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30 31 By the Committee on Water & Resource Management and Representatives Minton, Sembler, King, Smith, Boyd, Kelly, Westbrook, Feeney, Albright, Bradley, Peaden, Crady, Spratt and Bronson

A bill to be entitled An act relating to public lands; amending s. 253.03, F.S.; extending the submerged lands lease for certain properties; amending s. 253.034, F.S.; specifying the objective of the management of the state's lands and natural resources; providing that state lands shall receive multiple-use management, unless there is a compelling reason for single use; providing requirements for multiple-use land management strategies; redefining "single use"; providing references to the Land Acquisition and Management Council; revising land-management plan adoption processes; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 253.68, F.S.; deleting authority of local government to object to state aquaculture leases; amending s. 253.7825, F.S.; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 259.032, F.S.; providing that a soil and water conservation district shall be considered first as the managing agency with respect to fee-simple acquisitions or acquisitions of less-than-fee interest in certain lands through the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund; providing management objectives for lands acquired under ch. 259, F.S.; providing for multiple-use management and providing strategy requirements therefor; increasing the percentage of funds deposited in the Florida Preservation 2000 Trust Fund available for land

1 management and capital improvements; providing 2 for withholding Conservation and Recreation 3 Lands (CARL) management funds to certain 4 agencies; allowing agencies to keep revenues 5 generated from activities on lands they manage; 6 revising provisions relating to payments in 7 lieu of taxes; amending s. 259.035; creating 8 the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory 9 Council; commencing process to close out the 10 Florida Preservation 2000 program; revising the CARL listing process; creating s. 259.036, 11 12 F.S.; providing for management review teams; 13 amending s. 259.041, F.S.; allowing the state 14 to pay 100 percent of appraised value to 15 private landowners under certain circumstances; amending s. 259.101, F.S.; adding historical or 16 17 archeological sites to Preservation 2000 18 project criteria; amending s. 260.015, F.S.; 19 changing certain land acquisition procedures for the Florida Greenways and Trails Program; 20 21 creating s. 369.255, F.S.; authorizing counties and municipalities to create green utilities 22 23 and adopt fees for certain purposes; amending s. 373.139, F.S.; providing that lands acquired 24 25 for specified purposes by water management 26 districts shall receive multiple-use 27 management, except under certain conditions; 28 directing the district governing boards to 29 consult with or enter into a memorandum of 30 agreement with specified state agencies with respect to such management; amending s. 373.59,

1 F.S.; providing that a soil and water 2 conservation district shall be considered first 3 as the managing agency with respect to fee-simple acquisitions or acquisitions of 4 5 less-than-fee interest in certain land through 6 the Water Management Lands Trust Fund; 7 providing for use of land-management 8 volunteers; repealing s. 253.022, F.S., 9 relating to the Land Management Advisory 10 Council; providing an effective date. 11 12 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 13 14 Section 1. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (7) of 15 section 253.03, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, to read: 16 253.03 Board of trustees to administer state lands; lands enumerated. --17 18 (7) 19 (c) Structures which are listed in the National 20

Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places and which have a submerged land lease, or have been grandfathered-in to use sovereignty submerged lands until January 1, 1998, pursuant to Chapter 18-21.00405, Florida Administrative Code, shall be allowed to apply for an extension of such lease, regardless of the fact that the present landholder is not an adjacent riparian landowner. Section 2. Section 253.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

253.034 State-owned lands; uses.--

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(1) All lands acquired pursuant to chapter 259 serve the public interest by protecting and conserving land, air,

water, and the state's natural resources, which contribute to the public health, welfare, and economy of the state. 2 lands provide for areas of natural-resource-based recreation 3 and ensure the survival of unique and irreplaceable plant and 4 5 animal species and the conservation and enlightened use of the 6 lands' renewable natural resources. The state's lands and 7 natural resources shall be managed using a stewardship ethic 8 that assures these resources will be available for the benefit 9 and enjoyment of all people of the state, both present and future. To satisfy this objective, all lands the title of 10 which is vested in the Board of Trustees of the Internal 11 12 Improvement Trust Fund shall receive multiple-use management 13 unless there is a compelling reason for single use. All such lands not described in paragraph (2)(b) as single use shall 14 15 receive multiple-use management. All multiple-use land management strategies shall address public access and 16 17 enjoyment, resource conservation and protection, ecosystem 18 maintenance and protection, and protection of threatened and 19 endangered species. The economic return from multiple-use 20 lands shall be optimized, consistent with these strategies, 21 through the management of their forestry, agricultural, 22 wildlife, and recreational resources. 23

(2)(1) As used in this section, the following phrases have the following meanings:

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"Multiple use" means the harmonious and (a) coordinated management of timber, recreation, wildlife, forage, archaeological and historic sites, or water resources so that they are utilized in the combination that will best serve the people of the state, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources and giving consideration to the relative values of the various resources.

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A multiple-use management designation reflects the different attributes of a parcel or project, and shall not be construed to mean that any one attribute shall be optimized at the expense of another. Where one attribute is clearly the most significant, such lands shall be managed under a single-use management strategy. Where necessary and appropriate for all state-owned lands that are larger than 1,000 acres in project size and which are managed for multiple uses, buffers may be formed around any areas which require special protection or have special management needs. Such buffers shall not exceed more than one-half of the total acreage. Multiple uses within a buffer area may be restricted to provide the necessary buffering effect desired.

(b) "Single use" means management for one particular purpose to the exclusion of all other purposes. An area with unique natural features or functions that would be adversely impacted if managed under a multiple-use strategy, except that the using agency shall have the option of including in its management program compatible secondary purposes which will not detract from or interfere with the primary management purpose. Such single uses may include, but are not necessarily restricted to, the use of agricultural lands for production of food and livestock, the use of improved sites, and grounds for institutional purposes, and the use of lands for parks, preserves, wildlife management, archaeological or historic sites, and or wilderness areas where the maintenance of essentially natural conditions is important.all submerged lands shall be considered single-use lands.and shall be managed primarily for the maintenance of essentially natural conditions, the propagation of fish and wildlife, and public

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recreation, including hunting and fishing where deemed appropriate by the managing agency.

- (2) All lands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall be managed in a manner that will provide the greatest combination of benefits to the people of the state. All such lands not designated in the land-management plan required by subsection (4) for a specific single use shall receive multiple-use management.
- (3) No management agreement, lease, or other instrument authorizing the use of lands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall be executed for a period greater than is necessary to provide for the reasonable use of the land for the existing or planned life cycle or amortization of the improvements, except that an easement in perpetuity may be granted by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund if the improvement is a transportation facility. An agency managing or leasing state-owned lands from the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may not sublease such lands without prior review by the division and by the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council created in s. 253.022 and approval by the board. The Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council is not required to review subleases of parcels which are less than 160 acres in size.
- (4) Each state agency managing lands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall submit to the Division of State Lands a land-management plan at least every 5 years in a form and manner prescribed by rule by the board. All management plans, whether for single-use or multiple-use properties, shall specifically describe how the managing agency plans to identify, locate, protect and

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preserve, or otherwise use fragile nonrenewable resources, such as archaeological and historic sites, as well as other 2 3 fragile resources, including endangered plant and animal 4 species, and provide for the conservation of soil and water resources and for the control and prevention of soil erosion. Land-management plans submitted by an agency shall include reference to appropriate statutory authority for such use or uses and shall conform to the appropriate policies and guidelines of the state land-management plan. All land management plans for parcels larger than 1,000 acres shall contain an analysis of the multiple-use potential of the parcel, which shall include the potential of the parcel to 13 generate revenues which will optimize and enhance the management of the parcel. Additionally, the land management 15 plan shall contain an analysis of the potential use of private land managers to facilitate the restoration or management of 16 these lands. In those cases where a newly acquired property has a valid conservation plan, the plan shall be used to guide 19 management of the property until a formal land-management plan 20 is completed.

- (a) The Division of State Lands shall make available to the public submit a copy of each land-management plan for parcels which exceed 160 acres in size to each member of the Land Management Advisory Council. At a minimum, these plans shall be available at the county courthouse for each county which contains acreage related to the parcel and at the administrative offices of the parcel described in the plan.
- (b) Each plan shall be made available for public comment for a period of 90 days. The Division of State Lands shall maintain a central file which contains the plan and any public comment.

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- (c) Any plan for which no public comment is filed or no public objection is filed shall be deemed approved.
- (d) Any plan for which a public objection has been filed shall, within 30 days after the expiration of the 90-day comment period, be submitted to the council for review. The council shall, within 60 days after receiving a plan from the division, review each plan for compliance with the requirements of this subsection and with the requirements of the rules established by the board pursuant to this subsection. The council shall also consider the propriety of the recommendations of the managing agency with regard to the future use of the property, the protection of fragile or nonrenewable resources, the potential for alternative or multiple uses not recognized by the managing agency, and the possibility of disposal of the property by the board. After its review, the council shall submit the plan, along with its recommendations and comments, to the board. The council shall specifically recommend to the board whether to approve the plan as submitted, approve the plan with modifications, or reject the plan.
- (e)(b) The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall consider the land-management plan submitted by each state agency and the recommendations of the Land Management Advisory council and the Division of State Lands and shall approve the plan with or without modification or reject such plan. The use or possession of any such lands which is not in accordance with an approved land-management plan is subject to termination by the board.
- (5) The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall determine which lands, the title to which is

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vested in the board, are of no benefit to the public and shall dispose of such lands pursuant to law.

- (a) At least every 5 years, in a form and manner prescribed by rule by the board, each state agency shall indicate to the board those lands which the agency manages which are not being used for the purpose for which they were originally leased. Such lands shall be reviewed by the Land Management Advisory council for its recommendation as to whether such lands should be disposed of by the board.
- (b) Lands owned by the board which are not actively managed by any state agency or for which a land-management plan has not been completed pursuant to subsection (4) shall be reviewed by the Land Management Advisory council for its recommendation as to whether such lands should be disposed of by the board.
- (c) In reviewing lands owned by the board pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b), the Land Management Advisory council shall consider whether such lands would be more appropriately owned or managed by the county or other unit of local government in which the land is located. The council shall recommend to the board whether a sale, lease, or other conveyance to a local government would be in the best interests of the state and local government. The provisions of this paragraph in no way limit the provisions of ss. 253.111 and 253.115.
- (d) After reviewing the recommendations of the Land Management Advisory council, the board shall determine whether lands identified in paragraphs (a) and (b) are to be held for other public purposes or whether such lands are of no benefit to the public. The board may require an agency to release its interest in such lands. Lands determined to be of no benefit

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to the public shall be disposed of pursuant to law. Each fiscal year, up to \$500,000 of the proceeds from the disposal of such lands shall be placed in the Internal Improvement Trust Fund to be used to pay the costs of any administration, appraisal, management, conservation, protection, sales, or real estate sales services; any such proceeds in excess of \$500,000 shall be placed in the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund.

- (e) The sale of filled, formerly submerged land that does not exceed 5 acres in area is not subject to review by the Land Management Advisory council.
- This section shall not be construed so as to affect:
- (a) Other provisions of this chapter relating to oil, gas, or mineral resources.
- (b) The exclusive use of state-owned land subject to a lease by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of state-owned land for private uses and purposes.
- (c) Sovereignty lands not leased for private uses and purposes.
- (7) Land management plans required to be submitted by the Department of Corrections or the Department of Education shall not be subject to the council review provisions described in subsection (4). Management plans filed by these agencies shall be made available to the public for a period of 90 days at the administrative offices of the parcel affected by the management plan. Any plans not objected to during the public comment period shall be deemed approved. Any plans for which an objection was filed shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund for consideration. The Board of Trustees of the Internal

1 Improvement Trust Fund shall approve the plan with or without modification or reject such plan. The use or possession of 2 any such lands which is not in accordance with an approved 3 4 land-management plan is subject to termination by the board. 5 Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 253.68, Florida 6 Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read: 7 253.68 Authority to lease submerged land and water 8 column. --9 (1) To the extent that it is not contrary to the public interest, and subject to limitations contained in ss. 10 253.67-253.75, the board of trustees may lease submerged lands 11 to which it has title for the conduct of aquaculture 12 13 activities and grant exclusive use of the bottom and the water 14 column to the extent required by such activities. Such leases 15 may authorize use of the submerged land and water column for either commercial or experimental purposes. However no lease 16 17 shall be granted by the board when there is filed with it a 18 resolution of objection adopted by a majority of the county 19 commission of a county within whose boundaries, if the same 20 were extended to the extent of the interest of the state, the proposed leased area would lie. Said resolution shall be 21 22 filed with the board of trustees within 30 days of the date of 23 the first publication of notice as required by s. 253.70. Prior to the granting of any such leases, the board shall 24 25 establish and publish a list of quidelines to be followed when 26 considering applications for lease. Such guidelines shall be 27 designed to protect the public's interest in submerged lands 28 and the publicly owned water column. 29 Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 253.7825, Florida 30 Statutes, is amended to read:

253.7825 Recreational uses.--

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(1) The Cross Florida Greenways State Recreation and Conservation Area must be managed as a multiple-use area pursuant to s. $253.034(2)\frac{(1)}{(a)}$, and as further provided herein. The University of Florida Management Plan provides a conceptual recreational plan that may ultimately be developed at various locations throughout the greenways corridor. The plan proposes to locate a number of the larger, more comprehensive and complex recreational facilities in sensitive, natural resource areas. Future site-specific studies and investigations must be conducted by the department to determine compatibility with, and potential for adverse impact to, existing natural resources, need for the facility, the availability of other alternative locations with reduced adverse impacts to existing natural resources, and the proper specific sites and locations for the more comprehensive and complex facilities. Furthermore, it is appropriate, with the approval of the department, to allow more fishing docks, boat launches, and other user-oriented facilities to be developed and maintained by local governments.

Section 5. Subsections (7), (9), (10), (11), and (12) of section 259.032, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

259.032 Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund; purpose. --

(7) The board of trustees may enter into any contract necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section. The lead land managing agencies also are directed by the Legislature to enter into contracts or interagency agreements with other governmental entities, including local soil and water conservation districts, or private land managers who have the expertise to perform specific management activities which a

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29 30 lead agency lacks, or which would cost more to provide in-house. Such activities shall include, but not be limited to, controlled burning, road and ditch maintenance, mowing, and wildlife assessments.

(9)(a) All lands managed under this section shall be:

- Managed in a manner that will provide the greatest combination of benefits to the public and to the resources.
- Managed for public outdoor recreation which is compatible with the conservation and protection of public lands.
- Managed for the purposes for which the lands were acquired, consistent with paragraph (11)(a).

Management may include the following public uses: fishing, hunting, camping, bicycling, hiking, nature study, swimming, boating, canoeing, horseback riding, diving, birding, sailing,

jogging, and other related outdoor activities.

(b)1. Concurrent with its adoption of the annual Conservation and Recreational Lands list of acquisition projects pursuant to s. 259.035, the board of trustees shall adopt a management prospectus for each project. The management prospectus shall delineate: the management goals for the property; the conditions that will affect the intensity of management; an estimate of the revenue-generating potential of the property, if appropriate; a timetable for implementing the various stages of management and for providing access to the public, if applicable; provisions for protecting existing infrastructure and for ensuring the security of the project upon acquisition; the anticipated costs of management and projected sources of revenue, including legislative appropriations, to fund management needs; recommendations as

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to how many employees will be needed to manage the property; and recommendations as to whether local governments, volunteer groups, the former landowner, or other interested parties can be involved in the management.

- 2. Concurrent with the approval of the acquisition contract pursuant to s. 259.041(3)(c) for any interest in lands, the board of trustees shall designate an agency or agencies to manage such lands and shall evaluate and amend, as appropriate, the management policy statement for the project as provided by s. 259.035, consistent with the purposes for which the lands are acquired. For any fee-simple acquisition of a parcel which is or will be leased-back for agricultural purposes, or for any acquisition of a less-than-fee interest in land that is or will be used for agricultural purposes, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall first consider having a soil and water conservation district, created pursuant to chapter 582, manage and monitor such interests.
- 3. State agencies designated to manage lands acquired under this chapter may contract with local governments and soil and water conservation districts to assist in management activities, including the responsibility of being the lead land manager. Such land-management contracts shall include a provision for the transfer of management funding to the local government or soil and water conservation district from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund in an amount adequate for the local government or soil and water conservation district to perform its contractual land-management responsibilities and proportionate to its responsibilities, and which otherwise would have been expended by the state agency to manage the property.

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4.3. Immediately following the acquisition of any interest in lands under this chapter section, the Department of Environmental Protection, acting on behalf of the board of trustees, may issue to the lead managing entity an interim assignment letter to be effective until the execution of a formal lease.

(10) State, regional, or local governmental under this chapter may contract with local governments and soil and water conservation districts to assist in management activities, including the responsibility of being the lead land manager. Such land-management contracts shall include a provision for the transfer of management funding to the local government or soil and water conservation district from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund in an amount adequate for the local government or soil and water conservation district to perform its contractual agencies or private nonstate entities designated to manage lands under this section shall develop and adopt, with the approval of the board of trustees, an individual management plan for each project designed to conserve and protect such lands and their associated natural resources. Private-sector involvement in management plan development may be used to expedite the planning process. Individual management plans required by s. 253.034(4) shall be developed with input from an advisory group. Members of this advisory group shall include, at a minimum, representatives of the lead land managing agency, co-managing entities, local private property owners, the appropriate soil and water conservation district, and a local elected official. The advisory group shall conduct at least one public hearing within the county in which the parcel is located. Such public hearing shall be posted on the parcel designated for

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1 management, advertised in a paper of general circulation and announced at a scheduled meeting of the local governing body 2 before the actual public hearing. Once a plan is adopted, the 4 managing agency or entity shall update the plan at least every 5 years in a form and manner prescribed by rule of the board of trustees. Such plans may include transfers of leasehold interests to appropriate conservation organizations designated by the Land Management Advisory Council for uses consistent with the purposes of the organizations and the protection, preservation, and proper management of the lands and their resources. Volunteer management assistance is encouraged, including, but not limited to, assistance by youths 12 participating in programs sponsored by state or local 13 agencies, by volunteers sponsored by environmental or civic 15 organizations, and by individuals participating in programs for committed delinquents and adults. For each project for 16 17 which lands are acquired after July 1, 1995, an individual 18 management plan shall be adopted and in place no later than 1 19 year after the essential parcel or parcels identified in the 20 annual Conservation and Recreation Lands report prepared 21 pursuant to s. 259.035(2)(a) have been acquired. Beginning in 22 fiscal year 1998-1999, any state land managing agency with 23 more than one-third of its management plans overdue shall not 24 receive a release of an appropriation from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund for land management 26 activities. The agency, however, may use appropriated management funds for the preparation of its overdue 28 land-management plans. That portion of the appropriation not 29 needed for management plan preparation shall be placed in 30 unbudgeted reserve in the trust fund. If at any time during the fiscal year the agency comes into compliance with the

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management plan requirement, the agency may request a release of the appropriation, pursuant to the process provided in s. 216.177.

- (a) Individual management plans shall conform to the appropriate policies and guidelines of the state land management plan and shall include, but not be limited to:
- 1. A statement of the purpose for which the lands were acquired, the projected use or uses as defined in s. 253.034, and the statutory authority for such use or uses.
- 2. Key management activities necessary to preserve and protect natural resources and restore habitat, and for controlling the spread of nonnative plants and animals, and for prescribed fire and other appropriate resource management activities.
- 3. A specific description of how the managing agency plans to identify, locate, protect, and preserve, or otherwise use fragile, nonrenewable natural and cultural resources.
- 4. A priority schedule for conducting management activities, based on the purposes for which the lands were acquired.
- 5. A cost estimate for conducting priority management activities, to include recommendations for cost-effective methods of accomplishing those activities.
- 6. A cost estimate for conducting other management activities which would enhance the natural resource value or public recreation value for which the lands were acquired. The cost estimate shall include recommendations for cost-effective methods of accomplishing those activities.
- 7. A determination of the public uses that would be consistent with the purposes for which the lands were acquired.

- The Division of State Lands shall submit a copy of each individual management plan for parcels which exceed 160 acres in size to each member of the Land Management Advisory Council. The council shall, within 60 days after receiving a plan from the division, review each plan for compliance with the requirements of this subsection and with the requirements of the rules established by the board pursuant to this subsection. The council shall also consider the propriety of the recommendations of the managing agency with regard to the future use or protection of the property. After its review, the council shall submit the plan, along with its recommendations and comments, to the board of trustees. The council shall specifically recommend to the board of trustees whether to approve the plan as submitted, approve the plan with modifications, or reject the plan.
- (c) The board of trustees shall consider the individual management plan submitted by each state agency and the recommendations of the Land Management Advisory Council and the Division of State Lands and shall approve the plan with or without modification or reject such plan. The use or possession of any lands owned by the board of trustees which is not in accordance with an approved individual management plan is subject to termination by the board of trustees.

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By July 1 of each year, each governmental agency, including the water management districts, and each private nonstate entity designated to manage lands shall report to the Secretary of Environmental Protection on the progress of funding, staffing, and resource management of every project for which the agency or entity is responsible.

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(11)(a) The Legislature recognizes that acquiring lands pursuant to this chapter serves the public interest by protecting land, air, and water resources which contribute to the public health and welfare and the economy of the state. These lands provide, providing areas for natural resource based recreation, and ensure ensuring the survival of unique and irreplaceable plant and animal species and the conservation and enlightened use of the lands' renewable resources. The Legislature intends for these lands and natural resources to be managed using a stewardship ethic that assures these lands and resources will be available to the people of the state, both present and future. To satisfy this objective, all lands the title of which is vested in the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall receive multiple-use management, unless there is a compelling reason for single use as defined in s. 253.034(2)(b). All such lands not described as single use in s. 253.034(2)(b) shall receive multiple-use management. All multiple-use land management strategies shall address public access and enjoyment, resource conservation and protection, ecosystem maintenance and protection, and protection of threatened and endangered species.and maintained for the purposes for which they were acquired and for the public to have access to these lands where it is consistent with acquisition purposes and would not harm the resources the state is seeking to protect on the public's behalf.

purposes of management, maintenance, and capital improvements,

(b) An amount up $\frac{1.5}{1}$ percent of the

cumulative total of funds ever deposited into the Florida Preservation 2000 Trust Fund shall be made available for the

and for associated contractual services, for lands acquired

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pursuant to this section and s. 259.101 to which title is vested in the board of trustees. Each agency with management responsibilities shall annually request from the Legislature funds sufficient to fulfill such responsibilities. Capital improvements shall include, but need not be limited to, perimeter fencing, signs, firelanes, access roads and trails, and minimal public accommodations, such as primitive campsites, garbage receptacles, and toilets.

- (c) In requesting funds provided for in paragraph (b) for long-term management of all acquisitions pursuant to this chapter and for associated contractual services, the managing agencies shall recognize the following categories of land management needs:
- 1. Lands which are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection, such as state reserves, state preserves, state forests, and wildlife management areas. These lands generally are open to the public but have no more than minimum facilities development.
- 2. Lands which are moderate-need tracts, requiring more than basic resource management and protection, such as state parks and state recreation areas. These lands generally have extra restoration or protection needs, higher concentrations of public use, or more highly developed facilities.
- 3. Lands which are high-need tracts, with identified needs requiring unique site-specific resource management and protection. These lands generally are sites with historic significance, unique natural features, or very high intensity public use, or sites that require extra funds to stabilize or protect resources.

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In evaluating the management funding needs of lands based on the above categories, the lead land managing agencies shall include in their considerations the impacts of, and needs created or addressed by, multiple-use management strategies.

(d) All revenues generated through multiple-use management shall be returned to the agency responsible for such management and shall be used to pay for management activities on all conservation, preservation, and recreation lands under the agency's jurisdiction. In addition, such revenues shall be segregated in an agency trust fund and shall remain available to the agency in subsequent fiscal years to support land management appropriations.

 $(e)\frac{(d)}{1}$. Up to one-fifth of the funds provided for in paragraph (b) shall be reserved by the board of trustees for interim management of acquisitions and for associated contractual services, to ensure the conservation and protection of natural resources on project sites and to allow limited public recreational use of lands. Interim management activities may include, but not be limited to, resource assessments, control of invasive exotic species, habitat restoration, fencing, law enforcement, controlled burning, and public access consistent with preliminary determinations made pursuant to paragraph (9)(b). The board of trustees shall make these interim funds available immediately upon purchase.

2. For the 1995-1996 fiscal year only, funds in the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund that are not specifically appropriated for the interim management of public lands pursuant to subparagraph 1. may be appropriated for the control and eradication of nuisance aquatic plants in public water bodies. This subparagraph is repealed on July 1, 1996.

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(f) (e) The department shall set long-range and annual goals for the control and removal of nonnative, upland, invasive plant species on public lands. Such goals shall differentiate between aquatic plant species and upland plant species. In setting such goals, the department may rank, in order of adverse impact, species which impede or destroy the functioning of natural systems. Notwithstanding paragraph (a), up to one-fourth of the funds provided for in paragraph (b) shall be reserved for control and removal of nonnative, upland, invasive species on public lands.

(12)(a) Beginning in fiscal year 1994-1995, not more than 3.75 percent of the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund shall be made available annually to the department for payment in lieu of taxes to qualifying counties, cities, and local governments as defined in paragraph (b) for actual tax losses incurred as a result of board of trustees acquisitions for state agencies under the Florida Preservation 2000 Program during any year. Reserved funds not used for payments in lieu of taxes in any year shall revert to the fund to be used for land acquisition in accordance with the provisions of this section.

- (b) Payment in lieu of taxes shall be available:
- To counties which levy an ad valorem tax of at least 9 mills or the amount of the tax loss from all completed Preservation 2000 acquisitions in the county exceeds 0.01 percent of the county's total taxable value, and have a population of 75,000 or less; and
- To counties with a population of less than 100,000 which contain all or a portion of an area of critical state concern designated pursuant to chapter 380 and to local governments within such counties.

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For the purposes of this paragraph, "local government" includes municipalities, the county school board, mosquito control districts, and any other local government entity which levies ad valorem taxes, with the exception of a water management district.

- (c) Payment in lieu of taxes shall be available to any city which has a population of 10,000 or less and which levies an ad valorem tax of at least 9 mills or the amount of the tax loss from all completed Preservation 2000 acquisitions in the city exceeds 0.01 percent of the city's total taxable value.
- (d) If insufficient funds are available in any year to make full payments to all qualifying counties, cities, and local governments, such counties, cities, and local governments shall receive a pro rata share of the moneys available.
- (e) The payment amount shall be based on the average amount of actual taxes paid on the property for the 3 years preceding acquisition. Applications for payment in lieu of taxes shall be made no later than January 31 of the year following acquisition. No payment in lieu of taxes shall be made for properties which were exempt from ad valorem taxation for the year immediately preceding acquisition. which was subject to ad valorem taxation was acquired by a tax-exempt entity for ultimate conveyance to the state under this chapter, payment in lieu of taxes shall be made for such property based upon the average amount of taxes paid on the property for the 3 years prior to its being removed from the tax rolls. The department shall certify to the Department of Revenue those properties that may be eligible under this provision. Payment in lieu of taxes shall be limited to a

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total of 10 consecutive years of annual payments, beginning the year a local government becomes eligible.

- (f) Payment in lieu of taxes pursuant to this paragraph shall be made annually to qualifying counties, cities, and local governments after certification by the Department of Revenue that the amounts applied for are reasonably appropriate, based on the amount of actual taxes paid on the eligible property, and after the Department of Environmental Protection has provided supporting documents to the Comptroller and has requested that payment be made in accordance with the requirements of this section.
- (g) If the board of trustees conveys to a local government title to any land owned by the board, any payments in lieu of taxes on the land made to the local government shall be discontinued as of the date of the conveyance.

Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 259.035, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

259.035 Advisory council; powers and duties.--

(1) There is created a Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council to be composed of the secretary and a designee of the department, the director of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the executive director of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the director of the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and the secretary of the Department of Community Affairs, or their respective designees. The chairmanship of the council shall rotate annually in the foregoing order. The council shall hold periodic meetings at the request of the chair. The department shall provide primary staff support to the council and shall ensure that council meetings are electronically recorded. Such

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29 30 recordings shall be preserved pursuant to chapters 119 and 257. The department may adopt any rule or form necessary to implement this section.

(2)(a) The council shall, by the time of the first board meeting in February of each year, establish or update a list of acquisition projects selected for purchase pursuant to this chapter. In scoring potential projects for inclusion on the acquisition list, the council shall give greater consideration to projects that can serve as corridors between lands already in public ownership or under management for conservation and recreational purposes. Acquisition projects shall be ranked, in order of priority, individually as a single group or individually within up to 10 separate groups. The council shall submit to the board of trustees, together with its list of acquisition projects, a Conservation and Recreation Lands report. For each project on an acquisition list, the council shall include in its report the stated purpose for acquiring the project, an identification of the essential parcel or parcels within the project without which the project cannot be properly managed, an identification of those projects or parcels within projects which should be acquired in fee simple or in other than fee simple, an explanation of the reasons why the council selected a particular acquisition technique, a management policy statement for the project, a management prospectus pursuant to s. 259.032(9)(b), an estimate of land value based on county tax assessed values, a map delineating project boundaries, a brief description of the important natural and cultural resources to be protected, preacquisition planning and budgeting, coordination with other public and nonprofit public-lands acquisition programs, a preliminary statement of

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the extent and nature of public use, an interim management budget, and designation of a management agency or agencies. The Department of Environmental Protection shall prepare the information required by this section for each acquisition project selected for purchase pursuant to this chapter. In addition, the department shall prepare, by July 1 of each year, an acquisition work plan for each project on the acquisition list for which funds will be available for acquisition during the fiscal year and which meets the criteria in subsection (3). The work plan need not disclose any information that is required by this chapter or chapter 253 to remain confidential.

- (b) An affirmative vote of four members of the council shall be required in order to place a proposed project on a list. Each list shall contain at least twice the number of projects in terms of estimated cost as there are anticipated funds for purchase. The anticipated cost of each project shall include proposed costs for development of the lands necessary to meet the public purpose for which such lands are to be purchased.
- (c) All proposals for acquisition projects pursuant to this chapter shall be developed and adopted by the council. The council shall consider and evaluate in writing the merits and demerits of each project that is proposed for acquisition and shall ensure that each proposed acquisition project will meet a stated public purpose for the preservation of environmentally endangered lands, for the development of outdoor recreation lands, or as provided in s. 259.032(3) and shall determine whether each acquisition project conforms with the comprehensive plan developed pursuant to s. 259.04(1)(a), the comprehensive outdoor recreation and conservation plan

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developed pursuant to s. 375.021, and the state lands management plan adopted pursuant to s. 253.03(7). Copies of a written report describing each project proposed for acquisition shall be submitted to the board of trustees. The council shall consider and include in each project description its assessment of a project's ecological value, vulnerability, endangerment, ownership pattern, utilization, location, and cost and other pertinent factors in determining whether to recommend a project for state purchase.

- (d) Additionally, the council shall provide assistance to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund in reviewing the recommendations and plans for state-owned lands required by s. 253.034. The council shall, in reviewing the recommendations and plans for state-owned lands required by s. 253.034, consider the optimization of multiple-use strategies to accomplish the provisions of s. 253.034.
- (3)(a) The listing of new projects during the 1997 evaluation cycle for the 1998 Conservation and Recreation Lands list shall be limited to those projects with a single owner or an assemblage of ownerships that can be completed within the 3 years remaining for the Florida Preservation 2000 program, and which add to the state's inventory of lands those resources which currently are not adequately represented.
- (b) To the extent that projects which meet the requirements in this subsection are acquired, and projects which do not are removed, the council may in years subsequent to 1997 consider and rank new projects for inclusion on the acquisition list, as long as the new projects meet at least two of the following criteria:

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- 1 1. The new projects can reasonably be acquired within 2 the remaining years of the Preservation 2000 program;
 - 2. The new projects provide habitat for endangered or threatened species, include significant waterbodies or provide significant recharge, or have some other natural resource values which are underrepresented in the state's current ownership of lands; and
 - 3. The new projects are essential parcels, as defined in paragraph (2)(a).
 - (c) Purchases from the current list of acquisition projects shall be limited to those projects in which an initial acquisition has been made, with staff concentrating on acquiring the remaining essential parcels within these projects. No unencumbered balances in the Preservation 2000 accounts of agencies whose projects are ranked on the Conservation and Recreation Lands list shall be spent on projects which are contrary to the provisions of this section, regardless of whether such projects are included in the department's acquisition workplan. "Unencumbered balances" shall be defined as provided in s. 259.101(9)(f).
 - (d) The council shall establish a policy that requires it to remove property from the Conservation and Recreation Lands acquisition workplan before adding new projects to the workplan. In addition, the council shall determine:
 - 1. What resources are inadequately represented in the public land inventory and which projects on the acquisition list could best fill these needs;
 - 2. For projects in which an initial acquisition already has been made, what are the minimal lands within these projects that are essential from management and resource

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29 30 protection perspectives in order for the projects to be successfully completed;

- 3. How much funding would be needed to acquire these lands; and
- 4. The best method of completing the Florida Preservation 2000 program to ensure that the program achieves its mission, as discussed in s. 259.101(2).
- (4) Members of the council shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to receive reimbursement by their respective agencies for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in s. 112.061.
- Section 7. Section 259.036, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 259.036 Management review teams.--
- (1) To determine whether conservation, preservation, and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or the water management districts are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and in accordance with a land-management plan adopted in accordance with s. 259.032, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, acting through the Department of Environmental Protection, shall cause periodic management reviews to be conducted, as follows:
- (a) The department shall establish a land management review team composed of the following members:
- 1. One individual who is from the county or local community in which the parcel is located and who is selected by the county commission in the county which is most impacted by the acquisition.

1 2. One individual from the Division of Recreation and 2 Parks of the department. 3 3. One individual from the Division of Forestry of the 4 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. 5 4. One individual from the Game and Fresh Water Fish 6 Commission. 7 5. One individual from the department's district 8 office in which the parcel is located. 9 6. A private land manager mutually agreeable to the state agency representatives. 10 7. A member of the local soil and water conservation 11 12 district board of supervisors. 13 The staff of the Division of State Lands shall act as the 14 15 review team coordinator for the purposes of establishing 16 schedules for review and other staff functions. 17 (2) In conducting a review, the land management review 18 team shall evaluate: 19 (a) The extent to which the existing management plan 20 provides sufficient protection to threatened or endangered 21 species, unique or important natural or physical features, 22 geological or hydrological functions, or archaeological 23 features; (b) Whether the potential for public access is being 24 25 utilized to the fullest extent possible, and recommendations 26 to promote recreational activities; 27 (c) The extent to which the full potential for 28 revenue-generating activities is being utilized on the

property, and recommendations to optimize those activities,

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where appropriate; and

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- (d) A breakdown of the funding needs for managing the property. Since many properties have more than one type of management need, the review team shall evaluate the recommendations of the lead land managing agency for each property before determining how much funding is needed to accomplish management goals.
- (3) In determining which lands shall be reviewed in any given year, the department may prioritize resource management reviews of the property to be conducted by the land management review team. The reviews shall consider the extent to which the land is being managed for the purposes for which it was acquired and the degree to which actual management practices are in compliance with the management prospectus for that property.
- (4) Should the land management review team findings indicate the lands subject to review are not being managed in accordance with the adopted land-management plan, or if the managing agency does not address the findings of the review in the update of its management plan, the department shall provide the findings to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and the managing agency shall provide written explanation of why they are not managing the land in accordance with the adopted land management plan.
- (5) The department shall provide the board of trustees with an annual report indicating which parcels have been reviewed, and the findings of those reviews, not later than the second board meeting in October.

Section 8. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (9) of section 259.041, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, to read:

259.041 Acquisition of state-owned lands for 31 preservation, conservation, and recreation purposes. -- (9)

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(c) With the approval of the board of trustees, the department or any other state agency acquiring land under this chapter may offer a potential seller 100 percent of the approved appraised value of the property, if the seller agrees to donate no less than 5 percent of the purchase price to the agency designated as the lead manager for the property, to be invested as an endowment to provide for land management. Each land managing agency shall create an endowment account for the purposes of investing and accounting for these contributions from private sellers, and the principal and interest earned from these endowment accounts shall only be spent on land management activities. To the extent possible, each agency shall rely on the interest earnings to defray management expenses for all conservation, preservation, and recreation lands for which it has management responsibilities. These funds shall be supplemental to the land management funds each agency is appropriated from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund.

Section 9. Subsection (4) of section 259.101, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

259.101 Florida Preservation 2000 Act.--

- (4) PROJECT CRITERIA. --
- (a) Proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to this act and distributed pursuant to paragraphs (3)(a) and (b) shall be spent only on projects which meet at least one of the following criteria, as determined pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (c):
- A significant portion of the land in the project is in imminent danger of development, in imminent danger of loss of its significant natural attributes, or in imminent danger

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of subdivision which will result in multiple ownership and may make acquisition of the project more costly or less likely to be accomplished;

- 2. Compelling evidence exists that the land is likely to be developed during the next 12 months, or appraisals made during the past 5 years indicate an escalation in land value at an average rate that exceeds the average rate of interest likely to be paid on the bonds;
- 3. A significant portion of the land in the project serves to protect or recharge groundwater and to protect other valuable natural resources or provide space for natural resource based recreation;
- 4. The project can be purchased at 80 percent of appraised value or less; or
- 5. A significant portion of the land in the project serves as habitat for endangered, threatened, or rare species or serves to protect natural communities which are listed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory as critically imperiled, imperiled, or rare, or as excellent quality occurrences of natural communities; or.
- 6. A significant portion of the land serves to preserve important archeological or historical sites.
- (b) Each year that bonds are to be issued pursuant to this act, the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council shall review that year's approved Conservation and Recreation Lands priority list and shall, by the first board meeting in February, present to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund for approval a listing of projects on the list which meet one or more of the criteria listed in paragraph (a). The board may remove projects from the list

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developed pursuant to this paragraph, but may not add projects.

- (c) Each year that bonds are to be issued pursuant to this act, each water management district governing board shall review the lands on its current year's Save Our Rivers 5-year plan and shall, by January 15, adopt a listing of projects from the plan which meet one or more of the criteria listed in paragraph (a).
- (d) In the acquisition of coastal lands pursuant to paragraph (3)(a), the following additional criteria shall also be considered:
- The value of acquiring coastal high-hazard parcels, consistent with hazard mitigation and postdisaster redevelopment policies, in order to minimize the risk to life and property and to reduce the need for future disaster assistance.
- 2. The value of acquiring beachfront parcels, irrespective of size, to provide public access and recreational opportunities in highly developed urban areas.
- The value of acquiring identified parcels the development of which would adversely affect coastal resources.

When a nonprofit environmental organization which is tax exempt pursuant to s. 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code sells land to the state, such land at the time of such sale shall be deemed to meet one or more of the criteria listed in paragraph (a) if such land meets one or more of the criteria at the time the organization purchases it. Listings of projects compiled pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (c) may be revised to include projects on the Conservation and Recreation

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plan which come under the criteria in paragraph (a) after the dates specified in paragraph (b) or paragraph (c). requirement of paragraph (3)(a) regarding coastal lands is met as long as an average of one-fifth of the cumulative proceeds allocated through fiscal year 1999-2000 pursuant to that paragraph is used to purchase coastal lands.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 260.015, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

260.015 Acquisition of land.--

- (1) The department is authorized to acquire by gift or purchase the fee simple absolute title or any lesser interest in land, including easements, for the purposes of ss. 260.011-260.018 pursuant to the provisions of chapter 375, except that:
- (a) The department's power of eminent domain shall be limited to curing defects in title accepted by the board pursuant to subsection (2).
- (b) Lists of proposed acquisitions for the Florida Greenways and Trails Program shall be prepared according to procedures adopted by the department.
- (c) Projects acquired under this chapter shall not be subject to the evaluation and selection procedures of s. 259.035, regardless of the estimated value of such projects. All projects shall be acquired in accordance with the acquisition procedures of chapter 259 253, except that the department may use the appraisal procedure used by the Department of Transportation to acquire transportation rights-of-way. When a parcel is estimated to be valued at \$100,000 or less and the department finds that the costs of obtaining an outside appraisal are not justified, an appraisal prepared by the department may be used.

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created to read: 369.255 Green utility ordinances for funding greenspace management and exotic plant control .--(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDING. -- The Legislature finds that the proper management of greenspace areas, including, without limitation, the urban forest, greenways, private and public forest preserves, wetlands, and aquatic zones, is essential to the state's environment and economy and to the health and safety of its residents and visitors. The Legislature also finds that the limitation and control of nonindigenous plants and tree replacement and maintenance are vital to achieving the natural systems and recreational lands goals and policies of the state pursuant to s. 187.201(10), the State Comprehensive Plan. It is the intent of this section to enable local governments to establish a mechanism to provide dedicated funding for the aforementioned activities, when deemed necessary by that county. (2) In addition to any other funding mechanisms legally available to counties to control invasive, nonindigenous aquatic or upland plants, and manage urban forest resources, a county may create one or more green

Section 11. Section 369.255, Florida Statutes, is

utilities or adopt fees sufficient to plan, restore, and manage urban forest resources, greenways, forest preserves,

wetlands, and other aquatic zones, and create a stewardship

alone or in cooperation with other counties pursuant to the

Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act, s. 163.01, one or more

management, operation, and administration of a greenspace

greenspace management districts to fund the planning,

grant program for private natural areas. Counties may create,

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sufficient funds to plan, manage, operate, and administer a 1 greenspace management program. Private natural areas assessed according to s. 193.501 would qualify for stewardship grants. 4 (3) This section shall only apply to counties with a population of 500,000 or more. (4) Nothing in this section shall authorize counties to require any nongovernmental entity to collect the fee described in subsection (2) on their behalf. Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 373.139, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read: 373.139 Acquisition of real property.--12 (5) Lands acquired for the purposes enumerated in 13 subsection (2) shall receive multiple-use management and be open to the general public, unless such management and public 15 access is shown to be detrimental to the water resource or water management function for which the lands were purchased. 16 The governing board of the district shall consult with the 17

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of

Environmental Protection, the Division of Forestry of the

Freshwater Fish Commission, and the local soil and water

conservation districts in their areas of expertise and

these lands. Alternatively, the governing board of the

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Game and

management experience when developing multiple-use strategy on

district may enter into a memorandum of agreement with one or

more of those agencies to achieve the multiple-use management

of said lands. may also be used for recreational purposes, and

whenever practicable such lands shall be open to the general

public for recreational uses.

Section 13. Subsection (11) of section 373.59, Florida Statutes, 1996 supplement, is amended, and subsection (16) is added to said section, to read: 373.59 Water Management Lands Trust Fund.--(11) Lands acquired for the purposes enumerated in this section shall also be used for general public

recreational purposes. General public recreational purposes shall include, but not be limited to, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, swimming, camping, hiking, canoeing, boating, diving, birding, sailing, jogging, and other related outdoor activities to the maximum extent possible considering

the environmental sensitivity and suitability of those lands. 12 13 These public lands shall be evaluated for their resource value

14 for the purpose of establishing which parcels, in whole or in 15 part, annually or seasonally, would be conducive to general

public recreational purposes. Such findings shall be included 16 17

in management plans which are developed for such public lands.

18 These lands shall be made available to the public for these

purposes, unless the district governing board can demonstrate 19

20 that such activities would be incompatible with the purposes for which these lands were acquired. For any fee-simple 21

22 acquisition of a parcel which is or will be leased-back for

23 agricultural purposes, or for any acquisition of a

24 less-than-fee interest in land that is or will be used for

agricultural purposes, the district governing board shall 25

first consider having a soil and water conservation district,

created pursuant to chapter 582, manage and monitor such

28 interest.

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(16) Each district is encouraged to use volunteers to provide land-management and other services. Volunteers shall be covered by liability protection and worker's compensation

in the same manner as district employees, unless waived in writing by such volunteers or unless such volunteers otherwise provide equivalent insurance. Section 14. Section 253.022, Florida Statutes, is hereby repealed. Section 15. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.