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

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29	parties that determine the allocation of appropriated
30	funds for security project needs; amending ss. 311.121,
31	311.123, and 311.124, F.S.; conforming provisions to
32	changes made by the act; repealing s. 311.115, F.S.,
33	relating to the Seaport Security Standards Advisory
34	Council; amending s. 310.002, F.S.; redefining the term
35	"port" for specified provisions to include Port Citrus;
36	amending s. 311.09, F.S.; including a representative of
37	Port Citrus as a member of the Florida Seaport
38	Transportation and Economic Development Council; amending
39	s. 374.976, F.S.; including Port Citrus in provisions
40	relating to the authority of inland navigation districts;
41	amending s. 403.021, F.S.; including Port Citrus in
42	legislative declarations relating to environmental
43	control; amending s. 403.061, F.S.; including Port Citrus
44	in provisions relating to powers of the Department of
45	Environmental Protection; amending s. 403.813, F.S.;
46	including Port Citrus in provisions relating to permits
47	issued at Department of Environmental Protection district
48	centers; amending s. 403.816, F.S.; including Port Citrus
49	in provisions relating to certain maintenance projects at
50	deepwater ports and beach restoration projects; providing
51	an effective date.
52	
53	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
54	
55	Section 1. Section 311.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to
56	read:
1	Page 2 of 27

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57	311.12 Seaport security
58	(1) SECURITY STANDARDS
59	(a) The statewide minimum standards for seaport security
60	applicable to seaports listed in s. 311.09 shall be those based
61	on the Florida Scaport Security Assessment 2000 and set forth in
62	the Port Security Standards Compliance Plan delivered to the
63	Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the
64	Senate on December 11, 2000. The Office of Drug Control within
65	the Executive Office of the Governor shall maintain a sufficient
66	number of copies of the standards at its offices for
67	distribution to the public and provide copies to each affected
68	seaport upon request.
69	<u>(a)</u> A seaport may implement security measures that are
70	more stringent, more extensive, or supplemental to the
71	applicable federal security regulations, including federal
72	facility security assessment requirements under 33 C.F.R. s.

73 <u>105.305</u> minimum security standards established by this
74 subsection.

75 <u>(b) (c)</u> The provisions of s. 790.251 are not superseded, 76 preempted, or otherwise modified in any way by the provisions of 77 this section.

(2) EXEMPTION.—The Department of Law Enforcement may exempt all or part of a seaport listed in s. 311.09 from the requirements of this section if the department determines that activity associated with the use of the seaport or part of the seaport is not vulnerable to criminal activity or terrorism. The department shall periodically review such exemptions to determine if there is a change in use. Such change may warrant Page 3 of 27

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85 86 removal of all or part of the exemption.

(2) (3) SECURITY PLAN.-

87 (a) Each seaport listed in s. 311.09 shall adopt and 88 maintain a security plan specific to that seaport which provides 89 for a secure seaport infrastructure that promotes the safety and 90 security of state residents and visitors and the flow of 91 legitimate trade and travel.

92 (b) (a) Each seaport Every 5 years after January 1, 2007, each seaport director, with the assistance of the Regional 93 94 Domestic Security Task Force and in conjunction with the United 95 States Coast Guard, shall periodically revise the seaport's 96 security plan based on the seaport's director's ongoing assessment of security risks, the risks of terrorist activities, 97 98 and the specific and identifiable needs of the seaport for ensuring that the seaport is in substantial compliance with 99 100 applicable federal security regulations, including federal 101 facility security assessment requirements under 33 C.F.R. s. 102 105.305 the minimum security standards established under 103 subsection (1).

(b) Each adopted or revised security plan must be reviewed 104 105 and approved by the Office of Drug Control and the Department of 106 Law Enforcement for compliance with federal facility security 107 assessment requirements under 33 C.F.R. s. 105.305 and the 108 minimum security standards established under subsection (1). 109 Within 30 days after completion, a copy of the written review shall be delivered to the United States Coast Guard, the 110 Regional Domestic Security Task Force, and the Domestic Security 111 112 Oversight Council.

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113 (3) (4) SECURE AND RESTRICTED AREAS. - Each seaport listed in 114 s. 311.09 must clearly designate in seaport security plans, and 115 clearly identify with appropriate signs and markers on the 116 premises of a seaport, all secure and restricted areas as 117 defined by 33 C.F.R. part 105 the United States Department of Homeland Security-United States Coast Guard Navigation and 118 119 Vessel Inspection Circular No. 03-07 and 49 C.F.R. part 1572. 120 The plans must also address access eligibility requirements and 121 corresponding security enforcement authorizations.

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

128 1. All seaport employees and other persons working at the 129 seaport who have regular access to secure or restricted areas 130 must comply with federal access control regulations and state 131 criminal history checks as prescribed in this section.

132 2. All persons and objects in secure and restricted areas 133 are subject to search by a sworn state-certified law enforcement 134 officer, a Class D seaport security officer certified under 135 Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 guidelines and s. 136 311.121, or an employee of the seaport security force certified 137 under the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 138 guidelines and s. 311.121.

139 3. Persons found in these areas without the proper 140 permission are subject to the trespass provisions of ss. 810.08 Page 5 of 27

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141 and 810.09.

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

148 (b) (c) The seaport must provide clear notice of the 149 prohibition against possession of concealed weapons and other 150 contraband material on the premises of the seaport. Any person 151 in a restricted area who has in his or her possession a 152 concealed weapon, or who operates or has possession or control of a vehicle in or upon which a concealed weapon is placed or 153 154 stored, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. This paragraph does not 155 156 apply to active-duty certified federal or state law enforcement 157 personnel or persons so designated by the seaport director in 158 writing.

159 (c) (d) During a period of high terrorist threat level, as 160 designated by the United States Department of Homeland Security 161 or the Department of Law Enforcement, or during an emergency 162 declared at a port by the seaport security director due to 163 events applicable to that particular seaport, the management or 164 controlling authority of the port may temporarily designate any 165 part of the seaport property as a secure or restricted area. The 166 duration of such designation is limited to the period in which 167 the high terrorist threat level is in effect or a port emergency 168 exists.

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169 (5) ACCESS ELIGIBILITY REPORTING SYSTEM.-Subject to 170 legislative appropriations, the Department of Law Enforcement 171 shall administer a statewide seaport access eligibility 172 reporting system. 173 (a) The system must include, at a minimum, the following: 174 1. A centralized, secure method of collecting and 175 maintaining fingerprints, other biometric data, or other means 176 of confirming the identity of persons authorized to enter a 177 secure or restricted area of a seaport. 178 2. A methodology for receiving from and transmitting 179 information to each seaport regarding a person's authority to 180 enter a secure or restricted area of the seaport. 181 3. A means for receiving prompt notification from a 182 seaport when a person's authorization to enter a secure or 183 restricted area of a seaport has been suspended or revoked. 184 4. A means to communicate to seaports when a person's 185 authorization to enter a secure or restricted area of a seaport 186 has been suspended or revoked. 187 (b) Each seaport listed in s. 311.09 is responsible for 188 granting, modifying, restricting, or denying access to secure 189 and restricted areas to scaport employees, other persons working 190 at the seaport, visitors who have business with the seaport, or 191 other persons regularly appearing at the seaport. Based upon the 192 person's criminal history check, each seaport may determine the 193 specific access eligibility to be granted to that person. Each 194 seaport is responsible for access eligibility verification at 195 its location. 196 (c) Upon determining that a person is eligible to enter a Page 7 of 27

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197 secure or restricted area of a port pursuant to subsections (6) 198 and (7), the seaport shall, within 3 business days, report the 199 determination to the department for inclusion in the system. 200 (d) All information submitted to the department regarding 201 a person's access eligibility screening may be retained by the 202 department for subsequent use in promoting seaport security, 203 including, but not limited to, the review of the person's 204 criminal history status to ensure that the person has not become 205 disqualified for such access. 206 (e) The following fees may not be charged by more than one 207 seaport and shall be paid by the seaport, another employing 208 entity, or the person being entered into the system to the 209 department or to the seaport if the seaport is acting as an 210 agent of the department for the purpose of collecting the fees: 211 1. The cost of the state criminal history check under 212 subsection (7). 213 2. A \$50 fee to cover the initial cost of entering the 214 person into the system and an additional \$50 fee every 5 years 215 thereafter to coincide with the issuance of the federal 216 Transportation Worker Identification Credential described in 217 subsection (6). The fee covers all costs for entering or 218 maintaining the person in the system including the retention and 219 use of the person's fingerprint, other biometric data, or other 220 identifying information. 221 3. The seaport entering the person into the system may 222 charge an administrative fee to cover, but not exceed, the seaport's actual administrative costs for processing the results 223 224 of the state criminal history check and entering the person into Page 8 of 27

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225	the system.
226	(f) All fees identified in paragraph (e) must be paid
227	before the person may be granted access to a secure or
228	restricted area. Failure to comply with the criminal history
229	check and failure to pay the fees are grounds for immediate
230	denial of access.
231	(g) Persons, corporations, or other business entities that
232	employ persons to work or do business at seaports shall notify
233	the seaport of the termination, resignation, work-related
234	incapacitation, or death of an employee who has access
235	permission.
236	1. If the seaport determines that the person has been
237	employed by another appropriate entity or is self-employed for
238	purposes of performing work at the seaport, the seaport may
239	reinstate the person's access eligibility.
240	2. A business entity's failure to report a change in an
241	employee's work status within 7 days after the change may result
242	in revocation of the business entity's access to the seaport.
243	(h) In addition to access permissions granted or denied by
244	seaports, access eligibility may be restricted or revoked by the
245	department if there is a reasonable suspicion that the person is
246	involved in terrorism or criminal violations that could affect
247	the security of a port or otherwise render the person ineligible
248	for seaport access.
249	(i) Any suspension or revocation of port access must be
250	reported by the seaport to the department within 24 hours after
251	such suspension or revocation.
252	(j) The submission of information known to be false or
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253	misleading to the department for entry into the system is a
254	felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
255	775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
256	(4) (6) ACCESS TO SECURE AND RESTRICTED AREAS
257	(a) Any person seeking authorization for unescorted access
258	to secure and restricted areas of a seaport must possess, unless
259	waived under paragraph (7)(e), a valid federal Transportation
260	Worker Identification Credential (TWIC).
261	(b) A seaport may not charge a fee for the administration
262	or production of any access control credential that requires or
263	is associated with a fingerprint-based background check, in
264	addition to the fee for the federal TWIC. Beginning July 1,
265	2013, a seaport may not charge a fee for a seaport-specific
266	access credential issued in addition to the federal TWIC, except
267	under the following circumstances:
268	1. The individual seeking to gain secured access is a new
269	hire as defined under 33 C.F.R. s. 105; or
270	2. The individual has lost or misplaced his or her federal
271	TWIC. and execute an affidavit under oath which provides TWIC
272	identification information and indicates the following:
273	1. The TWIC is currently valid and in full force and
274	effect.
275	2. The TWIC was not received through the waiver process
276	for disqualifying criminal history allowed by federal law.
277	3. He or she has not, in any jurisdiction, civilian or
278	military, been convicted of, entered a plea of guilty or nolo
279	contendere to, regardless of adjudication, or been found not
280	guilty by reason of insanity, of any disqualifying felony under
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281 subsection (7) or any crime that includes the use or possession 282 of a firearm.

(b) Upon submission of a completed affidavit as provided in paragraph (a), the completion of the state criminal history check as provided in subsection (7), and payment of all required fees under subsection (5), a seaport may grant the person access to secure or restricted areas of the port.

288 (c) Any port granting a person access to secure or 289 restricted areas shall report the grant of access to the 290 Department of Law Enforcement for inclusion in the access 291 eligibility reporting system under subsection (5) within 3 292 business days.

(d) The submission of false information on the affidavit required by this section is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Upon conviction for a violation of this provision, the person convicted forfeits all privilege of access to secure or restricted areas of a seaport and is disqualified from future approval for access to such areas.

300 (e) Any affidavit form created for use under this 301 subsection must contain the following statement in conspicuous 302 type: "SUBMISSION OF FALSE INFORMATION ON THIS AFFIDAVIT IS A 303 FELONY UNDER FLORIDA LAW AND WILL, UPON CONVICTION, RESULT IN 304 DISQUALIFICATION FOR ACCESS TO A SECURE OR RESTRICTED AREA OF A 305 SEAPORT."

306 (f) Upon each 5-year renewal of a person's TWIC, the 307 person must submit another affidavit as required by this 308 subsection.

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309	(7) CRIMINAL HISTORY SCREENING A fingerprint-based
310	criminal history check must be performed on employee applicants,
311	current employees, and other persons authorized to regularly
312	enter a secure or restricted area, or the entire seaport if the
313	seaport security plan does not designate one or more secure or
314	restricted areas.
315	(a) A person is disqualified from employment or unescorted
316	access if the person:
317	1. Was convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo
318	contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any of the offenses
319	listed in paragraph (b) in any jurisdiction, civilian or
320	military, including courts-martial conducted by the Armed Forces
321	of the United States, during the 7 years before the date of the
322	person's application for access; or
323	2. Was released from incarceration, or any supervision
324	imposed as a result of sentencing, for committing any of the
325	disqualifying crimes listed in paragraph (b) in any
326	jurisdiction, civilian or military, during the 5 years before
327	the date of the person's application for access.
328	(b) Disqualifying offenses include:
329	1. An act of terrorism as defined in s. 775.30.
330	2. A violation involving a weapon of mass destruction or a
331	hoax weapon of mass destruction as provided in s. 790.166.
332	3. Planting of a hoax bomb as provided in s. 790.165.
333	4. A violation of s. 876.02 or s. 876.36.
334	5. A violation of s. 860.065.
335	6. Trafficking as provided in s. 893.135.
336	7. Racketeering activity as provided in s. 895.03.
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337	8. Dealing in stolen property as provided in s. 812.019.
338	9. Money laundering as provided in s. 896.101.
339	10. Criminal use of personal identification as provided in
340	s. 817.568.
341	11. Bribery as provided in s. 838.015.
342	12. A violation of s. 316.302, relating to the transport
343	of hazardous materials.
344	13. A forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08.
345	14. A violation of s. 790.07.
346	15. Any crime that includes the use or possession of a
347	firearm.
348	16. A felony violation for theft as provided in s.
349	812.014.
350	17. Robbery as provided in s. 812.13.
351	18. Burglary as provided in s. 810.02.
352	19. Any violation involving the sale, manufacture,
353	delivery, or possession with intent to sell, manufacture, or
354	deliver a controlled substance.
355	20. Any offense under the laws of another jurisdiction
356	that is similar to an offense listed in this paragraph.
357	21. Conspiracy or attempt to commit any of the offenses
358	listed in this paragraph.
359	(c) Each individual who is subject to a criminal history
360	check shall file a complete set of fingerprints taken in a
361	manner acceptable to the Department of Law Enforcement for state
362	processing. The results of the criminal history check must be
363	reported to the requesting seaport and may be shared among
364	seaports.
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365	(d) All fingerprints submitted to the Department of Isu
	(d) All fingerprints submitted to the Department of Law
366	Enforcement shall be retained by the department and entered into
367	the statewide automated fingerprint identification system
368	established in s. 943.05(2)(b) and available for use in
369	accordance with s. 943.05(2)(g) and (h). An arrest record that
370	is identified with the retained fingerprints of a person subject
371	to the screening shall be reported to the seaport where the
372	person has been granted access to a secure or restricted area.
373	If the fingerprints of a person who has been granted access were
374	not retained, or are otherwise not suitable for use by the
375	department, the person must be refingerprinted in a manner that
376	allows the department to perform its functions as provided in
377	this section.
378	(e) The Department of Law Enforcement shall establish a
379	waiver process for a person who does not have a TWIC, obtained a
380	TWIC though a federal waiver process, or is found to be
381	unqualified under paragraph (a) and denied employment by a
382	seaport or unescorted access to secure or restricted areas. If
383	the person does not have a TWIC and a federal criminal history
384	record check is required, the Department of Law Enforcement may
385	forward the person's fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of
386	Investigation for a national criminal history record check. The
387	cost of the national check must be paid by the seaport, which
388	may collect it as reimbursement from the person.
389	1. Consideration for a waiver shall be based on the
390	circumstances of any disqualifying act or offense, restitution
391	made by the individual, and other factors from which it may be
392	determined that the individual does not pose a risk of engaging
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393 in any act within the public seaports regulated under this 394 chapter that would pose a risk to or threaten the security of 395 the seaport and the public's health, safety, or welfare. 396 2. The waiver process begins when an individual who has 397 been denied initial employment within or denied unescorted 398 access to secure or restricted areas of a public seaport submits 399 an application for a waiver and a notarized letter or affidavit 400 from the individual's employer or union representative which 401 states the mitigating reasons for initiating the waiver process. 402 3. Within 90 days after receipt of the application, the administrative staff of the Parole Commission shall conduct a 403 404 factual review of the waiver application. Findings of fact shall 405 be transmitted to the department for review. The department 406 shall make a copy of those findings available to the applicant 407 before final disposition of the waiver request. 408 4. The department shall make a final disposition of the 409 waiver request based on the factual findings of the 410 investigation by the Parole Commission. The department shall 411 notify the waiver applicant of the final disposition of the 412 waiver. 413 5. The review process under this paragraph is exempt from 414 chapter 120. 415 6. By October 1 of each year, each seaport shall report to 416 the department each instance of denial of employment within, or 417 access to, secure or restricted areas, and each instance waiving a denial occurring during the last 12 months. The report must 418 include the identity of the individual affected, the factors 419 420 supporting the denial or waiver, and any other material factors Page 15 of 27

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421 used to make the determination.

422 (f) In addition to the waiver procedure established by the 423 Department of Law Enforcement under paragraph (c), each seaport 424 security plan may establish a procedure to appeal a denial of 425 employment or access based upon procedural inaccuracies or 426 discrepancies regarding criminal history factors established 427 pursuant to this subsection.

428 (g) Each seaport may allow immediate waivers on a 429 temporary basis to meet special or emergency needs of the 430 seaport or its users. Policies, procedures, and criteria for 431 implementation of this paragraph must be included in the seaport 432 security plan. All waivers granted by the seaports pursuant to 433 this paragraph must be reported to the department within 30 days 434 after issuance.

435 (8) WAIVER FROM SECURITY REQUIREMENTS. The Office of Drug 436 Control and the Department of Law Enforcement may modify or waive any physical facility requirement or other requirement 437 438 contained in the minimum security standards upon a determination 439 that the purposes of the standards have been reasonably met or 440 exceeded by the seaport requesting the modification or waiver. 441 An alternate means of compliance must not diminish the safety or 442 security of the seaport and must be verified through an 443 extensive risk analysis conducted by the seaport director. 444 (a) Waiver requests shall be submitted in writing, along 445 with supporting documentation, to the Office of Drug Control and the Department of Law Enforcement. The office and the department 446

447 have 90 days to jointly grant or reject the waiver, in whole or 448 in part.

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(b) The seaport may submit any waivers that are not granted or are jointly rejected to the Domestic Security Oversight Council for review within 90 days. The council shall recommend that the Office of Drug Control and the Department of Law Enforcement grant the waiver or reject the waiver, in whole or in part. The office and the department shall give great weight to the council's recommendations. (c) A request seeking a waiver from the scaport law enforcement personnel standards established under s. 311.122(3) may not be granted for percentages below 10 percent. (d) Any modifications or waivers granted under this subsection shall be noted in the annual report submitted by the

462 (5)(9) INSPECTIONS.-It is the intent of the Legislature 463 that the state's seaports adhere to security practices that are 464 consistent with the risks assigned to each seaport through the 465 ongoing risk assessment process established in paragraph 466 (2)(3)(a).

Department of Law Enforcement pursuant to subsection (10).

(a) The Department of Law Enforcement, or any entity
designated by the department, <u>may shall</u> conduct at least one
annual unannounced <u>inspections</u> inspection of each seaport to
determine whether the seaport is meeting the <u>requirements under</u>
<u>33 C.F.R. s. 105.305</u> minimum security standards established
pursuant to subsection (1) and to identify seaport security
changes or improvements needed or otherwise recommended.

(b) The Department of Law Enforcement, or any entity
designated by the department, may conduct additional announced
or unannounced inspections or operations within or affecting any

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477 seaport to test compliance with, or the effectiveness of, 478 security plans and operations at each seaport, to determine 479 compliance with physical facility requirements and standards, or 480 to assist the department in identifying changes or improvements 481 needed to bring a seaport into compliance with minimum security 482 standards.

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

486 A seaport may request that the Domestic Security (d) 487 Oversight Council review the findings in the department's report 488 as they relate to the requirements of this section. The council may review only those findings that are in dispute by the 489 490 seaport. In reviewing the disputed findings, the council may concur in the findings of the department or the seaport or may 491 492 recommend corrective action to the seaport. The department and 493 the seaport shall give great weight to the council's findings 494 and recommendations.

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

500 <u>(6)(10)</u> REPORTS.—The Department of Law Enforcement, in 501 consultation with the Office of Drug Control, shall annually 502 complete a report indicating the observations and findings of 503 all reviews, inspections, or other operations relating to the 504 seaports conducted during the year and any recommendations

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resulting from such reviews, inspections, and operations. A copy 505 506 of the report shall be provided to the Governor, the President 507 of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the 508 governing body of each seaport or seaport authority, and each 509 seaport director. The report must include each director's 510 response indicating what actions, if any, have been taken or are 511 planned to be taken pursuant to the observations, findings, and 512 recommendations reported by the department.

513

(7) (11) FUNDING.-

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

(b) The Legislature shall regularly review the ongoing costs of operational security on seaports, the impacts of this section on those costs, mitigating factors that may reduce costs without reducing security, and the methods by which seaports may implement operational security using a combination of sworn law enforcement officers and private security services.

(c) Subject to the provisions of this chapter and appropriations made for seaport security, state funds may not be expended for security costs without certification of need for such expenditures by the Office of Ports Administrator within the Department of Law Enforcement.

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(d) If funds are appropriated for seaport security, the Page 19 of 27

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533 Office of Drug Control, the Department of Law Enforcement, and 534 the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development 535 Council shall mutually determine the allocation of such funds 536 for security project needs identified in the approved seaport 537 security plans. Any seaport that receives state funds for security projects must enter into a joint participation 538 539 agreement with the appropriate state entity and use the seaport 540 security plan as the basis for the agreement.

541 1. If funds are made available over more than 1 fiscal 542 year, the agreement must reflect the entire scope of the project 543 approved in the security plan and, as practicable, allow for 544 reimbursement for authorized projects over more than 1 year.

545 The agreement may include specific timeframes for 2. 546 completion of a security project and the applicable funding reimbursement dates. The agreement may also require a 547 548 contractual penalty of up to \$1,000 per day to be imposed for 549 failure to meet project completion dates if state funding is 550 available. Any such penalty shall be deposited into the State 551 Transportation Trust Fund and used for seaport security 552 operations and capital improvements.

553 Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 311.121, Florida 554 Statutes, is amended to read:

555311.121 Qualifications, training, and certification of556licensed security officers at Florida seaports.-

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

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561 seaport security officer:

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

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

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

571 Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 311.123, Florida 572 Statutes, is amended to read:

573 311.123 Maritime domain security awareness training 574 program.-

575 (1)The Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic 576 Development Council, in conjunction with the Department of Law 577 Enforcement and the Office of Drug Control within the Executive 578 Office of the Governor, shall create a maritime domain security 579 awareness training program to instruct all personnel employed 580 within a seaport's boundaries about the security procedures 581 required of them for implementation of the seaport security plan 582 required under s. 311.12(2)(3).

583 Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 311.124, Florida 584 Statutes, is amended to read:

585 311.124 Trespassing; detention by a certified seaport 586 security officer.-

587(1) Any Class D or Class G seaport security officer588certified under the federal Maritime Transportation Security Act

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589 of 2002 guidelines and s. 311.121 or any employee of the seaport 590 security force certified under the federal Maritime 591 Transportation Security Act of 2002 guidelines and s. 311.121 592 who has probable cause to believe that a person is trespassing 593 pursuant to s. 810.08 or s. 810.09 or this chapter in a 594 designated secure or restricted area pursuant to s. 311.12(3) (4) 595 is authorized to detain such person in a reasonable manner for a 596 reasonable period of time pending the arrival of a law enforcement officer, and such action does not render the 597 security officer criminally or civilly liable for false arrest, 598 false imprisonment, or unlawful detention. 599

600

Section 5. <u>Section 311.115</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

601 Section 6. Subsection (4) of section 310.002, Florida 602 Statutes, is amended to read:

603 310.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, except where 604 the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(4) "Port" means any place in the state into which vessels
enter or depart and includes, without limitation, Fernandina,
Nassau Inlet, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Canaveral, <u>Port</u>
<u>Citrus,</u> Ft. Pierce, Palm Beach, Port Everglades, Miami, Key
West, Boca Grande, Charlotte Harbor, Punta Gorda, Tampa, Port
Tampa, Port Manatee, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Apalachicola,
Carrabelle, Panama City, Port St. Joe, and Pensacola.

612 Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 311.09, Florida613 Statutes, is amended to read:

614 311.09 Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic
615 Development Council.-

616 (1) The Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Page 22 of 27

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Development Council is created within the Department of 617 618 Transportation. The council consists of the following 18 $\frac{17}{17}$ 619 members: the port director, or the port director's designee, of 620 each of the ports of Jacksonville, Port Canaveral, Port Citrus, 621 Fort Pierce, Palm Beach, Port Everglades, Miami, Port Manatee, 622 St. Petersburg, Tampa, Port St. Joe, Panama City, Pensacola, Key 623 West, and Fernandina; the secretary of the Department of 624 Transportation or his or her designee; the director of the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development or his or her 625 designee; and the secretary of the Department of Community 626 Affairs or his or her designee. 627

628 Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 629 374.976, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

630 374.976 Authority to address impacts of waterway631 development projects.-

632 (1) Each inland navigation district is empowered and
633 authorized to undertake programs intended to alleviate the
634 problems associated with its waterway or waterways, including,
635 but not limited to, the following:

636 The district is authorized to aid and cooperate with (C) 637 the Federal Government; state; member counties; nonmember 638 counties that contain any part of the intracoastal waterway 639 within their boundaries; navigation districts; the seaports of Jacksonville, Port Canaveral, Port Citrus, Fort Pierce, Palm 640 641 Beach, Port Everglades, Miami, Port Manatee, St. Petersburg, 642 Tampa, Port St. Joe, Panama City, Pensacola, Key West, and Fernandina; and local governments within the district in 643 644 planning and carrying out public navigation, local and regional

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645 anchorage management, beach renourishment, public recreation, 646 inlet management, environmental education, and boating safety 647 projects, directly related to the waterways. The district is 648 also authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the 649 United States Army Corps of Engineers, state, and member 650 counties, and to covenant in any such cooperative agreement to 651 pay part of the costs of acquisition, planning, development, 652 construction, reconstruction, extension, improvement, operation, 653 and maintenance of such projects.

654 Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section 655 403.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

656

403.021 Legislative declaration; public policy.-

657

(9)

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) apply only to the port
waters, dredged-material management sites, port harbors,
navigation channels, turning basins, and harbor berths used for
deepwater commercial navigation in the ports of Jacksonville,
Tampa, Port Everglades, Miami, Port Canaveral, <u>Port Citrus</u>, Ft.
Pierce, Palm Beach, Port Manatee, Port St. Joe, Panama City, St.
Petersburg, Pensacola, Fernandina, and Key West.

665 Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (26) of section 666 403.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

667 403.061 Department; powers and duties.—The department 668 shall have the power and the duty to control and prohibit 669 pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and rules 670 adopted and promulgated by it and, for this purpose, to: 671 (26)

672

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) apply only to the port Page 24 of 27

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waters, spoil disposal sites, port harbors, navigation channels,
turning basins, and harbor berths used for deepwater commercial
navigation in the ports of Jacksonville, Tampa, Port Everglades,
Miami, Port Canaveral, <u>Port Citrus,</u> Ft. Pierce, Palm Beach, Port
Manatee, Port St. Joe, Panama City, St. Petersburg, Port Bartow,
Florida Power Corporation's Crystal River Canal, Boca Grande,
Green Cove Springs, and Pensacola.

The department shall implement such programs in conjunction with its other powers and duties and shall place special emphasis on reducing and eliminating contamination that presents a threat to humans, animals or plants, or to the environment.

685 Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 403.813, Florida 686 Statutes, is amended to read:

687

680

403.813 Permits issued at district centers; exceptions.-

688 (3) For maintenance dredging conducted under this section
689 by the seaports of Jacksonville, Port Canaveral, <u>Port Citrus,</u>
690 Fort Pierce, Palm Beach, Port Everglades, Miami, Port Manatee,
691 St. Petersburg, Tampa, Port St. Joe, Panama City, Pensacola, Key
692 West, and Fernandina or by inland navigation districts:

(a) A mixing zone for turbidity is granted within a 150meter radius from the point of dredging while dredging is
ongoing, except that the mixing zone may not extend into areas
supporting wetland communities, submerged aquatic vegetation, or
hardbottom communities.

(b) The discharge of the return water from the site used
for the disposal of dredged material shall be allowed only if
such discharge does not result in a violation of water quality

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701 standards in the receiving waters. The return-water discharge 702 into receiving waters shall be granted a mixing zone for 703 turbidity within a 150-meter radius from the point of discharge 704 during and immediately after the dredging, except that the 705 mixing zone may not extend into areas supporting wetland 706 communities, submerged aquatic vegetation, or hardbottom 707 communities.

(c) The state may not exact a charge for material that this subsection allows a public port or an inland navigation district to remove.

(d) The use of flocculants at the site used for disposal of the dredged material is allowed if the use, including supporting documentation, is coordinated in advance with the department and the department has determined that the use is not harmful to water resources.

716 (e) This subsection does not prohibit maintenance dredging 717 of areas where the loss of original design function and 718 constructed configuration has been caused by a storm event, 719 provided that the dredging is performed as soon as practical 720 after the storm event. Maintenance dredging that commences 721 within 3 years after the storm event shall be presumed to 722 satisfy this provision. If more than 3 years are needed to 723 commence the maintenance dredging after the storm event, a 724 request for a specific time extension to perform the maintenance 725 dredging shall be submitted to the department, prior to the end of the 3-year period, accompanied by a statement, including 726 727 supporting documentation, demonstrating that contractors are not available or that additional time is needed to obtain 728

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authorization for the maintenance dredging from the UnitedStates Army Corps of Engineers.

731 Section 12. Subsection (3) of section 403.816, Florida732 Statutes, is amended to read:

403.816 Permits for maintenance dredging of deepwater
ports and beach restoration projects.-

735 (3) The provisions of this section relating to ports apply 736 only to the port waters, spoil disposal sites, port harbors, 737 navigation channels, turning basins, and harbor berths used for 738 deepwater commercial navigation in the ports of Jacksonville, Tampa, Port Everglades, Miami, Port Canaveral, Port Citrus, Ft. 739 740 Pierce, Palm Beach, Port Manatee, Port St. Joe, Panama City, St. 741 Petersburg, Port Bartow, Florida Power Corporation's Crystal 742 River Canal, Boca Grande, Green Cove Springs, and Pensacola.

743 Section 13. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 744 law.

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