

## CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House Floor: 7/AD/2R

Senator Saunders moved the following amendment:

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## Senate Amendment

4/16/2008 2:48 PM

Delete line(s) 323 through 705 and insert:

- (2) As used in this section, the following phrases have the following meanings:
- (d) "Public access," as used in this chapter and chapter 259, means access by the general public to state lands and water, including vessel access made possible by boat ramps, docks, and associated support facilities, where compatible with conservation and recreation objectives.

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Lands acquired by the state as a gift, through donation, or by any other conveyance for which no consideration was paid, and which are not managed for conservation, outdoor resource-based recreation, or archaeological or historic preservation under a

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land management plan approved by the board of trustees are not conservation lands.

Each manager of conservation lands shall submit to the Division of State Lands a land management plan at least every 10 years in a form and manner prescribed by rule by the board and in accordance with the provisions of s. 259.032. Each manager of conservation lands shall also update a land management plan whenever the manager proposes to add new facilities or make substantive land use or management changes that were not addressed in the approved plan, or within 1 year of the addition of significant new lands. Each manager of nonconservation lands shall submit to the Division of State Lands a land use plan at least every 10 years in a form and manner prescribed by rule by the board. The division shall review each plan for compliance with the requirements of this subsection and the requirements of the rules established by the board pursuant to this section. All land use plans, whether for single-use or multiple-use properties, shall include an analysis of the property to determine if any significant natural or cultural resources are located on the property. Such resources include archaeological and historic sites, state and federally listed plant and animal species, and imperiled natural communities and unique natural features. If such resources occur on the property, the manager shall consult with the Division of State Lands and other appropriate agencies to develop management strategies to protect such resources. Land use plans shall also provide for the control of invasive nonnative plants and conservation of soil and water resources, including a description of how the manager plans to control and prevent soil erosion and soil or water contamination. Land use plans submitted by a manager shall include reference to

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appropriate statutory authority for such use or uses and shall conform to the appropriate policies and quidelines of the state land management plan. Plans for managed areas larger than 1,000 acres shall contain an analysis of the multiple-use potential of the property, which analysis shall include the potential of the property to generate revenues to enhance the management of the property. Additionally, the plan shall contain an analysis of the potential use of private land managers to facilitate the restoration or management of these lands. In those cases where a newly acquired property has a valid conservation plan that was developed by a soil and conservation district, such plan shall be used to guide management of the property until a formal land use plan is completed.

- (a) State lands shall be managed to ensure the conservation of the state's plant and animal species and to ensure the accessibility of state lands for the benefit and enjoyment of all people of the state, both present and future. Each land management plan shall provide a desired outcome, describe both short-term and long-term management goals, and include measurable objectives to achieve those goals. Short-term goals shall be achievable within a 2-year planning period and long-term goals shall be achievable within a 10-year planning period. These short-term and long-term management goals shall be the basis for all subsequent land management activities.
- (b) Short-term and long-term management goals shall include measurable objectives for the following, as appropriate:
  - 1. Habitat restoration and improvement.
  - 2. Public access and recreational opportunities.
  - 3. Hydrological preservation and restoration.
  - Sustainable forest management.

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- 5. Exotic and invasive species maintenance and control. 78
  - 6. Capital facilities and infrastructure.
  - 7. Cultural and historical resources.
  - (c) The land management plan shall at a minimum contain the following elements:
    - 1. A physical description of the land.
  - 2. A quantitative data description of the land which includes an inventory of forest and other natural resources; exotic and invasive plants; hydrological features; infrastructure, including recreational facilities; and other significant land, cultural, or historical features. The inventory shall reflect the number of acres for each resource and feature, when appropriate. The inventory shall be of such detail that objective measures and benchmarks can be established for each tract of land and monitored during the lifetime of the plan. All quantitative data collected shall be aggregated, standardized, collected, and presented in an electronic format to allow for uniform management reporting and analysis. The information collected by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to s. 253.0325(2) shall be available to the land manager and his or her assignee.
  - 3. A detailed description of each short-term and long-term land management goal, the associated measurable objectives, and the related activities that are to be performed to meet the land management objectives. Each land management objective must be addressed by the land management plan and where practicable no land management objective shall be performed to the detriment of the other land management objectives.
  - 4. A schedule of land management activities which contains short-term and long-term land management goals and the related

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measurable objective and activities. The schedule shall include for each activity a timeline for completion, quantitative measures, and detailed expense and manpower budgets. The schedule shall provide a management tool that facilitates development of performance measures.

- 5. A summary budget for the scheduled land management activities of the land management plan. The summary budget shall be prepared in such a manner that it facilitates computing an aggregate of land management costs for all state-managed lands using the categories described in s. 259.037(3).
- (d) Upon completion, the land management plan will be transmitted to the Acquisition and Restoration Council for review. The Acquisition and Restoration Council shall have 90 days to review the plan and submit its recommendations to the Board of Trustees. During the review period, the land management plan may be revised if agreed to by the primary land manager and the Acquisition and Restoration Council taking into consideration public input. If the Acquisition and Restoration Council fails to make a recommendation for a land management plan, the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, Commissioner of Agriculture, or Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or their designees shall submit the land management plan to the Board of Trustees. The land management plan becomes effective upon approval by the Board of Trustees.
- (e) Beginning July 1, 2010, and biennially thereafter, state lands with an approved land management plan shall be monitored for land management activities by a monitoring team. The Division of State Lands shall coordinate the activities of the review team which shall consist of three members. One member

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shall be selected by the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, or their designee, and shall have experience with public recreation or use administration. One member shall be selected by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or their designee, and shall have experience with applied land management. One member shall be selected by the Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, or their designee, and shall have experience with applied habitat management. The monitoring team shall prepare a monitoring report that assesses the progress towards achieving short-term and long-term land management goals and shall propose corrective actions for identified deficiencies in management activities. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the Acquisition and Restoration Council and the managing agency. The Acquisition and Restoration Council shall review the monitoring report and determine whether the deficiencies warrant a corrective action plan or revisions to the management plan. Significant and recurring deficiencies shall be brought to the Board of Trustees, which shall determine whether the corrective actions being proposed by the land manager and the Acquisition and Restoration Council sufficiently address the deficiencies. Corrective actions plans shall be prepared and submitted in the same manner as land management plans.

- (f) Land management plans are to be updated every 10 years on a rotating basis.
- (q) In developing land management plans, at least one public hearing shall be held in each affected county.
- (h) (a) The Division of State Lands shall make available to the public an electronic copy of each land management plan for parcels that exceed 160 acres in size. The Division of State

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Lands council shall review each plan for compliance with the requirements of this subsection, the requirements of chapter 259, and the requirements of the rules established by the board pursuant to this section. The council shall also consider the propriety of the recommendations of the managing entity with regard to the future use of the property, the protection of fragile or nonrenewable resources, the potential for alternative or multiple uses not recognized by the managing entity, and the possibility of disposal of the property by the board. After its review, the council shall submit the plan, along with its recommendations and comments, to the board. The council shall specifically recommend to the board whether to approve the plan as submitted, approve the plan with modifications, or reject the plan. If the Acquisition and Restoration Council fails to make a recommendation for a land management plan, the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, Commissioner of Agriculture, or Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or their designees shall submit the land management plan to the Board of Trustees.

- (i) <del>(b)</del> The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall consider the land management plan submitted by each entity and the recommendations of the council and the Division of State Lands and shall approve the plan with or without modification or reject such plan. The use or possession of any such lands that is not in accordance with an approved land management plan is subject to termination by the board.
- The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall determine which lands, the title to which is vested in the board, may be surplused. For conservation lands, the board shall make a determination that the lands are no longer needed

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for conservation purposes and may dispose of them by an affirmative vote of at least three members. In the case of a land exchange involving the disposition of conservation lands, the board must determine by an affirmative vote of at least three members that the exchange will result in a net positive conservation benefit. For all other lands, the board shall make a determination that the lands are no longer needed and may dispose of them by an affirmative vote of at least three members.

- (a) For the purposes of this subsection, all lands acquired by the state prior to July 1, 1999, using proceeds from the Preservation 2000 bonds, the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund, the Water Management Lands Trust Fund, Environmentally Endangered Lands Program, and the Save Our Coast Program and titled to the board, which lands are identified as core parcels or within original project boundaries, shall be deemed to have been acquired for conservation purposes.
- (b) For any lands purchased by the state on or after July 1, 1999, a determination shall be made by the board prior to acquisition as to those parcels that shall be designated as having been acquired for conservation purposes. No lands acquired for use by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Management Services for use as state offices, the Department of Transportation, except those specifically managed for conservation or recreation purposes, or the State University System or the Florida Community College System shall be designated as having been purchased for conservation purposes.
- (c) At least every 10 years, as a component of each land management plan or land use plan and in a form and manner prescribed by rule by the board, each manager shall evaluate and indicate to the board those lands that are not being used for the

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purpose for which they were originally leased. For conservation lands, the council shall review and shall recommend to the board whether such lands should be retained in public ownership or disposed of by the board. For nonconservation lands, the division shall review such lands and shall recommend to the board whether such lands should be retained in public ownership or disposed of by the board.

- (d) Lands owned by the board which are not actively managed by any state agency or for which a land management plan has not been completed pursuant to subsection (5) shall be reviewed by the council or its successor for its recommendation as to whether such lands should be disposed of by the board.
- (e) Prior to any decision by the board to surplus lands, the Acquisition and Restoration Council shall review and make recommendations to the board concerning the request for surplusing. The council shall determine whether the request for surplusing is compatible with the resource values of and management objectives for such lands.
- (f)1. In reviewing lands owned by the board, the council shall consider whether such lands would be more appropriately owned or managed by the county or other unit of local government in which the land is located. The council shall recommend to the board whether a sale, lease, or other conveyance to a local government would be in the best interests of the state and local government. The provisions of this paragraph in no way limit the provisions of ss. 253.111 and 253.115. Such lands shall be offered to the state, county, or local government for a period of 45 30 days. Permittable uses for such surplus lands may include public schools; public libraries; fire or law enforcement substations; governmental, judicial, or recreational centers; and

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affordable housing meeting the criteria of s. 420.0004(3). County or local government requests for surplus lands shall be expedited throughout the surplusing process. If the county or local government does not elect to purchase such lands in accordance with s. 253.111, then any surplusing determination involving other governmental agencies shall be made upon the board deciding the best public use of the lands. Surplus properties in which governmental agencies have expressed no interest shall then be available for sale on the private market.

- 2. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., any parcel of surplus lands less than 3 acres in size which was acquired by the state before 1955 by gift or other conveyance or for \$1 consideration from a fair association incorporated under chapter 616 for the purpose of conducting and operating public fairs or expositions, and concerning which the department has filed by July 1, 2008, a notice of intent to dispose of as surplus lands, shall be offered for reconveyance to such fair association for no consideration; however, the agency that last held the lease from the board for management of such lands may remove from the lands any improvements, fixtures, goods, wares, and merchandise within 180 days after the effective date of the reconveyance. This subparagraph expires July 1, 2008.
- The sale price of lands determined to be surplus pursuant to this subsection and s. 253.82 shall be determined by the division and shall take into consideration an appraisal of the property, or, when the estimated value of the land is less than \$100,000, a comparable sales analysis or a broker's opinion of value. If the appraisal referenced in this paragraph yields a value equal to or greater than \$1 million, the division, in its sole discretion, may require a second appraisal. The individual

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or entity requesting to purchase the surplus parcel shall pay all appraisal costs, and the price paid by the state to originally acquire the lands.

- 1.a. A written valuation of land determined to be surplus pursuant to this subsection and s. 253.82, and related documents used to form the valuation or which pertain to the valuation, are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until 2 weeks before the contract or agreement regarding the purchase, exchange, or disposal of the surplus land is first considered for approval by the board. Notwithstanding the exemption provided under this subparagraph, the division may disclose appraisals, valuations, or valuation information regarding surplus land during negotiations for the sale or exchange of the land, during the marketing effort or bidding process associated with the sale, disposal, or exchange of the land to facilitate closure of such effort or process, when the passage of time has made the conclusions of value invalid, or when negotiations or marketing efforts concerning the land are concluded.
- b. This subparagraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act of 1995 in accordance with s. 119.15, and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2009, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.
- 2. A unit of government that acquires title to lands hereunder for less than appraised value may not sell or transfer title to all or any portion of the lands to any private owner for a period of 10 years. Any unit of government seeking to transfer or sell lands pursuant to this paragraph shall first allow the board of trustees to reacquire such lands for the price at which the board sold such lands.

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(h) Where a unit of government acquired land by gift, donation, grant, quitclaim deed, or other such conveyance where no monetary consideration was exchanged, the price of land sold as surplus may be based on one appraisal. In the event that a single appraisal yields a value equal to or greater than \$1 million, a second appraisal is required. The individual or entity requesting the surplus shall select and use appraisers from the list of approved appraisers maintained by the Division of State Lands in accordance with s. 253.025(6)(b). The individual or entity requesting the surplus is to incur all costs of the appraisals.

(h) (i) After reviewing the recommendations of the council, the board shall determine whether lands identified for surplus are to be held for other public purposes or whether such lands are no longer needed. The board may require an agency to release its interest in such lands. For an agency that has requested the use of a property that was to be declared as surplus, said agency must have the property under lease within 6 months of the date of expiration of the notice provisions required under this subsection and s. 253.111.

(i) (j) Requests for surplusing may be made by any public or private entity or person. All requests shall be submitted to the lead managing agency for review and recommendation to the council or its successor. Lead managing agencies shall have 90 days to review such requests and make recommendations. Any surplusing requests that have not been acted upon within the 90-day time period shall be immediately scheduled for hearing at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the council or its successor. Requests for surplusing pursuant to this paragraph shall not be

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required to be offered to local or state governments as provided in paragraph (f).

- (j) (k) Proceeds from any sale of surplus lands pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the fund from which such lands were acquired. However, if the fund from which the lands were originally acquired no longer exists, such proceeds shall be deposited into an appropriate account to be used for land management by the lead managing agency assigned the lands prior to the lands being declared surplus. Funds received from the sale of surplus nonconservation lands, or lands that were acquired by gift, by donation, or for no consideration, shall be deposited into the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.
- (k) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, no such disposition of land shall be made if such disposition would have the effect of causing all or any portion of the interest on any revenue bonds issued to lose the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes.
- (1) (m) The sale of filled, formerly submerged land that does not exceed 5 acres in area is not subject to review by the council or its successor.
- (m) (n) The board may adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section, which may include procedures for administering surplus land requests and criteria for when the division may approve requests to surplus nonconservation lands on behalf of the board.
- (8) (a) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the Division of State Lands is directed to prepare a state inventory of all federal lands and all lands titled in the name of the state, a state agency, a water management district, or a local government on a county-by-county basis. To facilitate the

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development of the state inventory, each county shall direct the appropriate county office with authority over the information to provide the division with a county inventory of all lands identified as federal lands and lands titled in the name of the state, a state agency, a water management district, or a local government. The Legislature recognizes the value of the state's conservation lands as water recharge areas and air filters and, in an effort to better understand the scientific underpinnings of carbon sequestration, carbon capture, and greenhouse gas mitigation, to inform policymakers and decisionmakers, and to provide the infrastructure for land owners, the Division of State Lands shall contract with an organization experienced and specialized in carbon sinks and emission budgets to conduct an inventory of all lands that were acquired pursuant to Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever and that were titled in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. The inventory shall determine the value of carbon capture and carbon sequestration. Such inventory shall consider potential carbon offset values of changes in land management practices, including, but not limited to, replanting of trees, routine prescribed burns, and land use conversion. Such an inventory shall be completed and presented to the board of trustees by July 1, 2009.

(b) The state inventory must distinguish between lands purchased by the state or a water management district as part of a core parcel or within original project boundaries, as those terms are used to meet the surplus requirements of subsection (6), and lands purchased by the state, a state agency, or a water management district which are not essential or necessary for conservation purposes.

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(c) In any county having a population of 75,000 or fewer less, or a county having a population of 100,000 or fewer which less that is contiguous to a county having a population of 75,000 or fewer <del>less</del>, in which more than 50 percent of the lands within the county boundary are federal lands and lands titled in the name of the state, a state agency, a water management district, or a local government, those lands titled in the name of the state or a state agency which are not essential or necessary to meet conservation purposes may, upon request of a public or private entity, be made available for purchase through the state's surplusing process. Rights-of-way for existing, proposed, or anticipated transportation facilities are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph. Priority consideration shall be given to buyers, public or private, willing to return the property to productive use so long as the property can be reentered onto the county ad valorem tax roll. Property acquired with matching funds from a local government shall not be made available for purchase without the consent of the local government.

(14) (a) All lands for which the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission acts as lead manager may be used for the recovery and management of imperiled species through the acquisition, restoration, enhancement, and management of ecosystems that can support the major life functions of such species and result in a net benefit to imperiled species habitat. For purposes of this subsection, the term "imperiled species" means plants and animals that are federally listed under the Endangered Species Act, or state-listed by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

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- (b) The management of imperiled species under this subsection shall be in accordance with Chapter 68A, Florida Administrative Code, or as determined by commission rule. The commission may receive conservation grants or donations, for the management of lands identified in (a), pursuant to s. 372.074. The provisions in this paragraph shall expire upon the adoption of the imperiled species workplan by the Board of Trustees pursuant to paragraph (c).
- (c) By December 1, 2009, the commission, in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall develop an imperiled species workplan that shall be utilized for the recovery and management of imperiled species on all state lands. The workplan shall include, at a minimum, the recovery and management of imperiled species through the acquisition, restoration, enhancement, and management of ecosystems that can support the major life functions of such species. The work plan shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees for adoption by January 30, 2009. The board shall not delegate the final adoption of the work plan to any other agency.
- (d) By February 1, 2009, the commission, in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall submit its recommendations for the establishment of appropriate fees, received from public or private entities for projects to offset adverse impacts to imperiled species or such habitat and the use of such fees, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Legislature shall approve, or approve with modifications such recommendations during the 2009 regular session.



(e) Beginning July 1, 2009, the commission may accept applications from lead managing agencies on all state lands for the acceptance of the recovery and management of imperiled species on all state lands provided they are consistent with the imperiled species management plan and land management plans established pursuant to s. 253.034. No applications shall be accepted prior to the establishment of fees pursuant to paragraph (d).

(f) By February 1, 2010, the commission shall submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the efficacy of using state-owned lands to protect, manage, or restore habitat for native or imperiled species. This subsection expires July 1, 2014.

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