene a Seaport 30 Security Standards Advisory Council as defined in s. 20.03(7) 14 03/28/06 11:47 AM s0190d-cj05-z7q

1	to review the statewide minimum standards for seaport security
2	for applicability to and effectiveness in combating current
3	narcotics and terrorism threats to this state's seaports. All
4	sources of information allowed by law shall be used in
5	assessing the applicability and effectiveness of the
6	standards.
7	(c) The council shall consist of the following
8	members:
9	1. Two seaport directors appointed by the Governor.
10	2. Two seaport security directors appointed by the
11	Governor.
12	3. One designee from the Department of Law
13	Enforcement.
14	4. The director of the Office of Motor Carrier
15	Compliance of the Department of Transportation.
16	5. One designee from the Office of the Attorney
17	<pre>General.</pre>
18	6. One designee from the Department of Agriculture and
19	Consumer Services.
20	7. One designee from the Office of Tourism, Trade, and
21	Economic Development.
22	8. A representative of the United States Coast Guard
23	who shall serve as an ex officio member of the council.
24	(d) Each member of the council shall serve for a term
25	of 4 years. A vacancy shall be filled by the original
26	appointing authority for the balance of the unexpired term.
27	(e) Seaport Security Standards Advisory Council
28	members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to
29	reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses for attendance
30	at officially called meetings as provided by s. 112.061.
31	(f) The Seaport Security Standards Advisory Council 15
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1	shall be chaired by a designee from the Office of Drug
2	Control. The council shall meet upon the call of the chair and
3	at least once every 5 years.
4	(g) Recommendations and findings of the council shall
5	be transmitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate,
6	and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
7	Section 3. Section 311.121, Florida Statutes, is
8	created to read:
9	311.121 Qualifications, training, and certification of
10	licensed security officers at Florida seaports
11	(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that seaports
12	in the state be able to mitigate operational security costs
13	without reducing security levels by employing a combination of
14	certified law enforcement officers and certified private
15	security service officers. In order to accomplish this intent,
16	seaports may recruit and employ seaport security officers who
17	are trained and certified pursuant to this section. The
18	Department of Law Enforcement shall adhere to this intent in
19	the approval and certification process for seaport security
20	required under s. 311.12.
21	(2) The authority or governing board of each seaport
22	identified under s. 311.09 which is subject to the statewide
23	minimum seaport security standards established in s. 311.12
24	shall require that a candidate for certification as a seaport
25	security officer has:
26	(a) Received a Class D license as a security officer
27	under chapter 493;
28	(b) Successfully completed the certified training
29	curriculum for a Class D license or has been determined by the
30	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to have
31	equivalent experience as established by rule of the
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1	<u>department; and</u>
2	(c) Completed the training or training equivalency and
3	testing process established by this section for becoming a
4	certified seaport security officer.
5	(3)(a) The Seaport Security Officer Qualification,
6	Training, and Standards Coordinating Council is created under
7	the Department of Law Enforcement.
8	(b) The executive director of the Department of Law
9	Enforcement shall appoint 12 members to the council which
10	shall include:
11	1. The seaport administrator of the Department of Law
12	Enforcement.
13	2. The chancellor of the Community College System.
14	3. The director of the Division of Licensing within
15	the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
16	4. The administrator of the Florida Seaport
17	Transportation and Economic Development Council.
18	5. Two seaport security directors from seaports
19	designated under s. 311.09.
20	6. One director of a state law enforcement academy.
21	7. One representative of a local law enforcement
22	agency.
23	8. Two representatives of contract security services.
24	9. One representative of the Division of Driver
25	Licenses of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor
26	<u>Vehicles.</u>
27	10. One representative of the United States Coast
28	Guard who shall serve as an ex-officio member of the council.
29	(c) Council members designated in subparagraphs
30	(b)14. shall serve for the duration of their employment or
31	appointment. Council members designated under subparagraphs
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1	(b)510. shall be appointed to 4-year terms, except that the
2	initial appointment for the representative of a local law
3	enforcement agency, one representative of a contract security
4	agency, and one seaport security director from a seaport
5	designated in s. 311.09 shall be appointed to terms of 2
6	years.
7	(d) The chancellor of the Community College System
8	shall serve as chair of the council.
9	(e) The council shall meet upon the call of the chair
10	and at least once a year to update or modify curriculum
11	recommendations.
12	(f) Council members shall serve without compensation,
13	but are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel
14	expenses for attendance at officially called meetings as
15	provided by s. 112.061.
16	(g) By December 1, 2006, the council shall identify
17	the qualifications, training, and standards for certification
18	as a seaport security officer and recommend a curriculum for
19	the seaport security officer training program which shall
20	include no less than 218 hours of initial certification
21	training and which conforms to or exceeds model courses
22	approved by the Federal Maritime Act under section 109 of the
23	Federal Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 for
24	facility personnel having specific security duties.
25	(h) The council may recommend training equivalencies
26	that may be substituted for portions of the required training.
27	(i) The council shall recommend a continuing education
28	curriculum of no less than 8 hours of additional training for
29	each annual licensing period.
30	(4)(a) The Department of Education shall develop the
31	curriculum recommendations and classroom-hour specifications
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1	of the Seaport Security Officer Qualifications, Training, and
2	Standards Coordinating Council into initial and continuing
3	education and training programs for certification as a seaport
4	security officer.
5	(b) Such training programs shall be used by schools
6	licensed under s. 493.6304, and each instructor providing
7	training must hold a Class D license pursuant to s. 493.6301.
8	(c) A seaport authority or other organization involved
9	in seaport-related activities may apply to become a school
10	licensed under s. 493.6304.
11	(d) Each training program must include proficiency
12	examinations that must be passed by each candidate for
13	certification who successfully completes the required hours of
14	training or provides proof of authorized training
15	equivalencies.
16	(e) A candidate for certification must be provided
17	with a list of authorized training equivalencies in advance of
18	training; however, each candidate for certification must
19	successfully complete 20 hours of study specific to Florida
20	Maritime Security and pass the related portion of the
21	proficiency examination.
22	(5) A seaport security officer's certificate shall be
23	provided by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer
24	Services for issuance by a school licensed under s. 493.6304,
25	and such school may issue the certificate to an applicant who
26	has successfully completed the training program. A school
27	shall notify the Division of Licensing upon the issuance of
28	each certificate. The notification must include the name and
29	Class D license number of the certificateholder and a copy of
30	the certificate. The department shall place the notification
31	with the licensee's file. Notification may be provided in 19
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1	electronic or paper format pursuant to instruction by the
2	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
3	(6)(a) Upon completion of the certification process, a
4	person holding a Class D license shall apply for a revised
5	license pursuant to s. 493.6107(2) which indicates that the
6	licensee is certified as a seaport security officer.
7	(b) A person who has been issued a certificate as a
8	seaport security officer may perform duties specifically
9	required of a seaport security officer.
10	(c) The certificate is valid for the duration of the
11	seaport security officer's Class D license and shall be
12	renewed upon renewal of the license.
13	(d) The certificate is void if the seaport security
14	officer's Class D license is revoked or allowed to lapse for
15	more than 1 year or if the licensee fails to complete the
16	annual continuing-education requirement before expiration of
17	the Class D license.
18	(e) Renewal of certification following licensure
19	revocation or a lapse of longer than 1 year requires, at a
20	minimum, 20 hours of recertification training and
21	reexamination of the applicant.
22	Section 4. Section 311.122, Florida Statutes, is
23	created to read:
24	311.122 Seaport law enforcement agency; authorization;
25	requirements; powers; training
26	(1) Each seaport in the state may create a seaport law
27	enforcement agency for its facility. Such agency does not
28	preclude the seaport from contracting with a local government
29	or a law enforcement agency to comply with the security
30	standards required by this chapter.
31	(2) Each seaport law enforcement agency shall meet all 20 11:47 AM 03/28/06 s0190d-cj05-z7q

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of the guidelines and requirements set by law for certified law enforcement agencies and shall be certified as provided 2 under chapter 943. 3 (3) If a seaport creates a seaport law enforcement 4 agency for its facility, a minimum of 30 percent of the 5 6 aggregate personnel of each seaport law enforcement agency 7 shall be sworn, state-certified, law enforcement officers who have additional seaport training pursuant to the Maritime 8 Transportation Security Act; a minimum of 30 percent of 10 on-duty personnel of each seaport law enforcement agency shall 11 be sworn, state-certified, law enforcement officers who have additional seaport training pursuant to the Maritime 12 Transportation Security Act; and at least one on-duty 13 14 supervisor must be a sworn, state-certified, law enforcement 15 officer who has additional seaport training pursuant to the Maritime Transportation Security Act. 16 (4) For the purposes of this chapter, where 17 18 applicable, a seaport law enforcement agency officer shall 19 have the same powers as a university police officer as provided in s. 1012.97; however, such powers do not extend 20 beyond the property of the seaport except in connection with 21 22 an investigation initiated on seaport property or in 23 connection with an immediate, imminent threat to the seaport. 2.4 (5) For the purposes of this chapter, a sworn, state-certified, seaport security officer has the same law 25 enforcement powers with respect to the enforcement of traffic 26 laws on seaport property as a university police officer under 27 28 s. 1012.97, a community college police officer under s. 29 1012.88, and an airport police officer under s. 316.640(1)(a)1.d.(I)-(II). 30 31 (6) A certified seaport security officer may 21 11:47 AM 03/28/06 s0190d-cj05-z7q

1	immediately tow any vehicle parked illegally as indicated by
2	an existing sign or during an emergency as deemed necessary to
3	maintain seaport security.
4	Section 5. Section 311.123, Florida Statutes, is
5	created to read:
6	311.123 Maritime domain security awareness training
7	program
8	(1) The Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic
9	Development Council, in conjunction with the Department of Law
10	Enforcement and the Office of Drug Control within the
11	Executive Office of the Governor, shall create a maritime
12	domain security awareness training program to instruct all
13	personnel employed within a seaport's boundaries concerning
14	the security procedures required of them for implementation of
15	the seaport security plan.
16	(2) The training program curriculum must include
17	security training required pursuant to 33 C.F.R. part 105 and
18	must be designed to enable the seaports in this state to meet
19	the training, drill, and exercise requirements of 33 C.F.R.
20	part 105 and individual seaport security plans and to comply
21	with the requirements of s. 311.12 relating to security
22	awareness.
23	Section 6. Section 311.124, Florida Statutes, is
24	created to read:
25	311.124 Trespassing; detention by a certified seaport
26	security officer
27	(1) Any Class D or Class G seaport security officer
28	certified under the Maritime Transportation Security Act
29	guidelines and s. 311.121 or any employee of the seaport
30	security force certified under the Maritime Transportation
31	Security Act quidelines and s. 311.121 who has probable cause
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1	to believe that a person is trespassing pursuant to s. 810.08,
2	s. 810.09, or this chapter, or is in a designated restricted
3	area pursuant to s. 311.111, may detain such person in a
4	reasonable manner for a reasonable period of time pending the
5	arrival of a law enforcement officer, and such action does not
6	render the security officer criminally or civilly liable for
7	false arrest, false imprisonment, or unlawful detention.
8	(2) Upon detaining a person for trespass, the seaport
9	security officer shall immediately call a certified law
10	enforcement officer to the scene.
11	Section 7. Section 817.021, Florida Statutes, is
12	created to read:
13	817.021 False information to obtain a seaport security
14	identification card A person who willfully and knowingly
15	provides false information in obtaining or attempting to
16	obtain a seaport security identification card commits a felony
17	of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
18	775.083, or s. 775.084.
19	Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.
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21	
22	======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========
23	And the title is amended as follows:
24	Delete everything before the enacting clause
25	
26	and insert:
27	A bill to be entitled
28	An act relating to seaport security; creating
29	s. 311.111, F.S.; requiring the seaport
30	authority or governing board of certain
31	seaports to designate and identify security
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areas, access requirements, and
security-enforcement authorizations on seaport
premises and in seaport security plans;
providing that any part of a port's property
may be designated as a restricted-access area
under certain conditions; amending s. 311.12,
F.S.; revising the purpose of security plans
maintained by seaports; requiring periodic plan
revisions; requiring that plans be inspected by
the Office of Drug Control and the Department
of Law Enforcement based upon specified
standards; providing requirements with respect
to protection standards in specified restricted
areas; requiring delivery of the plan to
specified entities; requiring the Department of
Law Enforcement to inspect every seaport to
determine if all security measures adopted by
the seaport are in compliance with seaport
security standards; requiring a report;
authorizing seaports to appeal findings in an
inspection report by the Department of Law
Enforcement; requiring the Domestic Security
Oversight Council to establish a review
process; requiring that the Department of Law
Enforcement establish a waiver process to allow
an individual who is otherwise unqualified to
be allowed unescorted access to a seaport or
restricted access area; requiring the
administrative staff of the Parole Commission
to review the facts of the waiver application
and transmit the findings to the Department of 24
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Law Enforcement; requiring the department to make final disposition of the application and notify the applicant and the port authority that denied employment to the applicant; exempting the review from ch. 120, F.S.; providing procedures and requirements with respect to waiver of any physical-facility requirement or other requirement contained in the statewide minimum standards for seaport security; providing a penalty for possession of a concealed weapon while on seaport property in a designated restricted area; requiring that periodic review of the statewide minimum standards for seaport security be conducted

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Office of Drug Control to convene an advisory
council to review the statewide minimum
standards for seaport security; providing
membership standards for seaport security;
providing membership, terms, organization, and
meetings of the council; creating s. 311.121,
F.S.; requiring the seaport authority or

under the Office of Drug Control within the

Executive Office of the Governor; requiring the

to statewide minimum seaport security standards
to impose specified requirements for
certification as a seaport security officer;
creating the Seaport Security Officer
Qualification, Training, and Standards
Coordinating Council under the Department of
Law Enforcement; providing membership and

governing board of each seaport that is subject

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	organization of the council; providing	terms of
	members; providing duties and authority	of the
	council; requiring the Department of Ed	ucation
	to develop curriculum recommendations a	nd
	specifications of the council into init	ial and
	continuing education and training progr	ams for
	certification as a seaport security off	icer;
	providing requirements and procedures w	rith
	respect to such training programs; prov	iding
	requirements and procedures with respec	t to
	certification as a seaport security off	icer;
	providing requirements for renewal of i	nactive
	or revoked certification; creating s. 3	11.122,
	F.S.; authorizing each seaport in the s	tate to
	create a seaport law enforcement agency	for its
	facility; providing requirements of an	agency;
	requiring certification of an agency; p	roviding
	requirements with respect to the compos	ition of
	agency personnel; providing powers of s	eaport
	law enforcement agency officers and sea	port
	security officers; creating s. 311.123,	F.S.;
	providing for the creation of a maritim	e domain
	security awareness training program; pr	oviding
	purpose of the program; providing requi	rements
	for the program training curriculum; cr	eating
	s. 311.124, F.S.; authorizing seaport s	ecurity
	officers to detain persons suspected of	
	trespassing in a designated restricted	area of
	a seaport; providing immunity from spec	ified
	criminal or civil liability; creating s	•
	817.021, F.S.; providing a criminal pen	alty for
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1	providing false information in obtaining or	
2	attempting to obtain a seaport security	
3	identification card; providing an effective	
4	date.	
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