CS for SB 1004

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

A bill to be entitled

592-03356-09

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20091004c1

2 An act relating to coral reefs; amending s. 380.0558, 3 F.S.; revising definitions; providing that moneys in 4 the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund 5 within the Department of Environmental Protection 6 received from damages recovered for injury to coral 7 reefs are expended to pay for alternative projects 8 selected by the department as staff to the Board of 9 Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund; 10 creating s. 380.29, F.S.; providing a short title; 11 providing definitions; providing legislative intent; 12 requiring responsible parties to notify the department 13 if their vessel runs aground or damages a coral reef; 14 requiring the responsible party to remove the vessel; 15 requiring the responsible party to cooperate with the 16 department to assess the damage and restore the coral 17 reef; authorizing the department to recover damages 18 from the responsible party; authorizing the department 19 to use a certain method to calculate compensation for 20 damage of coral reefs; authorizing the department to 21 assess civil penalties; authorizing the department to 22 enter into delegation agreements; authorizing the 23 department to adopt rules; amending s. 403.1651, F.S.; 24 authorizing the department to enter into settlement 25 agreements that require responsible parties to pay 26 another government entity or nonprofit organization to 27 fund projects consistent with the conservation or 28 protection of coral reefs; repealing s. 253.04, F.S., 29 relating to the duty of Board of Trustees of the

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30	Internal Improvement Trust Fund to protect state
31	lands; providing an effective date.
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33	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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35	Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (1) and
36	paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 380.0558, Florida
37	Statutes, are amended to read:
38	380.0558 Coral reef restoration
39	(1) DEFINITIONSAs used in this section, the term:
40	(a) "Coral reefs" means <u>:</u>
41	1. Limestone structures composed in whole or in part of
42	living stony corals, their skeletal remains, or both, and
43	hosting other coral, associated benthic invertebrates, and
44	plants; or
45	2. Hard-bottom communities, also known as live bottom
46	habitat or colonized pavement, characterized by the presence of
47	stony coral and associated reef organisms or worm reefs created
48	by the <i>Phragmatopoma</i> species the assemblage of corals and other
49	organisms that are actively building three-dimensional reef
50	structures off the southern coast of Florida.
51	(d) "Natural resources" means land, air, water,
52	groundwater, drinking water supplies, fish and their habitats,
53	wildlife and their habitats, biota, and other such resources
54	belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or
55	otherwise controlled by the <u>state</u> State of Florida and situated
56	in an area of critical state concern or offshore from an area of
57	critical state concern.
58	(5) TRUST FUND EXPENDITURESMoneys in the fund received

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59	from damages recovered for injury to, or destruction of, coral
60	reefs or natural resources shall be expended only for the
61	following purposes:
62	(c) To pay for alternative projects selected by <u>the</u>
63	Department of Environmental Protection as staff to the Board of
64	Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. Any such
65	project shall be selected on the basis of its anticipated
66	benefits to the residents of this state who used the injured or
67	destroyed coral reefs or other natural resources or will benefit
68	from the alternative project.
69	Section 2. Section 380.29, Florida Statutes, is created to
70	read:
71	380.29 Coral reef protection
72	(1) This section may be cited as the "Florida Coral Reef
73	Protection Act."
74	(2) As used in this section, the term:
75	(a) "Aggravating circumstances" means operating, anchoring,
76	or mooring a vessel in a reckless or wanton manner; under the
77	influence of drugs or alcohol; or otherwise with disregard for
78	boating regulations concerning speed, navigation, or safe
79	operation.
80	(b) "Coral" means species of the phylum <i>Cnidaria</i> found in
81	state waters including:
82	1. Class Anthozoa, including the subclass Octocorallia,
83	commonly known as gorgonians, soft corals, and telestaceans; and
84	2. Orders Scleractinia, commonly known as stony corals;
85	Stolonifera, including, among others, the organisms commonly
86	known as organ-pipe corals; Antipatharia, commonly known as
87	black corals; and Hydrozoa, including the family Millaporidae

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88	and family Stylasteridae, commonly known as hydrocoral.
89	(c) "Coral reefs" mean:
90	1. Limestone structures composed wholly or partially of
91	living stony corals, their skeletal remains, or both, and
92	hosting other coral, associated benthic invertebrates, and
93	plants; or
94	2. Hard-bottom communities, also known as live bottom
95	habitat or colonized pavement, characterized by the presence of
96	stony coral and associated reef organisms or worm reefs created
97	by the Phragmatopoma species.
98	(d) "Damages" means moneys paid by any person or entity,
99	whether voluntarily or as a result of administrative or judicial
100	action, to the state as compensation, restitution, penalty, or
101	mitigation for causing injury to or destruction of coral reefs.
102	(e) "Department" means the Department of Environmental
103	Protection.
104	(f) "Responsible party" means the owner, operator, manager,
105	or insurer of any vessel.
106	(3) The Legislature finds that coral reefs are valuable
107	natural resources that contribute ecologically, aesthetically,
108	and economically to the state. Therefore, the Legislature
109	declares it is in the best interest of the state to clarify the
110	department's powers and authority to protect coral reefs through
111	timely and efficient recovery of monetary damages resulting from
112	vessel groundings and anchoring-related injuries. It is the
113	intent of the Legislature that the department, as staff to the
114	Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and by
115	virtue of its own regulatory powers, be recognized as the
116	state's lead trustee for coral reef resources associated with

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117	sovereignty submerged lands unless preempted by federal law.
118	This section does not divest other state agencies and political
119	subdivisions of the state of their interests in protecting coral
120	reefs.
121	(4) The responsible party who knows or should know that
122	their vessel has run aground, struck, or otherwise damaged coral
123	reefs must notify the department of such an event within 24
124	hours after its occurrence. Unless otherwise prohibited or
125	restricted by the United States Coast Guard, the responsible
126	party shall remove or cause the removal of the grounded or
127	anchored vessel within 72 hours after the initial grounding or
128	anchoring absent extenuating circumstances, such as weather, sea
129	state, or hazards that would prevent safe removal of the vessel.
130	The responsible party shall remove or cause the removal of the
131	vessel or its anchor in a manner that avoids further damage to
132	coral reefs and shall consult with the department to accomplish
133	this task. The responsible party shall cooperate with the
134	department to undertake damage assessment and primary
135	restoration of the coral reef in a timely fashion.
136	(5) In any action or suit initiated pursuant to chapter 253
137	or chapter 403 for damage to coral reefs, the department, acting
138	on its own behalf or on the behalf of the Board of Trustees of
139	the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, as appropriate, may recover
140	all damages from the responsible party, including, but not
141	limited to:
142	(a) Compensation for the cost of replacing, restoring, or
143	acquiring the equivalent of the coral reef injured and the value
144	of the lost use and services of the coral reef pending its
145	restoration, replacement or acquisition of the equivalent coral

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146	reef, or the value of the coral reef if the coral reef cannot be
147	restored or replaced or if the equivalent cannot be acquired.
148	(b) The cost of damage assessments, including staff time.
149	(c) The cost of activities undertaken by or at the request
150	of the department to minimize or prevent further injury to coral
151	or coral reefs pending restoration, replacement, or acquisition
152	of an equivalent.
153	(d) The reasonable cost of monitoring the injured,
154	restored, or replaced coral reef for at least 10 years.
155	(e) The cost of enforcement actions undertaken in response
156	to the destruction or loss of or injury to a coral reef,
157	including court costs, attorney's fees, and expert witness fees.
158	(6) The department may use habitat equivalency analysis as
159	the method by which the compensation described in subsection (5)
160	is calculated. The parameters for calculation by this method may
161	be prescribed by rule adopted by the department.
162	(7) In addition to the compensation described in subsection
163	(5), the department may assess, per occurrence, civil penalties
164	according the following schedule:
165	(a) For failure to notify the department in accordance with
166	subsection (4), \$500.
167	(b) For any anchoring of a vessel on a coral reef on
168	sovereignty submerged lands or for any other damage to a coral
169	reef totaling less than or equal to an area of 1 square meter,
170	\$150; with aggravating circumstances, an additional \$150;
171	occurring within a state park or aquatic preserve, an additional
172	<u>\$150.</u>
173	(c) For damage totaling more than an area of 1 square meter
174	but less than or equal to an area of 10 square meters, \$300 per

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175	square meter; with aggravating circumstances, an additional \$300
176	per square meter; occurring within a state park or aquatic
177	preserve, an additional \$300 per square meter.
178	(d) For damage exceeding an area of 10 square meters,
179	\$1,000 per square meter; with aggravating circumstances, an
180	additional \$1,000 per square meter; occurring within a state
181	park or aquatic preserve, an additional \$1,000 per square meter.
182	(e) For a second violation, the total penalty may be
183	doubled.
184	(f) For a third violation, the total penalty may be
185	tripled.
186	(g) For any violation after a third violation, the total
187	penalty may be quadrupled.
188	(h) The total of penalties levied may not exceed \$250,000
189	per occurrence.
190	(8) To carry out the intent of this section, the department
191	may enter into delegation agreements with another state agency
192	or any coastal county with coral reefs within its jurisdiction.
193	In deciding to execute such agreements, the department must
194	consider the ability of the potential delegee to adequately and
195	competently perform the duties required to fulfill the intent of
196	this section. When such agreements are executed by the parties
197	and incorporated in department rule, the delegee shall have all
198	rights accorded the department by this section. Nothing herein
199	shall be construed to require the department, another state
200	agency, or a coastal county to enter into such an agreement.
201	(9) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent
202	the department or other state agencies from entering into
203	agreements with federal authorities related to the

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204	administration of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.
205	(10) The department may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536
206	and 120.54 to administer this section.
207	Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section
208	403.1651, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
209	403.1651 Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund
210	(2) The trust fund shall be used for the deposit of all
211	moneys recovered by the state:
212	(b) For injury to or destruction of coral reefs, which
213	moneys would otherwise be deposited into the General Revenue
214	Fund or the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. <u>The department may</u>
215	enter into settlement agreements that require responsible
216	parties to pay a third party to fund projects related to the
217	restoration of a coral reef, to accomplish mitigation for injury
218	to a coral reef, or to support the activities of law enforcement
219	agencies related to coral reef injury response, investigation
220	and assessment. Participation of a law enforcement agency in the
221	receipt of funds through this mechanism shall be at the law
222	enforcement agency's discretion
223	Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 253.04, Florida
224	Statutes, is repealed.
225	Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

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