By the Committee on Transportation; and Senators Latvala, Hill, Garcia, Joyner, Ring, Storms, Gaetz, Bennett, and Jones

596-02582-11

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A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to seaports; amending s. 311.12, F.S.; 3 deleting provisions relating to statewide minimum standards for seaport security; deleting provisions 4 5 authorizing the Department of Law Enforcement to 6 exempt all or part of a seaport from specified 7 requirements in certain circumstances; revising 8 provisions relating to seaport security plans; 9 revising requirements for certain secure or restricted 10 areas; removing the Department of Law Enforcement and 11 seaport security directors as entities authorized to 12 designate a high terrorist threat level; deleting 13 provisions requiring that the Department of Law 14 Enforcement administer a statewide seaport access 15 eligibility reporting system; deleting provisions 16 requiring that persons seeking authorization to access 17 secure and restricted areas of a seaport execute an 18 affidavit; prohibiting a seaport from charging any fee for administration or production of access control 19 20 credentials that require or are associated with a 21 fingerprint-based background check, in addition to the 22 fee for the federal TWIC; providing for issuance of 23 seaport-specific access credentials; deleting 24 provisions requiring fingerprint-based state criminal 25 history checks on seaport employee applicants, current 26 employees, and other authorized persons; deleting 27 provisions authorizing waivers from security 28 requirements in certain circumstances; revising 29 provisions relating to inspections; revising reporting

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30	requirements; revising the parties that determine the
31	allocation of appropriated funds for security project
32	needs; amending ss. 311.121, 311.123, and 311.124,
33	F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the
34	act; repealing s. 311.115, F.S., relating to the
35	Seaport Security Standards Advisory Council; amending
36	s. 310.002, F.S.; redefining the term "port" to
37	include Port Citrus; amending s. 311.09, F.S.;
38	including a representative of Port Citrus as a member
39	of the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic
40	Development Council; amending s. 374.976, F.S.;
41	conforming provisions to include Port Citrus in
42	provisions relating to the authority of inland
43	navigation districts; amending s. 403.021, F.S.;
44	conforming provisions to include Port Citrus in
45	legislative declarations relating to environmental
46	control; amending s. 403.061, F.S.; conforming
47	provisions to include Port Citrus in provisions
48	relating to powers of the Department of Environmental
49	Protection; amending s. 403.813, F.S.; conforming
50	provisions to include Port Citrus in provisions
51	relating to permits issued at Department of
52	Environmental Protection district centers; amending s.
53	403.816, F.S.; conforming provisions to include Port
54	Citrus in provisions relating to certain maintenance
55	projects at deepwater ports and beach restoration
56	projects; providing an effective date.
57	
58	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida.

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

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59	
60	Section 1. Section 311.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to
61	read:
62	311.12 Seaport security
63	(1) SECURITY STANDARDS
64	(a) The statewide minimum standards for seaport security
65	applicable to seaports listed in s. 311.09 shall be those based
66	on the Florida Seaport Security Assessment 2000 and set forth in
67	the Port Security Standards Compliance Plan delivered to the
68	Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the
69	Senate on December 11, 2000. The Office of Drug Control within
70	the Executive Office of the Governor shall maintain a sufficient
71	number of copies of the standards at its offices for
72	distribution to the public and provide copies to each affected
73	seaport upon request.
74	(a) (b) A seaport may implement security measures that are
75	more stringent, more extensive, or supplemental to the
76	applicable federal security regulations, including federal
77	facility security assessment requirements under 33 C.F.R. s.
78	105.305 minimum security standards established by this
79	subsection.
80	(b)(c) The provisions of s. 790.251 are not superseded,
81	preempted, or otherwise modified in any way by the provisions of
82	this section.
83	(2) EXEMPTION. The Department of Law Enforcement may exempt
84	all or part of a seaport listed in s. 311.09 from the
85	requirements of this section if the department determines that
86	activity associated with the use of the seaport or part of the
87	scaport is not vulnerable to criminal activity or terrorism. The

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88	department shall periodically review such exemptions to
89	determine if there is a change in use. Such change may warrant
90	removal of all or part of the exemption.
91	(2) (3) SECURITY PLAN
92	(a) Each seaport listed in s. 311.09 shall adopt and
93	maintain a security plan specific to that seaport which provides
94	for a secure seaport infrastructure that promotes the safety and
95	security of state residents and visitors and the flow of
96	legitimate trade and travel.
97	(b) (a) Each seaport Every 5 years after January 1, 2007,
98	each seaport director, with the assistance of the Regional
99	Domestic Security Task Force and in conjunction with the United
100	States Coast Guard, shall periodically revise the seaport's
101	security plan based on the <u>seaport's</u> <del>director's</del> ongoing
102	assessment of security risks, the risks of terrorist activities,
103	and the specific and identifiable needs of the seaport for
104	ensuring that the seaport is in substantial compliance with
105	applicable federal security regulations, including federal
106	facility security assessment requirements under 33 C.F.R. s.
107	105.305 the minimum security standards established under
108	subsection (1).
109	(b) Each adopted or revised security plan must be reviewed
110	and approved by the Office of Drug Control and the Department of
111	Law Enforcement for compliance with federal facility security
112	assessment requirements under 33 C.F.R. s. 105.305 and the
113	minimum security standards established under subsection (1).
114	Within 30 days after completion, a copy of the written review
115	shall be delivered to the United States Coast Guard, the
116	Regional Domestic Security Task Force, and the Domestic Security

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     Oversight Council.
          (3) (4) SECURE AND RESTRICTED AREAS. - Each seaport listed in
118
     s. 311.09 must clearly designate in seaport security plans, and
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120
     clearly identify with appropriate signs and markers on the
     premises of a seaport, all secure and restricted areas as
121
     defined by 33 C.F.R. part 105 the United States Department of
122
123
     Homeland Security-United States Coast Guard Navigation and
124
     Vessel Inspection Circular No. 03-07 and 49 C.F.R. part 1572.
125
     The plans must also address access eligibility requirements and
126
     corresponding security enforcement authorizations.
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(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.

133 1. All seaport employees and other persons working at the 134 seaport who have regular access to secure or restricted areas 135 must comply with federal access control regulations and state 136 criminal history checks as prescribed in this section.

137 2. All persons and objects in secure and restricted areas
138 are subject to search by a sworn state-certified law enforcement
139 officer, a Class D seaport security officer certified under
140 Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 guidelines and s.
141 311.121, or an employee of the seaport security force certified
142 under the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002
143 guidelines and s. 311.121.

144 3. Persons found in these areas without the proper
145 permission are subject to the trespass provisions of ss. 810.08

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146	and 810.09.
147	(b) As determined by the seaport director's most current
148	risk assessment under paragraph (3)(a), any secure or restricted
149	area that has a potential human occupancy of 50 persons or more,
150	any cruise terminal, or any business operation that is adjacent
151	to a public access area must be protected from the most probable
152	and credible terrorist threat to human life.

153 (b) (c) The seaport must provide clear notice of the prohibition against possession of concealed weapons and other 154 155 contraband material on the premises of the seaport. Any person 156 in a restricted area who has in his or her possession a 157 concealed weapon, or who operates or has possession or control 158 of a vehicle in or upon which a concealed weapon is placed or 159 stored, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as 160 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. This paragraph does not 161 apply to active-duty certified federal or state law enforcement 162 personnel or persons so designated by the seaport director in 163 writing.

164 (c) (d) During a period of high terrorist threat level, as 165 designated by the United States Department of Homeland Security 166 or the Department of Law Enforcement, or during an emergency 167 declared at a port by the seaport security director due to 168 events applicable to that particular seaport, the management or 169 controlling authority of the port may temporarily designate any part of the seaport property as a secure or restricted area. The 170 171 duration of such designation is limited to the period in which 172 the high terrorist threat level is in effect or a port emergency 173 exists.

174

(5) ACCESS ELIGIBILITY REPORTING SYSTEM.-Subject to

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175	legislative appropriations, the Department of Law Enforcement
176	shall administer a statewide seaport access eligibility
177	reporting system.
178	(a) The system must include, at a minimum, the following:
179	1. A centralized, secure method of collecting and
180	maintaining fingerprints, other biometric data, or other means
181	of confirming the identity of persons authorized to enter a
182	secure or restricted area of a seaport.
183	2. A methodology for receiving from and transmitting
184	information to each seaport regarding a person's authority to
185	enter a secure or restricted area of the seaport.
186	3. A means for receiving prompt notification from a seaport
187	when a person's authorization to enter a secure or restricted
188	area of a seaport has been suspended or revoked.
189	4. A means to communicate to seaports when a person's
190	authorization to enter a secure or restricted area of a seaport
191	has been suspended or revoked.
192	(b) Each seaport listed in s. 311.09 is responsible for
193	granting, modifying, restricting, or denying access to secure
194	and restricted areas to seaport employees, other persons working
195	at the seaport, visitors who have business with the seaport, or
196	other persons regularly appearing at the seaport. Based upon the
197	person's criminal history check, each seaport may determine the
198	specific access eligibility to be granted to that person. Each
199	seaport is responsible for access eligibility verification at
200	its location.
201	(c) Upon determining that a person is eligible to enter a
202	secure or restricted area of a port pursuant to subsections (6)
203	and (7), the seaport shall, within 3 business days, report the

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

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596-02582-11 2011524c1 233 restricted area. Failure to comply with the criminal history 234 check and failure to pay the fees are grounds for immediate 235 denial of access. 236 (g) Persons, corporations, or other business entities that 237 employ persons to work or do business at seaports shall notify 238 the seaport of the termination, resignation, work-related 239 incapacitation, or death of an employee who has access permission. 240 241 1. If the seaport determines that the person has been 242 employed by another appropriate entity or is self-employed for purposes of performing work at the seaport, the seaport may 243 244 reinstate the person's access eligibility. 245 2. A business entity's failure to report a change in an 246 employee's work status within 7 days after the change may result 247 in revocation of the business entity's access to the seaport. 248 (h) In addition to access permissions granted or denied by 249 seaports, access eligibility may be restricted or revoked by the 250 department if there is a reasonable suspicion that the person is 251 involved in terrorism or criminal violations that could affect 252 the security of a port or otherwise render the person ineligible 253 for seaport access. 254 (i) Any suspension or revocation of port access must be 255 reported by the seaport to the department within 24 hours after 256 such suspension or revocation. 257 (j) The submission of information known to be false or 258 misleading to the department for entry into the system is a 259 felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 260 261 (4) (6) ACCESS TO SECURE AND RESTRICTED AREAS.-

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262	(a) Any person seeking authorization for unescorted access
263	to secure and restricted areas of a seaport must possess, unless
264	waived under paragraph (7)(e), a valid federal Transportation
265	Worker Identification Credential (TWIC).
266	(b) A seaport may not charge a fee for the administration
267	or production of any access control credential that requires or
268	is associated with a fingerprint-based background check, in
269	addition to the fee for the federal TWIC. Beginning July 1,
270	2013, a seaport may not charge a fee for a seaport-specific
271	access credential issued in addition to the federal TWIC, except
272	under the following circumstances:
273	1. The individual seeking to gain secured access is a new
274	hire as defined under 33 C.F.R. s. 105; or
275	2. The individual has lost or misplaced his or her federal
276	TWIC. and execute an affidavit under oath which provides TWIC
277	identification information and indicates the following:
278	1. The TWIC is currently valid and in full force and
279	effect.
280	2. The TWIC was not received through the waiver process for
281	disqualifying criminal history allowed by federal law.
282	3. He or she has not, in any jurisdiction, civilian or
283	military, been convicted of, entered a plea of guilty or nolo
284	contendere to, regardless of adjudication, or been found not
285	guilty by reason of insanity, of any disqualifying felony under
286	subsection (7) or any crime that includes the use or possession
287	<del>of a firearm.</del>
288	(b) Upon submission of a completed affidavit as provided in
289	paragraph (a), the completion of the state criminal history
290	check as provided in subsection (7), and payment of all required

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596-02582-11 2011524c1 291 fees under subsection (5), a seaport may grant the person access 292 to secure or restricted areas of the port. 293 (c) Any port granting a person access to secure or 294 restricted areas shall report the grant of access to the 295 Department of Law Enforcement for inclusion in the access 296 eligibility reporting system under subsection (5) within 3 297 business days. 298 (d) The submission of false information on the affidavit 299 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. 300 301 Upon conviction for a violation of this provision, the person 302 convicted forfeits all privilege of access to secure or 303 restricted areas of a seaport and is disqualified from future 304 approval for access to such areas. 305 (c) Any affidavit form created for use under this 306 subsection must contain the following statement in conspicuous type: "SUBMISSION OF FALSE INFORMATION ON THIS AFFIDAVIT IS A 307 308 FELONY UNDER FLORIDA LAW AND WILL, UPON CONVICTION, RESULT IN 309 DISOUALIFICATION FOR ACCESS TO A SECURE OR RESTRICTED AREA OF A SEAPORT." 310 (f) Upon each 5-year renewal of a person's TWIC, the person 311 312 must submit another affidavit as required by this subsection. 313 (7) CRIMINAL HISTORY SCREENING.-A fingerprint-based criminal history check must be performed on employee applicants, 314 315 current employees, and other persons authorized to regularly 316 enter a secure or restricted area, or the entire seaport if the 317 seaport security plan does not designate one or more secure or 318 restricted areas.

319

(a) A person is disqualified from employment or unescorted

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320	access if the person:
321	1. Was convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo
322	contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any of the offenses
323	listed in paragraph (b) in any jurisdiction, civilian or
324	military, including courts-martial conducted by the Armed Forces
325	of the United States, during the 7 years before the date of the
326	person's application for access; or
327	2. Was released from incarceration, or any supervision
328	imposed as a result of sentencing, for committing any of the
329	disqualifying crimes listed in paragraph (b) in any
330	jurisdiction, civilian or military, during the 5 years before
331	the date of the person's application for access.
332	(b) Disqualifying offenses include:
333	1. An act of terrorism as defined in s. 775.30.
334	2. A violation involving a weapon of mass destruction or a
335	hoax weapon of mass destruction as provided in s. 790.166.
336	3. Planting of a hoax bomb as provided in s. 790.165.
337	4. A violation of s. 876.02 or s. 876.36.
338	5. A violation of s. 860.065.
339	6. Trafficking as provided in s. 893.135.
340	7. Racketeering activity as provided in s. 895.03.
341	8. Dealing in stolen property as provided in s. 812.019.
342	9. Money laundering as provided in s. 896.101.
343	10. Criminal use of personal identification as provided in
344	<del>s. 817.568.</del>
345	11. Bribery as provided in s. 838.015.
346	12. A violation of s. 316.302, relating to the transport of
347	hazardous materials.
348	13. A forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08.

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349	14. A violation of s. 790.07.
350	15. Any crime that includes the use or possession of a
351	firearm.
352	16. A felony violation for theft as provided in s. 812.014.
353	17. Robbery as provided in s. 812.13.
354	18. Burglary as provided in s. 810.02.
355	19. Any violation involving the sale, manufacture,
356	delivery, or possession with intent to sell, manufacture, or
357	deliver a controlled substance.
358	20. Any offense under the laws of another jurisdiction that
359	is similar to an offense listed in this paragraph.
360	21. Conspiracy or attempt to commit any of the offenses
361	listed in this paragraph.
362	(c) Each individual who is subject to a criminal history
363	check shall file a complete set of fingerprints taken in a
364	manner acceptable to the Department of Law Enforcement for state
365	processing. The results of the criminal history check must be
366	reported to the requesting seaport and may be shared among
367	seaports.
368	(d) All fingerprints submitted to the Department of Law
369	Enforcement shall be retained by the department and entered into
370	the statewide automated fingerprint identification system
371	established in s. 943.05(2)(b) and available for use in
372	accordance with s. 943.05(2)(g) and (h). An arrest record that
373	is identified with the retained fingerprints of a person subject
374	to the screening shall be reported to the seaport where the
375	person has been granted access to a secure or restricted area.
376	If the fingerprints of a person who has been granted access were
377	not retained, or are otherwise not suitable for use by the

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596-02582-11 2011524c1 378 department, the person must be refingerprinted in a manner that 379 allows the department to perform its functions as provided in 380 this section. 381 (c) The Department of Law Enforcement shall establish a 382 waiver process for a person who does not have a TWIC, obtained a TWIC though a federal waiver process, or is found to be 383 384 unqualified under paragraph (a) and denied employment by a 385 seaport or unescorted access to secure or restricted areas. If 386 the person does not have a TWIC and a federal criminal history 387 record check is required, the Department of Law Enforcement may 388 forward the person's fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of 389 Investigation for a national criminal history record check. The 390 cost of the national check must be paid by the seaport, which 391 may collect it as reimbursement from the person. 392 1. Consideration for a waiver shall be based on the 393 circumstances of any disgualifying act or offense, restitution made by the individual, and other factors from which it may be 394 determined that the individual does not pose a risk of engaging 395 396 in any act within the public seaports regulated under this 397 chapter that would pose a risk to or threaten the security of the seaport and the public's health, safety, or welfare. 398 399 2. The waiver process begins when an individual who has 400 been denied initial employment within or denied unescorted 401 access to secure or restricted areas of a public seaport submits 402 an application for a waiver and a notarized letter or affidavit 403 from the individual's employer or union representative which 404 states the mitigating reasons for initiating the waiver process. 405 3. Within 90 days after receipt of the application, the administrative staff of the Parole Commission shall conduct a 406

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407	factual review of the waiver application. Findings of fact shall
408	be transmitted to the department for review. The department
409	shall make a copy of those findings available to the applicant
410	before final disposition of the waiver request.
411	4. The department shall make a final disposition of the
412	waiver request based on the factual findings of the
413	investigation by the Parole Commission. The department shall
414	notify the waiver applicant of the final disposition of the
415	waiver.
416	5. The review process under this paragraph is exempt from
417	<del>chapter 120.</del>
418	6. By October 1 of each year, each seaport shall report to
419	the department each instance of denial of employment within, or
420	access to, secure or restricted areas, and each instance waiving
421	a denial occurring during the last 12 months. The report must
422	include the identity of the individual affected, the factors
423	supporting the denial or waiver, and any other material factors
424	used to make the determination.
425	(f) In addition to the waiver procedure established by the
426	Department of Law Enforcement under paragraph (e), each seaport
427	security plan may establish a procedure to appeal a denial of
428	employment or access based upon procedural inaccuracies or
429	discrepancies regarding criminal history factors established
430	pursuant to this subsection.
431	(g) Each seaport may allow immediate waivers on a temporary
432	basis to meet special or emergency needs of the seaport or its
433	users. Policies, procedures, and criteria for implementation of

434 this paragraph must be included in the seaport security plan.
435 All waivers granted by the seaports pursuant to this paragraph

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436	must be reported to the department within 30 days after
437	<del>issuance.</del>
438	(8) WAIVER FROM SECURITY REQUIREMENTSThe Office of Drug
439	Control and the Department of Law Enforcement may modify or
440	waive any physical facility requirement or other requirement
441	contained in the minimum security standards upon a determination
442	that the purposes of the standards have been reasonably met or
443	exceeded by the seaport requesting the modification or waiver.
444	An alternate means of compliance must not diminish the safety or
445	security of the seaport and must be verified through an
446	extensive risk analysis conducted by the seaport director.
447	(a) Waiver requests shall be submitted in writing, along
448	with supporting documentation, to the Office of Drug Control and
449	the Department of Law Enforcement. The office and the department
450	have 90 days to jointly grant or reject the waiver, in whole or
451	in part.
452	(b) The seaport may submit any waivers that are not granted
453	or are jointly rejected to the Domestic Security Oversight
454	Council for review within 90 days. The council shall recommend
455	that the Office of Drug Control and the Department of Law
456	Enforcement grant the waiver or reject the waiver, in whole or
457	in part. The office and the department shall give great weight
458	to the council's recommendations.
459	(c) A request seeking a waiver from the seaport law
460	enforcement personnel standards established under s. 311.122(3)
461	may not be granted for percentages below 10 percent.
462	(d) Any modifications or waivers granted under this
463	subsection shall be noted in the annual report submitted by the
464	Department of Law Enforcement pursuant to subsection (10).

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465 (5)(9) INSPECTIONS.-It is the intent of the Legislature 466 that the state's seaports adhere to security practices that are 467 consistent with the risks assigned to each seaport through the 468 ongoing risk assessment process established in <u>subsection (2)</u> 469 <del>paragraph (3) (a)</del>.

(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>
33 C.F.R. s. 105.305 minimum security standards established
pursuant to subsection (1) and to identify seaport security
changes or improvements needed or otherwise recommended.

477 (b) The Department of Law Enforcement, or any entity 478 designated by the department, may conduct additional announced 479 or unannounced inspections or operations within or affecting any 480 seaport to test compliance with, or the effectiveness of, 481 security plans and operations at each seaport, to determine 482 compliance with physical facility requirements and standards, or 483 to assist the department in identifying changes or improvements 484 needed to bring a seaport into compliance with minimum security 485 standards.

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

(d) A seaport may request that the Domestic Security Oversight Council review the findings in the department's report as they relate to the requirements of this section. The council may review only those findings that are in dispute by the seaport. In reviewing the disputed findings, the council may

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596-02582-11 2011524c1 494 concur in the findings of the department or the seaport or may 495 recommend corrective action to the seaport. The department and 496 the seaport shall give great weight to the council's findings 497 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.

503 (6) (10) REPORTS.-The Department of Law Enforcement, in 504 consultation with the Office of Drug Control, shall annually 505 complete a report indicating the observations and findings of all reviews, inspections, or other operations relating to the 506 507 seaports conducted during the year and any recommendations resulting from such reviews, inspections, and operations. A copy 508 509 of the report shall be provided to the Governor, the President 510 of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the 511 governing body of each seaport or seaport authority, and each 512 seaport director. The report must include each director's 513 response indicating what actions, if any, have been taken or are 514 planned to be taken pursuant to the observations, findings, and 515 recommendations reported by the department.

516

(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 (6) (10) as authoritative,
especially regarding each seaport's degree of substantial
compliance with the minimum security standards established in

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523 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.

535 (d) If funds are appropriated for seaport security, the 536 Office of Drug Control, the Department of Law Enforcement, and 537 the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development 538 Council shall mutually determine the allocation of such funds 539 for security project needs identified in the approved seaport 540 security plans. Any seaport that receives state funds for 541 security projects must enter into a joint participation 542 agreement with the appropriate state entity and use the seaport 543 security plan as the basis for the agreement.

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

548 2. The agreement may include specific timeframes for 549 completion of a security project and the applicable funding 550 reimbursement dates. The agreement may also require a 551 contractual penalty of up to \$1,000 per day to be imposed for

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552	failure to meet project completion dates if state funding is
553	available. Any such penalty shall be deposited into the State
554	Transportation Trust Fund and used for seaport security
555	operations and capital improvements.
556	Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 311.121, Florida
557	Statutes, is amended to read:
558	311.121 Qualifications, training, and certification of
559	licensed security officers at Florida seaports
560	(2) The authority or governing board of each seaport
561	identified under s. 311.09 that is subject to the <del>statewide</del>
562	minimum seaport security standards <u>referenced</u> established in s.
563	311.12 shall require that a candidate for certification as a
564	seaport security officer:
565	(a) Has received a Class D license as a security officer
566	under chapter 493.
567	(b) Has successfully completed the certified training
568	curriculum for a Class D license or has been determined by the
569	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to have
570	equivalent experience as established by rule of the department.
571	(c) Has completed the training or training equivalency and
572	testing process established by this section for becoming a
573	certified seaport security officer.
574	Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 311.123, Florida
575	Statutes, is amended to read:
576	311.123 Maritime domain security awareness training
577	program
578	(1) The Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic
579	Development Council, in conjunction with the Department of Law
580	Enforcement and the Office of Drug Control within the Executive

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581	Office of the Governor, shall create a maritime domain security
582	awareness training program to instruct all personnel employed
583	within a seaport's boundaries about the security procedures
584	required of them for implementation of the seaport security plan
585	required under s. 311.12(2) <del>(3)</del> .
586	Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 311.124, Florida
587	Statutes, is amended to read:
588	311.124 Trespassing; detention by a certified seaport
589	security officer
590	(1) Any Class D or Class G seaport security officer
591	certified under the federal Maritime Transportation Security Act
592	of 2002 guidelines <del>and s. 311.121</del> or any employee of the seaport
593	security force certified under the federal Maritime
594	Transportation Security Act of 2002 guidelines and s. 311.121
595	who has probable cause to believe that a person is trespassing
596	pursuant to s. 810.08 or s. 810.09 or this chapter in a
597	designated secure or restricted area pursuant to s. 311.12(3)(4)
598	is authorized to detain such person in a reasonable manner for a
599	reasonable period of time pending the arrival of a law
600	enforcement officer, and such action does not render the
601	security officer criminally or civilly liable for false arrest,
602	false imprisonment, or unlawful detention.
603	Section 5. Section 311.115, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
604	Section 6. Subsection (4) of section 310.002, Florida
605	Statutes, is amended to read:
606	310.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, except where
607	the context clearly indicates otherwise:
608	(4) "Port" means any place in the state into which vessels
609	enter or depart and includes, without limitation, Fernandina,
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610	Nassau Inlet, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Canaveral, <u>Port</u>
611	<u>Citrus,</u> Ft. Pierce, Palm Beach, Port Everglades, Miami, Key
612	West, Boca Grande, Charlotte Harbor, Punta Gorda, Tampa, Port
613	Tampa, Port Manatee, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Apalachicola,
614	Carrabelle, Panama City, Port St. Joe, and Pensacola.
615	Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 311.09, Florida
616	Statutes, is amended to read:
617	311.09 Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic
618	Development Council
619	(1) The Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic
620	Development Council is created within the Department of
621	Transportation. The council consists of the following $\underline{18}$ $\underline{17}$
622	members: the port director, or the port director's designee, of
623	each of the ports of Jacksonville, Port Canaveral, <u>Port Citrus,</u>
624	Fort Pierce, Palm Beach, Port Everglades, Miami, Port Manatee,
625	St. Petersburg, Tampa, Port St. Joe, Panama City, Pensacola, Key
626	West, and Fernandina; the secretary of the Department of
627	Transportation or his or her designee; the director of the
628	Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development or his or her
629	designee; and the secretary of the Department of Community
630	Affairs or his or her designee.
631	Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
632	374.976, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
633	374.976 Authority to address impacts of waterway
634	development projects
635	(1) Each inland navigation district is empowered and
636	authorized to undertake programs intended to alleviate the
637	problems associated with its waterway or waterways, including,

638 but not limited to, the following:

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639 (c) The district is authorized to aid and cooperate with 640 the Federal Government; state; member counties; nonmember 641 counties that contain any part of the intracoastal waterway 642 within their boundaries; navigation districts; the seaports of 643 Jacksonville, Port Canaveral, Port Citrus, Fort Pierce, Palm 644 Beach, Port Everglades, Miami, Port Manatee, St. Petersburg, 645 Tampa, Port St. Joe, Panama City, Pensacola, Key West, and 646 Fernandina; and local governments within the district in planning and carrying out public navigation, local and regional 647 648 anchorage management, beach renourishment, public recreation, 649 inlet management, environmental education, and boating safety 650 projects, directly related to the waterways. The district is 651 also authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the 652 United States Army Corps of Engineers, state, and member 653 counties, and to covenant in any such cooperative agreement to 654 pay part of the costs of acquisition, planning, development, 655 construction, reconstruction, extension, improvement, operation, 656 and maintenance of such projects.

657 Section 9. Subsection (9) of section 403.021, Florida658 Statutes, is amended to read:

659

403.021 Legislative declaration; public policy.-

660 (9) (a) The Legislature finds and declares that it is 661 essential to preserve and maintain authorized water depth in the 662 existing navigation channels, port harbors, turning basins, and 663 harbor berths of this state in order to provide for the 664 continued safe navigation of deepwater shipping commerce. The 665 department shall recognize that maintenance of authorized water 666 depths consistent with port master plans developed pursuant to 667 s. 163.3178(2)(k) is an ongoing, continuous, beneficial, and

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596-02582-11 2011524c1 668 necessary activity that is in the public interest; and it shall 669 develop a regulatory process that shall enable the ports of this 670 state to conduct such activities in an environmentally sound, 671 safe, expeditious, and cost-efficient manner. It is the further 672 intent of the Legislature that the permitting and enforcement of 673 dredging, dredged-material management, and other related 674 activities for Florida's deepwater ports pursuant to this 675 chapter and chapters 161, 253, and 373 shall be consolidated within the department's Division of Water Resource Management 676 677 and, with the concurrence of the affected deepwater port or 678 ports, may be administered by a district office of the 679 department or delegated to an approved local environmental 680 program.

(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.

688 Section 10. Subsection (26) of section 403.061, Florida 689 Statutes, is amended to read:

690 403.061 Department; powers and duties.—The department shall 691 have the power and the duty to control and prohibit pollution of 692 air and water in accordance with the law and rules adopted and 693 promulgated by it and, for this purpose, to:

694 (26)(a) Develop standards and criteria for waters used for
695 deepwater shipping which standards and criteria consider
696 existing water quality; appropriate mixing zones and other

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596-02582-11 2011524c1 697 requirements for maintenance dredging in previously constructed 698 deepwater navigation channels, port harbors, turning basins, or 699 harbor berths; and appropriate mixing zones for disposal of 700 spoil material from dredging and, where necessary, develop a 701 separate classification for such waters. Such classification, 702 standards, and criteria shall recognize that the present 703 dedicated use of these waters is for deepwater commercial 704 navigation. 705 (b) The provisions of paragraph (a) apply only to the port 706 waters, spoil disposal sites, port harbors, navigation channels, 707 turning basins, and harbor berths used for deepwater commercial 708 navigation in the ports of Jacksonville, Tampa, Port Everglades, Miami, Port Canaveral, Port Citrus, Ft. Pierce, Palm Beach, Port 709 710 Manatee, Port St. Joe, Panama City, St. Petersburg, Port Bartow, 711 Florida Power Corporation's Crystal River Canal, Boca Grande, 712 Green Cove Springs, and Pensacola.

713

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.

718 Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 403.813, Florida 719 Statutes, is amended to read:

720

403.813 Permits issued at district centers; exceptions.-

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

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(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.

731 (b) The discharge of the return water from the site used 732 for the disposal of dredged material shall be allowed only if 733 such discharge does not result in a violation of water quality 734 standards in the receiving waters. The return-water discharge 735 into receiving waters shall be granted a mixing zone for 736 turbidity within a 150-meter radius from the point of discharge 737 during and immediately after the dredging, except that the 738 mixing zone may not extend into areas supporting wetland 739 communities, submerged aquatic vegetation, or hardbottom 740 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.

(e) This subsection does not prohibit maintenance dredging of areas where the loss of original design function and constructed configuration has been caused by a storm event, provided that the dredging is performed as soon as practical after the storm event. Maintenance dredging that commences within 3 years after the storm event shall be presumed to

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596-02582-11 2011524c1 755 satisfy this provision. If more than 3 years are needed to 756 commence the maintenance dredging after the storm event, a 757 request for a specific time extension to perform the maintenance 758 dredging shall be submitted to the department, prior to the end 759 of the 3-year period, accompanied by a statement, including 760 supporting documentation, demonstrating that contractors are not 761 available or that additional time is needed to obtain 762 authorization for the maintenance dredging from the United 763 States Army Corps of Engineers. 764 Section 12. Section 403.816, Florida Statutes, is amended 765 to read: 766 403.816 Permits for maintenance dredging of deepwater ports 767 and beach restoration projects.-768 (1) The department shall establish a permit system under 769 this chapter and chapter 253 which provides for the performance, 770 for up to 25 years from the issuance of the original permit, of

771 maintenance dredging of permitted navigation channels, port 772 harbors, turning basins, harbor berths, and beach restoration 773 projects approved pursuant to chapter 161. However, permits 774 issued for dredging river channels which are not a part of a 775 deepwater port shall be valid for no more than five years. No 776 charge shall be exacted by the state for material removed during 777 such maintenance dredging by a public port authority.

(2) The provisions of s. 253.77 do not apply to a permit for maintenance dredging and spoil site approval when there is no change in the size or location of the spoil disposal site and when the applicant provides documentation to the department that the appropriate lease, easement, or consent of use for the project site issued pursuant to chapter 253 is recorded in the

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784	county where the project is located.
785	(3) The provisions of this section relating to ports apply
786	only to the port waters, spoil disposal sites, port harbors,
787	navigation channels, turning basins, and harbor berths used for
788	deepwater commercial navigation in the ports of Jacksonville,
789	Tampa, Port Everglades, Miami, Port Canaveral, <u>Port Citrus,</u> Ft.
790	Pierce, Palm Beach, Port Manatee, Port St. Joe, Panama City, St.
791	Petersburg, Port Bartow, Florida Power Corporation's Crystal
792	River Canal, Boca Grande, Green Cove Springs, and Pensacola.
793	Section 13. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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