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By the Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation; and Senator Bennett

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the protection and restoration of seagrass beds; creating a pilot program for the restoration of seagrass beds within specified counties and related natural resources; providing definitions; providing legislative findings and purposes; requiring that damages recovered for injury to, and the destruction of, seagrass beds in certain counties and related natural resources be deposited into the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to expend the funds for restoration, assessment, or rehabilitation of seagrass beds and natural resources; providing criteria governing such expenditures by the department; providing for auditing and reporting by a private recipient of funds; prohibiting any reduction of other appropriations to a state agency that receives funds under the act; requiring that the department report to the Legislature whether the pilot program should be expanded; authorizing rulemaking by the department; amending s. 253.04, F.S.; providing that careless operation of a vessel outside a marked channel which causes propeller scarring in an acquatic preserve is a civil infraction; defining the terms "propeller scarring" and "seagrasses"; providing that refusal to post bond or sign a boating citation is a second-degree misdemeanor; requiring that civil penalties collected for the careless operation of a vessel be deposited into the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and used for specified purposes; amending s. 327.73, F.S.;

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providing civil penalties; amending s. 327.803, F.S.; increasing the number of members of the Boating Advisory Council; adding a representative of the recreational airboating community; amending s. 403.1651, F.S., relating to the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing effective dates.

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

- Section 1. Pilot program for the restoration of seagrass beds.--
  - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Damages" means money damages paid by any person, whether voluntarily or as a result of administrative or judicial action, to the state as compensation, restitution, or punitive damages for causing injury to or the destruction of the seagrass beds of Brevard County, Charlotte County, Lee County, Manatee County, Monroe County, or Pinellas County or the natural resources that depend on the health and productivity of those seagrass beds.
- (b) "Fund" means the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund.
- (c) "Natural resources" means land, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, fish and their habitats, wildlife and their habitats, biota, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the state.
  - (d) "Seagrass bed" means a community of flowering

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underwater plants which is located in shallow marine waters, such as in a bay or lagoon, or along the continental shelf in the Gulf of Mexico.

- (2) The Legislature finds that:
- (a) The preservation of seagrass beds is critical to protecting the marine life, water quality, and ocean-based economy of this state. Seagrass beds maintain water quality and provide food, habitat, and nursery areas for numerous species of marine life. This state's multimillion-dollar fishing and diving industries depend on the health and productivity of the seagrass beds. Estimates indicate that thousands of acres of seagrass beds in this state have been scarred from boat propellers. Impacts from boat groundings fragment the grass bed, restricting the movement of the marine life that depend upon the habitat.

  Seagrass beds can take up to a decade to recover from propeller scars.
- (b) Seagrass beds and the natural resources that depend on the health and productivity of seagrass beds are subject to instantaneous injury or loss from a variety of negligent and willful acts in ways that cannot be foreseen and provided for in the normal budget process. Due to the unforseeability of such incidents, funds have not been available for reimbursement of extraordinary expenses incurred by the Department of Environmental Protection in seeking compensation, on behalf of the residents of the state, for the injury to or destruction of these natural resources. As a result, a significant amount of monetary damages recovered by the state for injury to or destruction of its seagrass beds and the natural resources that depend on the health and productivity of seagrass beds are

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deposited into the general accounts of the State Treasury and are not specifically set aside for the restoration or rehabilitation of the injured or destroyed natural resources in areas of the state where the injury or loss occurred.

- (3) The purpose of this section is to establish a pilot program that provides for the immediate stabilization and restoration of seagrass beds in Brevard, Charlotte, Lee, Manatee, Monroe, and Pinellas Counties where damage has occurred and to remediate the injury to or destruction of natural resources that are dependent upon the health and productivity of those seagrass beds.
- (4) (a) All damages recovered by or on behalf of the state for injury to or destruction of the seagrass beds in Brevard, Charlotte, Lee, Manatee, Monroe, and Pinellas Counties, or the natural resources that depend on the health and productivity of those seagrass beds which would otherwise be deposited into the general revenue accounts of the State Treasury or into the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall be deposited into the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund and shall remain in that fund until expended by the Department of Environmental Protection under the pilot program established in this section.
- (b) Moneys in the fund shall be expended only for restoration, assessment, or rehabilitation of such injured or destroyed seagrass beds and natural resources through a contract with a qualified person. In order to prevent further erosion, turbidity, and potential loss of natural resources, each contract must require assessment and stabilization of the seagrass bed within 30 days after an incident occurs which damages the seagrass bed, must use a stabilization protocol following the

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117 guidelines in the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Seagrass Restoration in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, and must use only those stabilization techniques that are scientifically proven and published in peerreviewed literature.

- (5) (a) Each recipient of disbursements from the fund must agree in advance that its accounts and records of expenditures of such moneys are subject to audit at any time by appropriate state officials and shall submit a final written report describing its expenditures within 90 days after the moneys are expended.
- (b) When payments are made to a state agency from the fund under paragraph (4)(a), such payments shall be considered as payments for extraordinary expenses, and other appropriations to that agency may not be reduced by any amount as a result of such payments.
- (6) The Department of Environmental Protection shall evaluate the pilot program and report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on whether the pilot program should be expanded in order to restore additional areas of the state's seagrass beds and natural resources. The report on the pilot program is due by January 1, 2010.
- (7) The Department of Environmental Protection may adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to administer this section.
- Section 2. Effective October 1, 2008, present subsections (4), (5), (6), and (7) of section 253.04, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5), (6), (7), and (8), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

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

- (4) (a) Any person operating a vessel outside a lawfully marked channel in a careless manner that causes propeller scarring within an acquatic preserve commits a civil infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73. Each violation is a separate offense. As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Propeller scarring" means damage caused by the operation of a vessel in waters supporting seagrasses, resulting in the destruction of roots, shoots, or stems of seagrass plants, which causes denuding of vegetation in tracks of sediment commonly referred to as prop-scars or propeller scars.
- 2. "Seagrasses" means Cuban shoal grass (Halodule
  wrightii), turtle grass (Thalassia testudinum), manatee grass
  (Syringodium filiforme), star grass (Halophila engelmannii),
  paddle grass (Halophila decipiens), Johnson's seagrass (Halophila
  johnsonii), or widgeon grass (Ruppia maritima).
- (b) Any violation of this subsection is a violation of the boating laws of this state and shall be charged on a uniform boating citation as provided in s. 327.74. Any person who refuses to post a bond or accept and sign a uniform boating citation commits a misdemeanor of the second degree as provided in s. 327.73(3), punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) All civil penalties imposed and collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and used solely to implement, administer, and enforce this subsection; provide for seagrass restoration; and conduct a program to educate vessel operators about the need to protect seagrasses from damage caused by the operation of vessels.

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Section 3. Effective October 1, 2008, paragraph (x) is added to subsection (1) of section 327.73, Florida Statutes, and subsection (8) of that section is amended, to read:

327.73 Noncriminal infractions.--

- (1) Violations of the following provisions of the vessel laws of this state are noncriminal infractions:
- (x) Section 253.04(4)(a), relating to carelessly causing propeller scarring in an acquatic preserve, for which the civil penalty is:
  - 1. Fifty dollars upon conviction for a first offense.
- 2. Two hundred and fifty dollars upon conviction for a second offense occurring within 12 months after a prior conviction.
- 3. Five hundred dollars upon conviction for a third offense occurring within 36 months after a prior conviction.
- 4. One thousand dollars upon conviction for a fourth or subsequent offense.

Any person cited for a violation of any such provision shall be deemed to be charged with a noncriminal infraction, shall be cited for such an infraction, and shall be cited to appear before the county court. The civil penalty for any such infraction is \$50, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any person who fails to appear or otherwise properly respond to a uniform boating citation shall, in addition to the charge relating to the violation of the boating laws of this state, be charged with the offense of failing to respond to such citation and, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A written

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warning to this effect shall be provided at the time such uniform boating citation is issued.

- (8) Except as otherwise provided in s. 253.04(4)(c), all fees and civil penalties assessed and collected pursuant to this section shall be remitted by the clerk of the court to the Department of Revenue to be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund for boating safety education purposes.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 327.803, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 327.803 Boating Advisory Council.--
- (1) The Boating Advisory Council is created within the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and shall be composed of  $\underline{19}$  18 members. The members include:
- (a) One representative from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, who shall serve as the chair of the council.
- (b) One representative each from the Department of Environmental Protection, the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, the United States Power Squadron, and the inland navigation districts.
- (c) One representative of manatee protection interests, one representative of the marine industries, one representative of water-related environmental groups, one representative of canoe or kayak enthusiasts, one representative of marine manufacturers, one representative of commercial vessel owners or operators, one representative of marine special events, one representative actively involved and working full-time in the scuba diving industry who has experience in recreational boating, one representative of either the commercial fishing industry or the

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commercial shellfishing industry, one representative of the recreational airboating community, and two representatives of the boating public, each of whom shall be nominated by the executive director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and appointed by the Governor to serve staggered 3-year terms.

Members appointed by the Governor may serve no more than two full consecutive terms.

- (d) One member of the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- (e) One member of the Senate, who shall be appointed by the President of the Senate.

Section 5. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (1) of section 403.1651, Florida Statutes, and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of that section is amended, to read:

403.1651 Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund. --

- (1) There is created the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund to be administered by the Department of Environmental Protection for the purposes of:
- (f) Funding the expenditures authorized under section 1 of this act.
- (2) The trust fund shall be used for the deposit of all moneys recovered by the state:
- (b) For injury to or destruction of coral reefs, <u>sea grass</u>
  <u>beds</u>, or natural resources under section 1 of this act and s.

  380.0558, which moneys would otherwise be deposited into the

  General Revenue Fund or the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

Section 6. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2008.