A bill to be entitled An act relating to state lands; 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"; amending s. 253.7825, F.S.; correcting a reference; amending s. 259.032, F.S.; providing that a soil and water conservation district shall be first considered as the managing agency with respect to acquisition of a less-than-fee interest in certain land 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 the strategy requirements therefor; increasing the percentage of funds deposited in the Florida Preservation 2000 Trust Fund that are made available for land management and capital improvements; revising the categories of land management needs; providing for buffer areas; providing for a land management needs category team to determine the categories of land management needs that exist within each acquisition; providing for recommendations to the team by managing agencies; amending s. 373.139, F.S.; providing that lands acquired

for specified purposes by water management
districts shall receive multiple-use management
except under certain conditions; directing the
district governing board to consult with or
enter into a memorandum of agreement with
specified state agencies with respect to such
management; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 253.034, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

253.034 State-owned lands; uses.--

(1) All lands acquired pursuant to chapter 259 serve the public intent 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. These lands provide for areas of natural resource-based recreation and ensure the survival of unique and irreplaceable plant and animal species and the conservation and enlightened use of the lands' renewable natural resources. The state's lands and natural resources shall be managed using a stewardship ethic that assures these resources will be available for the benefit and enjoyment of all 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. All such lands not described in paragraph (2)(b) as single use shall receive multiple-use management. All multiple-use land management strategies shall emphasize public access and

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enjoyment, resource conservation and protection, ecosystem maintenance and protection, and protection of threatened and endangered species. The economic return from multiple-use lands shall be optimized, consistent with these strategies, through the management of their forestry, agricultural, wildlife, and recreational resources.

 $\underline{(2)}$ (1) As used in this section, the following phrases have the following meanings:

- (a) "Multiple use" means the harmonious and 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.
- "Single use" means management for one particular purpose to the exclusion of all other purposes. An area with unique natural features that would be destroyed 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, an area designated to concentrate users into a specific location resulting in intense public use, 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

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considered single-use lands_and shall be managed primarily for the maintenance of essentially natural conditions, the propagation of fish and wildlife, and public 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.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 253.7825, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

253.7825 Recreational uses.--

(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 3. Subsections (9) and (11) of section 259.032, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

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

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

- 1. Managed in a manner that will provide the greatest combination of benefits to the public and to the resources.
- 2. Managed for public outdoor recreation which is compatible with the conservation and protection of public lands.
- 3. 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 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 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. Immediately following the acquisition of any interest in lands under this 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.
- (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

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and irreplaceable plant and animal species and the conservation and enlightened use of the lands' renewable 2 resources. The Legislature intends for these lands and 4 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 emphasize public access and enjoyment, resource conservation and protection, ecosystem maintenance and protection, and protection of threatened and endangered species. The economic return from multiple-use 16 lands shall be optimized, consistent with these strategies, through the management of forestry, agricultural, wildlife, and recreational resources. and maintained for the purposes 19 for which they were acquired and for the public to have access 21 to these lands where it is consistent with acquisition 22 purposes and would not harm the resources the state is seeking 23 to protect on the public's behalf.

(b) An amount equal to 1.5 \(\frac{1}{2}\) percent of the cumulative total of funds ever deposited into the Florida Preservation 2000 Trust Fund shall be made available for the purposes of management, maintenance, and capital improvements, and for associated contractual services, for lands acquired 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 <u>all</u> acquisitions <u>pursuant to this chapter</u> and for associated contractual services, the managing agencies shall recognize the following categories of land management needs:
- 1. Preserve.--An area with unique natural features that would be destroyed if managed under a multiple-use strategy.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. <u>High-intensity use.--An area with historic or archeological significance</u>, or an area designed to concentrate users into a specific location resulting in intense public use. <u>Lands which are moderate-need tracts</u>, 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. Multiple use.--All remaining lands that can be managed, under a multiple-use strategy, to optimize the economic return from such lands through the management of their forestry, agricultural, wildlife, and recreational resources consistent with management strategies that emphasis public access and enjoyment, resource conservation and

protection of threatened and endangered species. Buffers may 2 be formed around any preserve or high-intensity use areas, but 3 shall not exceed one-half the size of the preserve or 4 5 high-intensity use area's acreage. Multiple use within the 6 buffer areas may be restricted to provide the necessary 7 buffering effect desired. Lands which are high-need tracts, 8 with identified needs requiring unique site-specific resource 9 management and protection. These lands generally are sites with historic significance, unique natural features, or very 10 11 high intensity public use, or sites that require extra funds 12 to stabilize or protect resources. 13 (d) A land management needs category team consisting of the director of the Division of Forestry of the Department 14 15 of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the director of the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of 16 Environmental Protection, and the executive director of the 17 Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, or their designated 18 19 representatives, representing the state; one large private 20 land manager, mutually agreeable to the state's 21 representatives; and the chair of the county commission, or 22 his or her designated representative, from the county impacted 23 the greatest by the acquisitions pursuant to this chapter shall determine the categories of land management needs that 24 exist within each acquisition. The chair of the team shall 25 26 rotate annually among the state representatives. More than 27 one land management needs category may and generally does 28 exist within an acquisition. Each managing agency shall 29 recommend, to the land management needs category team, the 30 breakdown of land management needs categories within the

protection, total system maintenance and protection, and

consider these recommendations in making a final determination. Land managing agencies may request a review of the land management needs categories for lands for which they are the lead agency, if there is a compelling reason for a change in such categories, such as increased usage by the public or an increased impact on, or threat to, threatened or endangered species or the land's natural resources.

 $\underline{(e)(d)}$ 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.

 $\underline{(f)}$ (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) 3 shall be reserved for control and removal of nonnative, upland, invasive species on public lands. 4 5 Section 4. Subsection (5) of section 373.139, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read: 6 7 373.139 Acquisition of real property.--(5) Lands acquired for the purposes enumerated in 8 9 subsection (2) shall receive multiple-use management and be 10 open to the general public unless such management and public access is shown to be detrimental to the water resource or 11 water management function for which the lands were purchased. 12 13 The governing board of the district shall consult with the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of 14 15 Environmental Protection, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Game 16 17 and Fresh Water Fish Commission in their areas of expertise 18 and management experience when developing multiple-use 19 strategy on these lands. Alternatively, the governing board of the district may enter into a memorandum of agreement with 20 21 one or more of those agencies to achieve the multiple-use 22 management of said lands. may also be used for recreational 23 purposes, and whenever practicable such lands shall be open to 24 the general public for recreational uses. 25 Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 26 law. 27 28 29 30 31

HOUSE SUMMARY

Specifies the objective of the management of the state's lands and natural resources. Provides that state lands shall receive multiple-use management unless there is a compelling reason for single use. Provides requirements for multiple-use land management strategies. Redefines "single use." Provides that a soil and water conservation district shall be first considered as the managing agency with respect to acquisition of a less-than-fee interest in certain land through the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund. Increases the percentage of funds deposited in the Florida Preservation 2000 Trust Fund that are made available for land management and capital improvements. Revises the categories of land management needs and provides for buffer areas. Provides for a land management needs category team to determine the categories of land management needs that exist within each acquisition and provides for recommendations to the team by managing agencies. Provides that lands acquired for specified purposes by water management districts shall receive multiple-use management except under certain conditions. Directs the district governing board to consult with or enter into a memorandum of agreement with specified state agencies with respect to such management.