

PART IV

OCEANS AND COASTAL RESOURCES ACT

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161.70 Short title.--This part may be cited as the "Oceans and Coastal Resources Act."

History.--s. 1, ch. 2005-166.

161.71 Definitions.--As used in this part, the term:

(1) "Commission" means the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission created in s. 9, Art. IV of the State Constitution.

(2) "Council" means the Florida Oceans and Coastal Council created by this act.

(3) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.

(4) "Executive director" means the executive director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

(5) "Oceans" means those waters from the mean high-water line outward to the state's jurisdictional boundary and those United States waters in which this state has an interest.

(6) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.

History.--s. 1, ch. 2005-166.

161.72 Findings and intent.--

(1) The Legislature finds that:

(a) The oceans and coastal resources of the United States are of national importance;

(b) The United States Commission on Ocean Policy has made 212 recommendations, and the President has responded with an Ocean Action Plan to better protect and preserve our oceans;

(c) Florida's ocean and coastal resources contribute significantly to the state economy by supporting multiple beneficial uses and a wide range of economic value that requires balancing of competing considerations;

(d) Florida's oceans and coastal resources comprise habitats that support endangered and threatened species and extraordinary marine biodiversity;

(e) The coral reefs of southeast Florida and the barrier reef of the Florida Keys, the only barrier reef in the United States, are a national treasure and must continue to be protected;

(f) It is Florida's responsibility to be a national leader on oceans and coastal protection;

(g) It is in the state's best interest to ensure the productivity and health of our oceans and coastal resources;

(h) Florida's marine biodiversity at the species, natural community, seascape, and regional levels must be protected by restoring, rehabilitating, and maintaining the quality and natural function of oceans and coastal resources through an ecosystem-based management approach, as recommended by the United States Commission on Ocean Policy;

(i) The quality of our beaches and fisheries resources must be protected to ensure the public health;

(j) Protection must be provided to highly migratory marine species, such as sea turtles and sea birds;

(k) Opportunities must be increased to provide natural resource-based recreation and encourage responsibility and stewardship through educational opportunities;

(l) Oceans and coastal research must be prioritized to ensure coordination among researchers and managers and long-term programs to observe, monitor, and assess oceans, and coastal resources must be developed and implemented;

(m) Development of coastal areas should be both economically and environmentally sustainable, and inappropriate growth in ecologically fragile or hazard-prone areas should be discouraged; and

(n) Conservation and restoration of coastal habitat could be enhanced through the development of regional and local goals, the institution of a program dedicated to coastal and estuarine conservation, better coordination of the state's activities relating to habitat, and improved research, monitoring, and assessment.

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature to create the ¹Oceans and Coastal Council to assist the state in identifying new management strategies to achieve the goal of maximizing the protection and conservation of ocean and coastal resources while recognizing their economic benefits.

(3) It is further the intent of the Legislature that the council shall encourage and support the development of creative public-private partnerships, pursue opportunities to leverage funds, and work in coordination with federal agencies and programs to maximize opportunities for the state's receipt of federal funds.

History.--s. 1, ch. 2005-166.

¹**Note.**--Substituted by the editors for a reference to the Oceans and Coastal Resources Council to conform to the name of the council as referenced in the definition at s. 161.71(2) and the provision creating the council, s. 161.73.

161.73 Composition.--The Florida Oceans and Coastal Council is created within the Department of Environmental Protection and shall consist of 18 members. The secretary, the executive director, and the commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or their designees, shall serve as ex officio members of the council. The council shall be jointly chaired by the secretary and the executive director. The 15 voting members of the council shall be appointed, within 60 days after this act becomes law, in the following manner:

(1) Five members shall be appointed by the secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection which will be comprised of one scientist specializing in each of the following fields: wetlands and watersheds; nearshore waters or estuaries; offshore waters or open oceans; hydrology and aquatic systems; and coastal geology or coastal erosion and shorelines.

(2) Five members shall be appointed by the executive director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission which will be comprised of one scientist specializing in each of the following fields: resource management; wildlife habitat management; fishery habitat management; coastal and pelagic birdlife; and marine biotechnology.

(3) Five members shall be appointed by the commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. These appointments shall be selected from a list of at least eight individuals submitted to the commissioner by the Florida Ocean Alliance. The individuals selected by the Florida Ocean Alliance shall be chosen from the following disciplines or groups: sportfishing; ports; cruise industry; energy industry; ecotourism; private marine research institutes; universities; aquaculture; maritime law; commercial fisheries; socioeconomics; marine science education; and environmental groups.

(4) Appointments made by the secretary and executive director shall be to terms of 4 years each. Appointments made by the commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be to terms of 2 years. Members shall serve until their

successors are appointed. Vacancies shall be filled in the manner of the original appointment for the remainder of the term that is vacated.

(5) Members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to reimbursement of travel and per diem expenses pursuant to s. 112.061, relating to completing their duties and responsibilities.

History.--s. 1, ch. 2005-166.

161.74 Responsibilities.--

(1) RESEARCH REVIEW.--Prior to the development of the research plan, the council shall review and compile the existing, ongoing, and planned ocean and coastal research and monitoring activities relevant to this state. Included in this review shall be the "Florida's Ocean Strategies Final Report to the Governor" by the Florida Governor's Oceans Committee dated June 1999. To aid the council in fulfilling this requirement, all public agencies must submit the information requested by the council, and private research institutes are encouraged to submit relevant information to the maximum extent practicable. Upon receiving the information required by this subsection, the council shall develop a library to serve as a repository of information for use by those involved in ocean and coastal research. The council shall develop an index of this information to assist researchers in accessing the information.

(2) RESEARCH PLAN.--The council must complete a Florida Oceans and Coastal Scientific Research Plan which shall be used by the Legislature in making funding decisions. The plan must recommend priorities for scientific research projects. The plan must be submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 15, 2006. Thereafter, annual updates to the plan must be submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by February 1 of each year. The research projects contained in the plan must meet at least one of the following objectives:

(a) Exploring opportunities to improve coastal ecosystem functioning and health through watershed approaches to managing freshwater and improving water quality.

(b) Evaluating current habitat conservation, restoring and maintaining programs, and recommending improvements in the areas of research, monitoring, and assessment.

(c) Promoting marine biomedical or biotechnology research and product discovery and development to enhance Florida's opportunity to maximize the beneficial uses of marine-derived bioproducts and reduce negative health impacts of marine organisms.

(d) Creating consensus and strategies on how Florida can contribute to sustainable management of ocean wildlife and habitat.

(e) Documenting through examination of existing and new research the impact of marine and coastal debris and current best practices to reduce debris.

(f) Providing methods to achieve sustainable fisheries through better science, governance, stock enhancements and consideration of habitat and secondary impacts such as bycatch.

(g) Documenting gaps in current protection strategies for marine mammals.

(h) Promoting research and new methods to preserve and restore coral reefs and other coral communities.

(i) Achieving sustainable marine aquaculture.

(j) Reviewing existing and ongoing studies on preventing and responding to the spread of invasive and nonnative marine and estuarine species.

(k) Exploring ocean-based renewable energy technologies and climate change-related impacts to Florida's coastal area.

(l) Enhancing science education opportunities such as virtual marine technology centers.

(m) Sustaining abundant birdlife and encouraging the recreational and economic benefits associated with ocean and coastal wildlife observation and photography.

(n) Developing a statewide analysis of the economic value associated with ocean and coastal resources, developing economic baseline data, methodologies, and consistent measures of oceans and coastal resource economic activity and value, and developing reports that educate Floridians, the ¹United States Commission on Ocean Policy, local, state, and federal agencies and others on the importance of ocean and coastal resources.

(3) RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.--By December 1, 2006, the council shall prepare a comprehensive oceans and coastal resource assessment that shall serve as a baseline of information to be used in assisting in its research plan. The resource assessment must include:

(a) Patterns of use of oceans and coastal resources;

(b) Natural resource features, including, but not limited to, habitat, bathymetry, surficial geology, circulation, and tidal currents;

(c) The location of current and proposed oceans and coastal research and monitoring infrastructure;

(d) Industrial, commercial, coastal observing system, ships, subs, and recreational transit patterns; and

(e) Socioeconomic trends of the state's oceans and coastal resources and oceans and coastal economy.

History.--s. 1, ch. 2005-166.

¹**Note.**--Substituted by the editors for a reference to the National Ocean Policy Commission to conform to the official name of the commission.

161.75 Rulemaking authority.--The department and the commission may adopt rules, pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, to administer this part.

History.--s. 1, ch. 2005-166.

161.76 Preservation of authority.--This part does not restrict or limit the authority otherwise granted to the commission, or other state agencies by law.

History.--s. 1, ch. 2005-166.