A bill to be entitled

An act relating to state lands; amending s. 253.01, F.S.; authorizing the use of moneys in the Internal Improvement Trust Fund for the protection and restoration of water resources; amending s. 253.03, F.S.; providing rulemaking authority to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund with respect to the uses of sovereignty submerged lands; defining lease types; providing for fees and lease rates; providing for exemptions; detailing minimum compliance standards; providing for a report; amending s. 253.04, F.S.; providing for the assessment of fines; amending s. 895.09, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 253.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

253.01 Internal Improvement Trust Fund established.-

(2) All revenues accruing from sources designated by law for deposit in the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall be used for the acquisition, management, administration, protection, and conservation of state-owned lands, as well as the protection and restoration of water resources.

Section 2. Subsection (7) of section 253.03, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (8) through (17) of that section are renumbered as subsections (10) through (19), respectively, and new subsections (8) and (9) are added to that

section, to read:

253.03 Board of trustees to administer state lands; lands enumerated.—

- (7) (a) The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund is hereby authorized and directed to administer all state-owned lands and shall be responsible for the creation of an overall and comprehensive plan of development concerning the acquisition, management, and disposition of state-owned lands so as to ensure maximum benefit and use. The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this act.
- (8) (b) With respect to administering, controlling, and managing sovereignty submerged lands, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund also may adopt rules governing all uses of sovereignty submerged lands by vessels, floating homes, or any other watercraft, which shall be limited to regulations for anchoring, mooring, or otherwise attaching to the bottom; the establishment of anchorages; and the discharge of sewage, pumpout requirements, and facilities associated with anchorages. The regulations must not interfere with commerce or the transitory operation of vessels through navigable water, but shall control the use of sovereignty submerged lands as a place of business or residence.
- (9) Rules adopted for the uses of sovereignty submerged lands, except those uses provided in s. 253.51 and ss. 253.67-253.75 and s. 311.09(1), shall provide at a minimum, for the following:
 - (a) A standard lease term of at least 10 years.

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- (b) An extended-term lease not to exceed 25 years, where the use of the sovereignty submerged lands and the associated existing or proposed structures on sovereignty submerged lands have or will have an expected life, or amortization period, equal to or greater than the requested lease term. Such extended-term leases shall be limited to those facilities that provide exclusive access to public waters by the general public on a first-come, first-served basis; that are constructed, operated, or maintained by a governmental entity or funded by government-secured bonds having a term greater than or equal to the requested lease term; or for which the applicant demonstrates the existence of an extreme hardship that is unique to the applicant if such hardship is not self-imposed or the result of any law, ordinance, rule, or regulation.
- (c) For purposes of this section, the term "first-come, first-served" means any water-dependent facility operated on state-owned submerged land, the services of which are open to the general public by at least 90 percent of all slips over the state-owned submerged land, with no qualifying requirements such as club membership, stock ownership, or equity interest, with no longer than 1-year rental terms, and with no automatic renewal rights or conditions. For purposes of this section, all other leases are considered private.
- (d) A nonrefundable application fee of \$250 for a private residential single-family dock or pier. All other facilities shall remit an application fee of \$500 unless a different fee is specifically provided for in general law.
- (e) New private leases, expansions of private leases, and lease conversions from a first-come, first-served basis to

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private use shall be assessed a one-time premium or qualify for a waiver of payment in accordance with rule 18-21, Florida

Administrative Code. The one-time premium shall be 10 percent of the applicant's projected retail price or the current market price, whichever is greater, to an end user for the use of the slips within the leased area. For applicants proposing to rent or lease the slips, or proposing to provide the slips to members at a below-market rate, the one-time premium shall be based on the current market price. The projected pricing shall be provided by the applicant and must be itemized by slip. All prices provided shall be reviewed by the department and verified with market data as reflective of the market prior to approval.

- 1. An appraisal report is required if the department is unable to verify with market data and accept the applicant's pricing documentation. The appraisal report conditions shall assume that the income to the lease area is at market rates. If an appraisal report is required, it shall be obtained by the department and paid for by the applicant.
- 2. For all private lease expansions, the surcharge shall be charged only on the expansion area.
 - (f)1. Annual lease fees shall be as follows:
- a. For leases located outside an aquatic preserve and open on a first-come, first-served basis, 10 cents per square foot or a minimum of \$250. All other leases located outside an aquatic preserve shall be 30 cents per square foot or a minimum of \$500.
- b. For leases located within an aquatic preserve and open on a first-come, first-served basis, 30 cents per square foot or a minimum of \$500. All other leases located within an aquatic preserve shall be 60 cents per square foot or a minimum of

117 \$1,000.

- c. For leases of facilities that require a location adjacent to the water to provide services, such as boat repair and manufacturing, seafood purchasing, and public utility service, 15 cents per square foot. If these facilities are located in an aquatic preserve, the rate shall be 30 cents per square foot.
- 2. The annual lease fees provided for in this paragraph shall be revised every 5 years beginning March 1, 2014, and increased or decreased based on the average change in the Consumer Price Index, calculated by averaging the Consumer Price Index over the previous 5-year period. Adjustments to the fees shall be to the nearest cent for the per-square-foot rates and to the nearest \$25 for the minimums. Any increase or decrease may not exceed 10 percent and may not have the effect of lowering the fees below those established in the paragraph.
- 3. There shall be a late payment assessment for lease fees or other charges due which are not paid within 30 days after the due date. This assessment shall be computed at the rate of 12 percent per annum, calculated on a daily basis for every day the payment is late.
- 4. For the purposes of this paragraph, the additional charges provided in subparagraph b. shall not apply to existing facilities in aquatic preserves that were excluded from the additional rate in accordance with rule 18-21.011, Florida Administrative Code.
- (g) Government, research, or education facilities are exempt from the annual lease fees in paragraph (f) except as otherwise defined by rule.

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(h) A community-based social club shall be classified as "first-come, first-served" for the purposes of assessing fees pursuant to this subsection if the club is designated as qualified under s. 501(c)(7) by Title 26, subtitle A, chapter 1, subchapter F, part 1, s. 501 of the United States Internal Revenue Code. The club must be organized for pleasure, recreation, and other similar nonprofitable purposes and substantially all of its activities must be for these purposes, and the club may not discriminate based on race, color, religion, or handicap. The club may not convey to any member the exclusive use of a club wet slip and all wet slips must be available on a first-come, first-served basis to all members in a specific membership category. Any publications related to membership and wet slip rental contracts must state that the wet slips are available on a first-come, first-served basis to all members in a specific membership category and that the club does not discriminate based on race, color, religion, or handicap. Upon the date the club is found to have conveyed, deeded, leased long term, included an automatic renewal or conditions, or issued in any form an exclusive right to use a wet slip, the submerged land lease fee shall revert to the private rate pursuant to this subsection and be subject to retroactive private lease fees. The club shall provide recreational, educational, or charitable activities at least once annually which are open to the general public beginning within 365 days after the lease anniversary date.

(i) The department shall provide a draft lease to the applicant 14 days prior to the scheduled hearing before the board of trustees. The applicant may waive this requirement.

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- (j) Rules adopted by the board of trustees must also provide for:
- 1. The assessment of fines and penalties for violation of lease conditions. Such fines or penalties shall be in addition to those authorized pursuant to s. 253.04.
 - 2. An exemption from the annual fees for:
- a. Events that may require the installation and use of temporary structures, including docks, moorings, pilings, and access walkways on sovereign submerged lands solely for the purposes of facilitating boat shows or boat displays in, or adjacent to, established marinas or government-owned upland property.
- b. First-come first-served facilities that have a contractual arrangement with a county or municipality and can demonstrate financial hardship to the Board of Trustees.
- c. Those facilities that qualify for Consent by Rule or
 Letter of Consent pursuant to rule 18-21, Florida Administrative
 Code and shall also be exempt from paying application fees.
- 3. Compliance methods to be used by the department and applicants. At a minimum, the applicant must supply an aerial photograph of the lease area which is date-stamped and shows the structures. The first aerial photograph shall be given to the department within the first year of the lease term and an additional aerial photograph shall be provided to the department within 60 days after the 5th year of the lease.
- (k) The Department of Environmental Protection in its capacity as staff to the Board of Trustees shall review and provide a report with recommendations, by February 1, 2010, to the Board of Trustees and the Legislature concerning the

following:

- 1. The development of a method which allows for fees to be modified based on geographical price differentials.
- 2. Optional methods for determining the square footage for facilities that reflect those sovereignty lands that are occupied by structures or slips but have additional areas under lease that are needed for safe navigation or to protect the structure.
- 3. Potential modifications to the definition of "first-come, first-served" in order to account for those options that seek to fulfill the intent of increasing public access.

The recommendations shall be developed in conjunction with the rulemaking efforts needed to implement changes to this subsection.

(1) (e) Structures which are listed in or are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places which are over the waters of the State of Florida and which have a submerged land lease, or have been grandfathered—in to use sovereignty submerged lands until January 1, 1998, pursuant to rule 18-21.00405, Florida Administrative Code, shall have the right to continue such submerged land leases, regardless of the fact that the present landholder is not an adjacent riparian landowner, so long as the lessee maintains the structure in a good state of repair consistent with the guidelines for listing. If the structure is damaged or destroyed, the lessee shall be allowed to reconstruct, so long as the reconstruction is consistent with the integrity of the listed structure and does not increase the

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footprint of the structure. If a structure so listed falls into disrepair and the lessee is not willing to repair and maintain it consistent with its listing, the state may cancel the submerged lease and either repair and maintain the property or require that the structure be removed from sovereignty submerged lands.

(m) (d) By January 1, 2001, the owners of habitable structures built on or before May 1, 1999, located in conservation areas 2 or 3, on district or state-owned lands, the existence or use which will not impede the restoration of the Everglades, whether pursuant to a submerged lease or not, must provide written notification to the South Florida Water Management District of their existence and location, including an identification of the footprint of the structures. This notification will grant the leaseholders an automatic 20-year lease at a reasonable fee established by the district, or the Department of Environmental Protection, as appropriate, to expire on January 1, 2020. The district or Department of Environmental Protection, as appropriate, may impose reasonable conditions consistent with existing laws and rules. If the structures are located on privately owned lands, the landowners must provide the same notification required for a 20-year permit. If the structures are located on state-owned lands, the South Florida Water Management District shall submit this notification to the Department of Environmental Protection on the owner's behalf. At the expiration of this 20-year lease or permit, the South Florida Water Management District or the Department of Environmental Protection, as appropriate, shall have the right to require that the leaseholder remove the

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structures if the district determines that the structures or their use are causing harm to the water or land resources of the district, or to renew the lease agreement. The structure of any owner who does not provide notification to the South Florida Water Management District as required under this subsection, shall be considered illegal and subject to immediate removal. Any structure built in any water conservation area after May 1, 1999, without necessary permits and leases from the South Florida Water Management District, the Department of Environmental Protection, or other local government, as appropriate, shall be considered illegal and subject to removal.

(n) (e) Failure to comply with the conditions contained in any permit or lease agreement as described in paragraph (l) (d) makes the structure illegal and subject to removal. Any structure built in any water conservation area on or after July 1, 2000, is also illegal and subject to immediate removal.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 253.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

253.04 Duty of board to protect, etc., state lands; state may join in any action brought.—

(2) Upon election by the board to not assess In lieu of seeking monetary damages pursuant to subsection (1) against any person or the agent of any person who has been found to have willfully damaged lands of the state, the ownership or boundaries of which have been established by the state, to have willfully damaged or removed products thereof in violation of state or federal law, to have knowingly refused to comply with or willfully violated the provisions of this chapter, or to have failed to comply with an order of the board to remove or alter

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any structure or vessel that is not in compliance with applicable rules or with conditions of authorization to locate such a structure or vessel on state-owned land, the board $\frac{may}{may}$ must impose a fine for each offense in an amount of at least \$100 and up to \$10,000 to be fixed by rule and imposed and collected by the board in accordance with the provisions of chapter 120. Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense. This subsection does not apply to any act or omission which is currently subject to litigation wherein the state or any agency of the state is a party as of October 1, 1984, or to any person who holds such lands under color of title. Nothing contained herein impairs the rights of any person to obtain a judicial determination in a court of competent jurisdiction of such person's interest in lands that are the subject of a claim or proceeding by the department under this subsection.

Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 895.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

895.09 Disposition of funds obtained through forfeiture proceedings.—

- (1) A court entering a judgment of forfeiture in a proceeding brought pursuant to s. 895.05 shall retain jurisdiction to direct the distribution of any cash or of any cash proceeds realized from the forfeiture and disposition of the property. The court shall direct the distribution of the funds in the following order of priority:
- (c) Any claim by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund on behalf of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or the Land Acquisition Trust Fund pursuant to \underline{s} .

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320	253.03(14) s. $253.03(12)$, not including administrative costs of
	the Department of Environmental Protection previously paid
322	directly from the Internal Improvement Trust Fund in accordance
323	with legislative appropriation.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.