1

A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to seaport security; amending s. 311.12, 3 F.S.; deleting provisions relating to statewide minimum 4 standards for seaport security; deleting provisions 5 authorizing the Department of Law Enforcement to exempt 6 all or part of a seaport from specified requirements in 7 certain circumstances; revising provisions relating to 8 seaport security plans; revising requirements for certain secure or restricted areas; deleting provisions requiring 9 10 that the Department of Law Enforcement administer a 11 statewide seaport access eligibility reporting system; deleting provisions requiring that persons seeking 12 authorization to access secure and restricted areas of a 13 14 seaport execute an affidavit; prohibiting a seaport from 15 charging any fee for administration or production of 16 access control credentials that require or are associated with a fingerprint-based background check, in addition to 17 the fee for the federal TWIC; providing for issuance of 18 19 seaport-specific access credentials; deleting provisions requiring fingerprint-based state criminal history checks 20 21 on seaport employee applicants, current employees, and 22 other authorized persons; deleting provisions authorizing 23 waivers from security requirements in certain 24 circumstances; revising provisions relating to 25 inspections; revising reporting requirements; revising the 26 parties that determine the allocation of appropriated 27 funds for security project needs; amending ss. 311.121, 28 311.123, and 311.124, F.S.; conforming provisions to Page 1 of 21

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29	changes made by the act; repealing s. 311.115, F.S.,		
30	relating to the Seaport Security Standards Advisory		
31	Council; providing an effective date.		
32			
33	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:		
34			
35	Section 1. Section 311.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to		
36	6 read:		
37	7 311.12 Seaport security		
38	8 (1) SECURITY STANDARDS		
39	(a) The statewide minimum standards for seaport security		
40	applicable to seaports listed in s. 311.09 shall be those based		
41	1 on the Florida Seaport Security Assessment 2000 and set forth in		
42	2 the Port Security Standards Compliance Plan delivered to the		
43	3 Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the		
44	4 Senate on December 11, 2000. The Office of Drug Control within		
45	5 the Executive Office of the Governor shall maintain a sufficient		
46	6 number of copies of the standards at its offices for		
47	7 distribution to the public and provide copies to each affected		
48	8 <del>seaport upon request.</del>		
49	9 (a) (b) A seaport may implement security measures that are		
50	) more stringent, more extensive, or supplemental to the		
51	applicable federal security regulations, including federal		
52	2 facility security assessment requirements under 33 C.F.R. s.		
53	105.305 minimum security standards established by this		
54	subsection.		
55	(b) (c) The provisions of s. 790.251 are not superseded,		
56	preempted, or otherwise modified in any way by the provisions of		
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57 this section.

(2) EXEMPTION. The Department of Law Enforcement may 58 59 exempt all or part of a seaport listed in s. 311.09 from the 60 requirements of this section if the department determines that 61 activity associated with the use of the seaport or part of the 62 seaport is not vulnerable to criminal activity or terrorism. The 63 department shall periodically review such exemptions to 64 determine if there is a change in use. Such change may warrant 65 removal of all or part of the exemption.

66

(2) (3) SECURITY PLAN.-

67 (a) Each seaport listed in s. 311.09 shall adopt and 68 maintain a security plan specific to that seaport which provides 69 for a secure seaport infrastructure that promotes the safety and 70 security of state residents and visitors and the flow of 71 legitimate trade and travel.

72 (b) (a) Each seaport Every 5 years after January 1, 2007, 73 each seaport director, with the assistance of the Regional 74 Domestic Security Task Force and in conjunction with the United 75 States Coast Guard, shall periodically revise the seaport's 76 security plan based on the seaport's director's ongoing 77 assessment of security risks, the risks of terrorist activities, 78 and the specific and identifiable needs of the seaport for 79 ensuring that the seaport is in substantial compliance with 80 applicable federal security regulations, including federal facility security assessment requirements under 33 C.F.R. s. 81 82 105.305 the minimum security standards established under 83 subsection (1). 84 (b) Each adopted or revised security plan must be reviewed

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85 and approved by the Office of Drug Control and the Department of 86 Law Enforcement for compliance with federal facility security 87 assessment requirements under 33 C.F.R. s. 105.305 and the 88 minimum security standards established under subsection (1). 89 Within 30 days after completion, a copy of the written review shall be delivered to the United States Coast Guard, the 90 Regional Domestic Security Task Force, and the Domestic Security 91 92 Oversight Council.

93 (3) (4) SECURE AND RESTRICTED AREAS. - Each seaport listed in 94 s. 311.09 must clearly designate in seaport security plans, and clearly identify with appropriate signs and markers on the 95 96 premises of a seaport, all secure and restricted areas as defined by the United States Department of Homeland Security-97 98 United States Coast Guard Navigation and Vessel Inspection 99 Circular No. 03-07 and 49 C.F.R. part 1572. The plans must also 100 address access eligibility requirements and corresponding 101 security enforcement authorizations.

(a) The seaport's security plan must set forth the
conditions and restrictions to be imposed on persons employed
at, doing business at, or visiting the seaport who have access
to secure and restricted areas which are sufficient to provide
substantial compliance with the minimum security standards
established in subsection (1) and federal regulations.

All seaport employees and other persons working at the
 seaport who have regular access to secure or restricted areas
 must comply with federal access control regulations and state
 criminal history checks as prescribed in this section.
 All persons and objects in secure and restricted areas

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are subject to search by a sworn state-certified law enforcement officer, a Class D seaport security officer certified under Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 guidelines and s. <del>311.121</del>, or an employee of the seaport security force certified under the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 guidelines and s. <u>311.121</u>.

3. Persons found in these areas without the proper permission are subject to the trespass provisions of ss. 810.08 and 810.09.

(b) As determined by the seaport director's most current risk assessment under paragraph (3) (a), any secure or restricted area that has a potential human occupancy of 50 persons or more, any cruise terminal, or any business operation that is adjacent to a public access area must be protected from the most probable and credible terrorist threat to human life.

128 (b) (c) The seaport must provide clear notice of the prohibition against possession of concealed weapons and other 129 130 contraband material on the premises of the seaport. Any person 131 in a restricted area who has in his or her possession a concealed weapon, or who operates or has possession or control 132 133 of a vehicle in or upon which a concealed weapon is placed or 134 stored, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as 135 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. This paragraph does not apply to active-duty certified federal or state law enforcement 136 137 personnel or persons so designated by the seaport director in 138 writing.

139 <u>(c) (d)</u> During a period of high terrorist threat level, as 140 designated by the United States Department of Homeland Security Page 5 of 21

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or the Department of Law Enforcement, or during an emergency 141 142 declared at a port by the seaport security director due to events applicable to that particular seaport, the management or 143 144 controlling authority of the port may temporarily designate any 145 part of the seaport property as a secure or restricted area. The 146 duration of such designation is limited to the period in which 147 the high terrorist threat level is in effect or a port emergency 148 exists.

149 (5) ACCESS ELIGIBILITY REPORTING SYSTEM.-Subject to 150 legislative appropriations, the Department of Law Enforcement 151 shall administer a statewide seaport access eligibility 152 reporting system.

153 (a) The system must include, at a minimum, the following: 154 1. A centralized, secure method of collecting and 155 maintaining fingerprints, other biometric data, or other means 156 of confirming the identity of persons authorized to enter a 157 secure or restricted area of a seaport.

158 2. A methodology for receiving from and transmitting 159 information to each seaport regarding a person's authority to 160 enter a secure or restricted area of the seaport.

161 3. A means for receiving prompt notification from a 162 seaport when a person's authorization to enter a secure or 163 restricted area of a seaport has been suspended or revoked.

164 4. A means to communicate to seaports when a person's 165 authorization to enter a secure or restricted area of a seaport 166 has been suspended or revoked.

(b) Each seaport listed in s. 311.09 is responsible for 167 168 granting, modifying, restricting, or denying access to secure Page 6 of 21

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and restricted areas to seaport employees, other persons working at the seaport, visitors who have business with the seaport, or other persons regularly appearing at the seaport. Based upon the person's criminal history check, each seaport may determine the specific access eligibility to be granted to that person. Each seaport is responsible for access eligibility verification at its location.

176 (c) Upon determining that a person is eligible to enter a
177 secure or restricted area of a port pursuant to subsections (6)
178 and (7), the seaport shall, within 3 business days, report the
179 determination to the department for inclusion in the system.

180 (d) All information submitted to the department regarding 181 a person's access eligibility screening may be retained by the 182 department for subsequent use in promoting scaport security, 183 including, but not limited to, the review of the person's 184 criminal history status to ensure that the person has not become 185 disqualified for such access.

186 (e) The following fees may not be charged by more than one 187 seaport and shall be paid by the seaport, another employing 188 entity, or the person being entered into the system to the 189 department or to the seaport if the seaport is acting as an 190 agent of the department for the purpose of collecting the fees:

191 1. The cost of the state criminal history check under
192 subsection (7).

193 2. A \$50 fee to cover the initial cost of entering the
 194 person into the system and an additional \$50 fee every 5 years
 195 thereafter to coincide with the issuance of the federal
 196 Transportation Worker Identification Credential described in
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197 subsection (6). The fee covers all costs for entering or 198 maintaining the person in the system including the retention and 199 use of the person's fingerprint, other biometric data, or other 200 identifying information. 201 3. The seaport entering the person into the system may 202 charge an administrative fee to cover, but not exceed, the 203 seaport's actual administrative costs for processing the results 204 of the state criminal history check and entering the person into 205 the system. (f) All fees identified in paragraph (e) must be paid 206 207 before the person may be granted access to a secure or 208 restricted area. Failure to comply with the criminal history 209 check and failure to pay the fees are grounds for immediate 210 denial of access. 211 (g) Persons, corporations, or other business entities that 212 employ persons to work or do business at seaports shall notify 213 the seaport of the termination, resignation, work-related 214 incapacitation, or death of an employee who has access 215 permission. 216 1. If the seaport determines that the person has been employed by another appropriate entity or is self-employed for 217 purposes of performing work at the seaport, the seaport may 218 219 reinstate the person's access eligibility. 220 2. A business entity's failure to report a change in an 221 employee's work status within 7 days after the change may result 222 in revocation of the business entity's access to the seaport. (h) In addition to access permissions granted or denied by 223 224 seaports, access eligibility may be restricted or revoked by the Page 8 of 21

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225 department if there is a reasonable suspicion that the person is 226 involved in terrorism or criminal violations that could affect 227 the security of a port or otherwise render the person ineligible 228 for seaport access.

229 (i) Any suspension or revocation of port access must be 230 reported by the seaport to the department within 24 hours after 231 such suspension or revocation.

(j) The submission of information known to be false or misleading to the department for entry into the system is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

236

(4) (6) ACCESS TO SECURE AND RESTRICTED AREAS.-

(a) Any person seeking authorization for unescorted access
 to secure and restricted areas of a seaport must possess, unless
 waived under paragraph (7)(e), a valid federal Transportation
 Worker Identification Credential (TWIC).

241 (b) A seaport may not charge any fee for the 242 administration or production of any access control credential 243 that requires or is associated with a fingerprint-based 244 background check, in addition to the fee for the federal TWIC. A 245 seaport may issue its own seaport-specific access credential and 246 may charge a fee no greater than its actual administrative costs 247 for the production and issuance of the credential. and execute 248 an affidavit under oath which provides TWIC identification 249 information and indicates the following: 1. The TWIC is currently valid and in full force and 250 251 effect. 252 The TWIC was not received through the waiver process 2.

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253 for disqualifying criminal history allowed by federal law. 254 3. He or she has not, in any jurisdiction, civilian or 255 military, been convicted of, entered a plea of guilty or nolo 256 contendere to, regardless of adjudication, or been found not 257 guilty by reason of insanity, of any disqualifying felony under subsection (7) or any crime that includes the use or possession 258 259 of a firearm. 260 (b) Upon submission of a completed affidavit as provided 261 in paragraph (a), the completion of the state criminal history check as provided in subsection (7), and payment of all required 262 fees under subsection (5), a seaport may grant the person access 263 264 to secure or restricted areas of the port. 265 (c) Any port granting a person access to secure or 266 restricted areas shall report the grant of access to the 267 Department of Law Enforcement for inclusion in the access 268 eligibility reporting system under subsection (5) within 3 269 business days. 270 (d) The submission of false information on the affidavit 271 required by this section is a felony of the third degree, 272 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 273 Upon conviction for a violation of this provision, the person 274 convicted forfeits all privilege of access to secure or 275 restricted areas of a seaport and is disqualified from future 276 approval for access to such areas. 277 (e) Any affidavit form created for use under this 278 subsection must contain the following statement in conspicuous 279 type: "SUBMISSION OF FALSE INFORMATION ON THIS AFFIDAVIT IS A FELONY UNDER FLORIDA LAW AND WILL, UPON CONVICTION, RESULT IN 280 Page 10 of 21

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281 DISQUALIFICATION FOR ACCESS TO A SECURE OR RESTRICTED AREA OF A 282 SEAPORT."

283 (f) Upon each 5-year renewal of a person's TWIC, the 284 person must submit another affidavit as required by this 285 subsection.

286 (7) CRIMINAL HISTORY SCREENING.—A fingerprint-based 287 criminal history check must be performed on employee applicants, 288 current employees, and other persons authorized to regularly 289 enter a secure or restricted area, or the entire seaport if the 290 seaport security plan does not designate one or more secure or 291 restricted areas.

# 292 (a) A person is disqualified from employment or unescorted 293 access if the person:

294 1. Was convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo 295 contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any of the offenses 296 listed in paragraph (b) in any jurisdiction, civilian or 297 military, including courts-martial conducted by the Armed Forces 298 of the United States, during the 7 years before the date of the 299 person's application for access; or

300 2. Was released from incarceration, or any supervision 301 imposed as a result of sentencing, for committing any of the 302 disqualifying crimes listed in paragraph (b) in any 303 jurisdiction, civilian or military, during the 5 years before 304 the date of the person's application for access. 305 (b) Disqualifying offenses include: An act of terrorism as defined in s. 775.30. 306 307 2. A violation involving a weapon of mass destruction or a 308 hoax weapon of mass destruction as provided in s. 790.166. Page 11 of 21

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309 3. Planting of a hoax bomb as provided in s. 790.165. 4. A violation of s. 876.02 or s. 876.36. 310 311 5. A violation of s. 860.065. 6. Trafficking as provided in s. 893.135. 312 313 - Racketeering activity as provided in s. 895.03. 7. 8. Dealing in stolen property as provided in s. 812.019. 314 315 9. Money laundering as provided in s. 896.101. 316 10. Criminal use of personal identification as provided in 317 s. 817.568. 11. Bribery as provided in s. 838.015. 318 12. A violation of s. 316.302, relating to the transport 319 320 of hazardous materials. 321 13. A forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08. 14. A violation of s. 790.07. 322 323 15. Any crime that includes the use or possession of a 324 firearm. 325 16. A felony violation for theft as provided in s. 326 812.014. 327 17. Robbery as provided in s. 812.13. 328 18. Burglary as provided in s. 810.02. 329 19. Any violation involving the sale, manufacture, 330 delivery, or possession with intent to sell, manufacture, or 331 deliver a controlled substance. 332 20. Any offense under the laws of another jurisdiction 333 that is similar to an offense listed in this paragraph. 21. Conspiracy or attempt to commit any of the offenses 334 335 listed in this paragraph. 336 (c) Each individual who is subject to a criminal history Page 12 of 21

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337 check shall file a complete set of fingerprints taken in a 338 manner acceptable to the Department of Law Enforcement for state 339 processing. The results of the criminal history check must be 340 reported to the requesting seaport and may be shared among 341 seaports.

342 (d) All fingerprints submitted to the Department of Law 343 Enforcement shall be retained by the department and entered into 344 the statewide automated fingerprint identification system 345 established in s. 943.05(2)(b) and available for use in 346 accordance with s. 943.05(2)(g) and (h). An arrest record that 347 is identified with the retained fingerprints of a person subject 348 to the screening shall be reported to the seaport where the 349 person has been granted access to a secure or restricted area. If the fingerprints of a person who has been granted access were 350 351 not retained, or are otherwise not suitable for use by the 352 department, the person must be refingerprinted in a manner that 353 allows the department to perform its functions as provided in 354 this section.

355 (e) The Department of Law Enforcement shall establish a 356 waiver process for a person who does not have a TWIC, obtained a 357 TWIC though a federal waiver process, or is found to be 358 unqualified under paragraph (a) and denied employment by a 359 seaport or unescorted access to secure or restricted areas. If 360 the person does not have a TWIC and a federal criminal history 361 record check is required, the Department of Law Enforcement may forward the person's fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of 362 Investigation for a national criminal history record check. The 363 364 cost of the national check must be paid by the seaport, which Page 13 of 21

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365 may collect it as reimbursement from the person. 366 1. Consideration for a waiver shall be based on the 367 circumstances of any disqualifying act or offense, restitution 368 made by the individual, and other factors from which it may be 369 determined that the individual does not pose a risk of engaging 370 in any act within the public seaports regulated under this 371 chapter that would pose a risk to or threaten the security of 372 the seaport and the public's health, safety, or welfare. 373 2. The waiver process begins when an individual who has 374 been denied initial employment within or denied unescorted 375 access to secure or restricted areas of a public seaport submits 376 an application for a waiver and a notarized letter or affidavit 377 from the individual's employer or union representative which 378 states the mitigating reasons for initiating the waiver process. 379 3. Within 90 days after receipt of the application, the administrative staff of the Parole Commission shall conduct a 380 381 factual review of the waiver application. Findings of fact shall 382 be transmitted to the department for review. The department 383 shall make a copy of those findings available to the applicant 384 before final disposition of the waiver request. 385 4. The department shall make a final disposition of the 386 waiver request based on the factual findings of the 387 investigation by the Parole Commission. The department shall 388 notify the waiver applicant of the final disposition of the 389 waiver. 390 5. The review process under this paragraph is exempt from 391 chapter 120. 392 6. By October 1 of each year, each seaport shall report to Page 14 of 21

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393 the department each instance of denial of employment within, or 394 access to, secure or restricted areas, and each instance waiving 395 a denial occurring during the last 12 months. The report must 396 include the identity of the individual affected, the factors 397 supporting the denial or waiver, and any other material factors 398 used to make the determination.

399 (f) In addition to the waiver procedure established by the 400 Department of Law Enforcement under paragraph (e), each seaport 401 security plan may establish a procedure to appeal a denial of 402 employment or access based upon procedural inaccuracies or 403 discrepancies regarding criminal history factors established 404 pursuant to this subsection.

405 (g) Each seaport may allow immediate waivers on a 406 temporary basis to meet special or emergency needs of the 407 seaport or its users. Policies, procedures, and criteria for 408 implementation of this paragraph must be included in the seaport 409 security plan. All waivers granted by the seaports pursuant to 410 this paragraph must be reported to the department within 30 days 411 after issuance.

412 (8) WAIVER FROM SECURITY REQUIREMENTS. - The Office of Drug 413 Control and the Department of Law Enforcement may modify or 414 waive any physical facility requirement or other requirement 415 contained in the minimum security standards upon a determination 416 that the purposes of the standards have been reasonably met or 417 exceeded by the seaport requesting the modification or waiver. An alternate means of compliance must not diminish the safety or 418 security of the seaport and must be verified through an 419 420 extensive risk analysis conducted by the seaport director. Page 15 of 21

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421 (a) Waiver requests shall be submitted in writing, along
422 with supporting documentation, to the Office of Drug Control and
423 the Department of Law Enforcement. The office and the department
424 have 90 days to jointly grant or reject the waiver, in whole or
425 in part.

426 (b) The seaport may submit any waivers that are not 427 granted or are jointly rejected to the Domestic Security 428 Oversight Council for review within 90 days. The council shall 429 recommend that the Office of Drug Control and the Department of 430 Law Enforcement grant the waiver or reject the waiver, in whole 431 or in part. The office and the department shall give great 432 weight to the council's recommendations.

433 (c) A request seeking a waiver from the seaport law
434 enforcement personnel standards established under s. 311.122(3)
435 may not be granted for percentages below 10 percent.

436 (d) Any modifications or waivers granted under this
437 subsection shall be noted in the annual report submitted by the
438 Department of Law Enforcement pursuant to subsection (10).

439 (5)(9) INSPECTIONS.-It is the intent of the Legislature 440 that the state's seaports adhere to security practices that are 441 consistent with the risks assigned to each seaport through the 442 ongoing risk assessment process established in paragraph 443 (2)(3)(a).

(a) The Department of Law Enforcement, or any entity
designated by the department, <u>may shall</u> conduct at least one
annual unannounced <u>inspections</u> inspection of each seaport to
determine whether the seaport is meeting the <u>requirements under</u>
<u>33 C.F.R. s. 105.305</u> minimum security standards established

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449 pursuant to subsection (1) and to identify seaport security 450 changes or improvements needed or otherwise recommended.

451 The Department of Law Enforcement, or any entity (b) 452 designated by the department, may conduct additional announced 453 or unannounced inspections or operations within or affecting any 454 seaport to test compliance with, or the effectiveness of, 455 security plans and operations at each seaport, to determine 456 compliance with physical facility requirements and standards, or 457 to assist the department in identifying changes or improvements 458 needed to bring a seaport into compliance with minimum security 459 standards.

460 (c) Within 30 days after completing the inspection report,
461 the department shall submit a copy of the report to the Domestic
462 Security Oversight Council.

463 A seaport may request that the Domestic Security (d) 464 Oversight Council review the findings in the department's report 465 as they relate to the requirements of this section. The council 466 may review only those findings that are in dispute by the 467 seaport. In reviewing the disputed findings, the council may 468 concur in the findings of the department or the seaport or may 469 recommend corrective action to the seaport. The department and 470 the seaport shall give great weight to the council's findings 471 and recommendations.

(e) All seaports shall allow the Department of Law
Enforcement, or an entity designated by the department,
unimpeded access to affected areas and facilities for the
purpose of plan or compliance inspections or other operations
authorized by this section.

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477 (6) (10) REPORTS. - The Department of Law Enforcement, in 478 consultation with the Office of Drug Control, shall annually 479 complete a report indicating the observations and findings of 480 all reviews, inspections, or other operations relating to the 481 seaports conducted during the year and any recommendations 482 resulting from such reviews, inspections, and operations. A copy 483 of the report shall be provided to the Governor, the President 484 of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the 485 governing body of each seaport or seaport authority, and each seaport director. The report must include each director's 486 response indicating what actions, if any, have been taken or are 487 488 planned to be taken pursuant to the observations, findings, and 489 recommendations reported by the department.

490

<u>(7)</u> FUNDING.-

(a) In making decisions regarding security projects or
other funding applicable to each seaport listed in s. 311.09,
the Legislature may consider the Department of Law Enforcement's
annual report under subsection (6) (10) as authoritative,
especially regarding each seaport's degree of substantial
compliance with the minimum security standards established in
subsection (1).

(b) The Legislature shall regularly 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 the methods by which seaports may implement operational security using a combination of sworn law enforcement officers and private security services.

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(c) Subject to the provisions of this chapter and

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appropriations made for seaport security, state funds may not be expended for security costs without certification of need for such expenditures by the Office of Ports Administrator within the Department of Law Enforcement.

509 If funds are appropriated for seaport security, the (d) 510 Office of Drug Control, the Department of Law Enforcement, and 511 the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development 512 Council shall mutually determine the allocation of such funds 513 for security project needs identified in the approved seaport 514 security plans. Any seaport that receives state funds for 515 security projects must enter into a joint participation 516 agreement with the appropriate state entity and use the seaport security plan as the basis for the agreement. 517

518 1. If funds are made available over more than 1 fiscal 519 year, the agreement must reflect the entire scope of the project 520 approved in the security plan and, as practicable, allow for 521 reimbursement for authorized projects over more than 1 year.

522 The agreement may include specific timeframes for 2. 523 completion of a security project and the applicable funding 524 reimbursement dates. The agreement may also require a 525 contractual penalty of up to \$1,000 per day to be imposed for 526 failure to meet project completion dates if state funding is 527 available. Any such penalty shall be deposited into the State 528 Transportation Trust Fund and used for seaport security operations and capital improvements. 529

530 Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 311.121, Florida 531 Statutes, is amended to read:

532 311.121 Qualifications, training, and certification of Page 19 of 21

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533 licensed security officers at Florida seaports.-

(2) The authority or governing board of each seaport
identified under s. 311.09 that is subject to the statewide
minimum seaport security standards referenced established in s.
311.12 shall require that a candidate for certification as a
seaport security officer:

(a) Has received a Class D license as a security officerunder chapter 493.

(b) Has successfully completed the certified training
curriculum for a Class D license or has been determined by the
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to have
equivalent experience as established by rule of the department.

(c) Has completed the training or training equivalency and testing process established by this section for becoming a certified seaport security officer.

548 Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 311.123, Florida 549 Statutes, is amended to read:

550 311.123 Maritime domain security awareness training 551 program.-

552 The Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic (1)553 Development Council, in conjunction with the Department of Law 554 Enforcement and the Office of Drug Control within the Executive 555 Office of the Governor, shall create a maritime domain security 556 awareness training program to instruct all personnel employed 557 within a seaport's boundaries about the security procedures required of them for implementation of the seaport security plan 558 559 required under s. 311.12(2)(3).

560 Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 311.124, Florida Page 20 of 21

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561 Statutes, is amended to read:

562 311.124 Trespassing; detention by a certified seaport 563 security officer.-

564 Any Class D or Class G seaport security officer (1)565 certified under the federal Maritime Transportation Security Act 566 of 2002 guidelines and s. 311.121 or any employee of the seaport 567 security force certified under the federal Maritime 568 Transportation Security Act of 2002 guidelines and s. 311.121 569 who has probable cause to believe that a person is trespassing 570 pursuant to s. 810.08 or s. 810.09 or this chapter in a 571 designated secure or restricted area pursuant to s. 311.12(3) (4) 572 is authorized to detain such person in a reasonable manner for a 573 reasonable period of time pending the arrival of a law 574 enforcement officer, and such action does not render the security officer criminally or civilly liable for false arrest, 575 false imprisonment, or unlawful detention. 576

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Section 5. <u>Section 311.115</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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