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A bill to be entitled An act relating to saltwater fisheries; amending s. 253.72, F.S.; prohibiting shellfish harvesting in certain areas adjacent to aquaculture lease boundaries or within certain aquaculture lease areas or use zones; amending s. 370.01, F.S.; adding black drum and jack crevalle to the list of food fish; amending s. 370.021, F.S.; making wholesale and retail seafood dealers and restaurants liable for penalties for buying seafood from unlicensed persons or corporations; amending s. 370.06, F.S.; exempting certain totally and permanently disabled persons from income requirements imposed to qualify for a restricted species endorsement on a saltwater products license; providing restrictions on the issuance of marine life fishing endorsements and renewal and transfer thereof during a specified period; directing the Marine Fisheries Commission to report on options for establishment of a limited-entry program for the marine life fishery; providing a penalty; amending s. 370.0608, F.S.; increasing the maximum percentage of saltwater fishing license fees designated for the commission's use and decreasing the minimum percentage of such fees designated for marine research; amending s. 370.07, F.S.; clarifying confidentiality requirements of fisheries data shared with regional fisheries councils; providing

1 penalties for violators of certain fisheries 2 laws; amending s. 370.092, F.S.; providing 3 penalties for possession of gill or entangling 4 nets or certain seines on certain vessels 5 unless authorized by commission rule; providing 6 for definition of such nets; directing the 7 commission to adopt rules prohibiting the possession and sale of mullet taken in illegal 8 9 gill or entangling nets; providing penalties applicable to violation of such rules; amending 10 s. 370.093, F.S.; revising the definition of 11 12 "entangling net" for purposes of the prohibition against use thereof contained in s. 13 14 16, Art. X of the State Constitution; repealing s. 370.1127, F.S., which provides for 15 regulation of mullet west of the Ochlocknee 16 17 River; amending s. 370.13, F.S.; extending the period during which the renewal or replacement 18 19 of stone crab trap numbers is restricted; 20 providing for transfer of an active stone crab 21 endorsement if the holder becomes disabled; 22 prohibiting certain harvesting and sale of 23 stone crabs without a saltwater products license and specified endorsements; amending s. 24 370.135, F.S.; prohibiting certain harvesting 25 26 and sale of blue crabs without a saltwater products license and specified endorsements; 27 28 restricting the renewal or replacement of blue 29 crab endorsements during a specified period; amending s. 370.1405, F.S.; authorizing the 30 Department of Environmental Protection to adopt 31

1 certain rules; amending s. 370.142, F.S.; 2 adding transfer fees; specifying that transfer of tags or certificates is allowable until July 3 4 1, 2003; removing scheduled repeal of Florida 5 Marine Fisheries Commission; providing an 6 effective date. 7 8 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 9 10 Section 1. Subsection (3) is added to section 253.72, Florida Statutes, to read: 11 12 253.72 Marking of leased areas; restrictions on public 13 use.--14 (3) To assist in protecting shellfish aquaculture 15 products produced on leases authorized pursuant to this chapter and chapter 370, harvesting shellfish is prohibited 16 17 within a distance of 25 feet outside lawfully marked lease boundaries, or within setback and access corridors within 18 19 specifically designated high-density aquaculture lease areas 20 and aquaculture use zones. 21 Section 2. Subsection (12) of 370.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 22 23 370.01 Definitions.--In construing these statutes, where the context does not clearly indicate otherwise, the 24 25 word, phrase, or term: 26 (12) "Food fish" shall include mullet, trout, redfish, 27 sheepshead, pompano, mackerel, bluefish, red snapper, grouper, black drum, jack crevalle, and all other fish generally used 28 29 for human consumption. Section 3. A new subsection (4) is added to Section 30

370.021, Florida Statutes, to read:

370.021 Administration; rules, publications, records; penalty for violation of chapter; injunctions.--

- (4) In addition to being subject to other penalties provided in this chapter, any violation of ss. 370.06 or 370.07, or rules of the department implementing ss. 370.06 or 370.07, involving buying saltwater products from an unlicensed person, firm, or corporation, or selling saltwater products by an unlicensed person, firm, or corporation, shall be a major violation, and the department may assess the following penalties:
- 1. For a first violation, the department may assess a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 and may suspend the wholesale and/or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 90 calendar days.
- 2. For a second violation occurring within 12 months of a prior violation, the department may assess a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and may suspend the wholesale and/or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 180 calendar days.
- 3. For a third or subsequent violation occurring within a 24 month period, the department shall assess a civil penalty of \$5,000 and shall suspend the wholesale and/or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 24 months.

Any proceeds from the civil penalties assessed pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Marine Resources

Conservation Trust Fund and shall be used as follows: 40

percent for administration and processing purposes; and 60

percent for law enforcement purposes.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 370.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.06 Licenses.--

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- (2) SALTWATER PRODUCTS LICENSE. --
- (a) Every person, firm, or corporation that sells, offers for sale, barters, or exchanges for merchandise any saltwater products, or which harvests saltwater products with certain gear or equipment as specified by law, must have a valid saltwater products license, except that the holder of an aquaculture certificate is not required to purchase and possess a saltwater products license in order to possess, transport, or sell marine aquaculture products. saltwater products license allows the holder to engage in any of the activities for which the license is required. The license must be in the possession of the licenseholder or aboard the vessel and shall be subject to inspection at any time that harvesting activities for which a license is required are being conducted. A restricted species endorsement on the saltwater products license is required to sell to a licensed wholesale dealer those species which the state, by law or rule, has designated as "restricted species." This endorsement may be issued only to a person who is at least 16 years of age, or to a firm certifying that over 25 percent of 21 its income or \$5,000 of its income, whichever is less, is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar license from another state. This endorsement may also be issued to a for-profit corporation if it certifies that at least \$5,000 of its income is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar license from another state. However, if at least 50 percent of the annual income of a person, firm, or for-profit corporation is derived from charter fishing, the person, firm, or

for-profit corporation must certify that at least \$2,500 of the income of the person, firm, or corporation is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar license from another state, in order to be issued the endorsement. Such income attribution must apply to at least 1 year out of the last 3 years. For the purpose of this section "income" means that income which is attributable to work, employment, entrepreneurship, pensions, retirement benefits, and social security benefits.

- 1. The department is authorized to require verification of such income. Acceptable proof of income earned from the sale of saltwater products shall be:
- a. Copies of trip ticket records generated pursuant to this subsection (marine fisheries information system), documenting qualifying sale of saltwater products;
- b. Copies of sales records from locales other than Florida documenting qualifying sale of saltwater products;
- c. A copy of the applicable federal income tax return, including Form 1099 attachments, verifying income earned from the sale of saltwater products;
- d. Crew share statements verifying income earned from the sale of saltwater products; or
- e. A certified public accountant's notarized statement attesting to qualifying source and amount of income.

Any provision of this section or any other section of the Florida Statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, any person who owns a retail seafood market and/or restaurant at a fixed location for at least 3 years who has had an occupational license for 3 years prior to January 1, 1990, who harvests saltwater products to supply his or her retail store and has

had a saltwater products license for 1 of the past 3 years prior to January 1, 1990, may provide proof of his or her verification of income and sales value at the person's retail seafood market and/or restaurant and in his or her saltwater products enterprise by affidavit and shall thereupon be issued a restricted species endorsement.

- 2. Exceptions from income requirements shall be as follows:
- a. A permanent restricted species endorsement shall be available to those persons age 62 and older who have qualified for such endorsement for at least 3 out of the last 5 years.
- b. Active military duty time shall be excluded from consideration of time necessary to qualify and shall not be counted against the applicant for purposes of qualifying.
- c. Upon the sale of a used commercial fishing vessel owned by a person, firm, or corporation possessing or eligible for a restricted species endorsement, the purchaser of such vessel shall be exempted from the qualifying income requirement for the purpose of obtaining a restricted species endorsement for a period of 1 year after purchase of the vessel.
- d. Upon the death or permanent disablement of a person possessing a restricted species endorsement, an immediate family member wishing to carry on the fishing operation shall be exempted from the qualifying income requirement for the purpose of obtaining a restricted species endorsement for a period of 1 year after the death or disablement.
- e. A restricted species endorsement may be issued on an individual saltwater products license to a person age 62 or older who documents that at least \$2,500 is attributable to

the sale of saltwater products pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph.

- f. A permanent restricted species endorsement may also be issued on an individual saltwater products license to a person age 70 or older who has held a saltwater products license for at least 3 of the last 5 license years.
- g. Any resident who is certified to be totally and permanently disabled by a verified written statement based upon the criteria for permanent total disability in chapter 440 from a physician licensed in this state, by any branch of the United States Armed Services, by the Social Security Administration, or by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or any resident who holds a valid identification card issued by the Department of Veterans Affairs pursuant to s. 295.17, shall be exempted from the income requirements if he or she also has held a saltwater products license for at least 3 of the last 5 license years previous to the date of disability. A Disability Award Notice issued by the United States Social Security Administration is not sufficient certification for obtaining the income exemption unless the notice certifies a resident is totally and permanently disabled.

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At least one saltwater products license bearing a restricted species endorsement shall be aboard any vessel harvesting restricted species in excess of any bag limit or when fishing under a commercial quota or in commercial quantities, and such vessel shall have a commercial vessel registration. This subsection does not apply to any person, firm, or corporation licensed under s. 370.07(1)(a)1. or (b) for activities pursuant to such licenses. A saltwater products license may be

issued in the name of an individual or a valid boat registration number. Such license is not transferable. A decal 2 3 shall be issued with each saltwater products license issued to 4 a valid boat registration number. The saltwater products 5 license decal shall be the same color as the vessel 6 registration decal issued each year pursuant to s. 327.11(7) 7 and shall indicate the period of time such license is valid. 8 The saltwater products license decal shall be placed beside 9 the vessel registration decal and, in the case of an undocumented vessel, shall be placed so that the vessel 10 registration decal lies between the vessel registration number 11 12 and the saltwater products license decal. Any saltwater products license decal for a previous year shall be removed 13 14 from a vessel operating on the waters of the state. A resident 15 shall pay an annual license fee of \$50 for a saltwater products license issued in the name of an individual or \$100 16 17 for a saltwater products license issued to a valid boat registration number. A nonresident shall pay an annual license 18 19 fee of \$200 for a saltwater products license issued in the name of an individual or \$400 for a saltwater products license 20 issued to a valid boat registration number. An alien shall pay 21 an annual license fee of \$300 for a saltwater products license 22 issued in the name of an individual or \$600 for a saltwater 23 products license issued to a valid boat registration number. 24 Any person who sells saltwater products pursuant to this 25 26 license may sell only to a licensed wholesale dealer. A 27 saltwater products license must be presented to the licensed wholesale dealer each time saltwater products are sold, and an 28 29 imprint made thereof. The wholesale dealer shall keep records of each transaction in such detail as may be required by rule 30 of the Department of Environmental Protection not in conflict 31

with s. 370.07(6), and shall provide the holder of the saltwater products license with a copy of the record. It is unlawful for any licensed wholesale dealer to buy saltwater products from any unlicensed person under the provisions of this section, except that a licensed wholesale dealer may buy from another licensed wholesale dealer. It is unlawful for any licensed wholesale dealer to buy saltwater products designated as "restricted species" from any person, firm, or corporation not possessing a restricted species endorsement on his or her saltwater products license under the provisions of this section, except that a licensed wholesale dealer may buy from another licensed wholesale dealer. The Department of Environmental Protection shall be the licensing agency, may contract with private persons or entities to implement aspects of the licensing program, and shall establish by rule a marine fisheries information system in conjunction with the licensing program to gather fisheries data.

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- (b) Any person who sells, offers for sale, barters, or exchanges for merchandise saltwater products must have a method of catch preservation which meets the requirements and standards of the seafood quality control code promulgated by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- (c) A saltwater products license is required to harvest commercial quantities of saltwater products. Any vessel from which commercial quantities of saltwater products are harvested must have a commercial vessel registration. Commercial quantities of saltwater products shall be defined as:
- 1. With respect to those species for which no bag limit has been established, more than 100 pounds per person per day, provided that the harvesting of two fish or less per

person per day shall not be considered commercial quantities regardless of aggregate weight; and

- 2. With respect to those species for which a bag limit has been established, more than the bag limit allowed by law or rule.
- (d)1. In addition to the saltwater products license, a marine life fishing endorsement <u>is</u> shall be required for the harvest of marine life species as defined by rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission. <u>This endorsement may be issued only to a person who is at least 16 years of age or older or to a corporation holding a valid restricted species endorsement.</u>
- 2.a. Effective July 1, 1998, and until July 1, 2002, a marine life fishing endorsement may not be issued under this paragraph, except that those endorsements that are active during the 1997-1998 fiscal year may be renewed.
- b. In 1998, a person or corporation holding a marine life fishing endorsement that was active in the 1997-1998 fiscal year or an immediate family member of that person must request renewal of the marine life fishing endorsement before December 31, 1998.
- c. In subsequent years and until July 1, 2002, a marine life fishing endorsement holder, or member of his or her immediate family, must request renewal of the marine life fishing endorsement before September 30 of each year.
- d. If a person or corporation holding an active marine life fishing endorsement or a member of that person's immediate family does not request renewal of the endorsement before the applicable dates specified in this paragraph, the department shall deactivate that marine life fishing endorsement.

e. In the event of the death or disability of a person holding an active marine life fishing endorsement, the endorsement may be transferred by the person to a member of his or her immediate family or may be renewed by any person so designated by the executor of the person's estate.

- f. Persons or corporations who hold saltwater product licenses with marine life fishing endorsements issued to their vessel registration numbers and who subsequently replace their existing vessels with new vessels may transfer the existing marine life fishing endorsement to the new boat registration numbers.
- g. Persons or corporations who hold saltwater product licenses with marine life fishing endorsements issued to their name and who subsequently incorporate or unincorporate may transfer the existing marine life fishing endorsement to the new corporation or person.
- h. By July 1, 2000, the Marine Fisheries Commission shall prepare a report regarding options for the establishment of a limited-entry program for the marine life fishery and submit the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairs of the Senate and House committees having jurisdiction over marine resources.
- 3.2. The fee for a marine life fishery endorsement on a saltwater products license shall be \$75. These license fees shall be collected and deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and used for the purchase and installation of vessel mooring buoys at coral reef sites and for research related to marine fisheries.
- Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 370.0608, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.0608 Deposit of license fees; allocation of federal funds.--

- (1) All license fees collected pursuant to s. 370.0605 shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund, to be used as follows:
- (a) Not more than 5 2.5 percent of the total fees collected shall be for the Marine Fisheries Commission to be used to carry out the responsibilities of the commission and to provide for the award of funds to marine research institutions in this state for the purposes of enabling such institutions to conduct worthy marine research projects.
- (b) Not less than 2.5 percent of the total fees collected shall be used for aquatic education purposes.
- (c)1. The remainder of such fees shall be used by the department for the following program functions:
- a. Not more than 5 percent of the total fees collected, for administration of the licensing program and for information and education.
- b. Not more than 30 percent of the total fees collected, for law enforcement.
- c. Not less than $\underline{27.5}$ $\underline{30}$ percent of the total fees collected, for marine research.
- d. Not less than 30 percent of the total fees collected, for fishery enhancement, including, but not limited to, fishery statistics development, artificial reefs, and fish hatcheries.
- 2. The Legislature shall annually appropriate to the Department of Environmental Protection from the General Revenue Fund for the activities and programs specified in subparagraph 1. at least the same amount of money as was appropriated to the department from the General Revenue Fund

for such activities and programs for fiscal year 1988-1989, and the amounts appropriated to the department for such activities and programs from the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund shall be in addition to the amount appropriated to the department for such activities and programs from the General Revenue Fund. The proceeds from recreational saltwater fishing license fees paid by fishers shall only be appropriated to the Department of Environmental Protection.

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Section 6. Subsection (6) of section 370.07, Florida Statutes, is amended, and a new subsection (8) is created to read:

370.07 Wholesale and retail saltwater products dealers; regulation.--

- (6) RECORDS TO BE KEPT ON SALTWATER PRODUCTS. --
- Wholesale dealers shall be required by the department to make and preserve a record of the names and addresses of persons from whom or to whom saltwater products are purchased or sold, the quantity so purchased or sold from or to each vendor or purchaser, and the date of each such transaction. Retail dealers shall be required to make and preserve a record from whom all saltwater products are purchased. Such record shall be open to inspection at all times by the department. A report covering the sale of saltwater products shall be made monthly or as often as required by rule to the department by each wholesale dealer. All reports required under this subsection are confidential and shall be exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) Except that, pursuant to authority related to interstate fishery compacts as provided by s. 370.19(3) and s. 370.20(3), reports may be shared with another state if that state is a member of an interstate fisheries compact, and if that state has signed

a Memorandum of Agreement or a similar instrument agreeing to preserve confidentiality as established by Florida law.

- (b) The department may revoke, suspend, or deny the renewal of the license of any dealer for failure to make and keep required records, for failure to make required reports, for failure or refusal to permit the examination of required records, or for falsifying any such record. In addition to, or in lieu of, the penalties penalty imposed pursuant to this paragraph and s. 370.021, the department may impose against any person, firm, or corporation who is determined to have violated any provision of this paragraph or any provisions of any department rules promulgated pursuant to s. 370.0607, the following additional penalties:
- 1. For the first violation, a civil penalty of up to 15 \$1,000;
 - 2. For a second violation committed within 24 months of any previous violation, a civil penalty of up to \$2,500; and
 - 3. For a third or subsequent violation committed within 36 months of any previous two violations, a civil penalty of up to \$5,000.

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- The proceeds of all civil penalties collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and shall be used for administration, auditing, and law enforcement purposes penalties pursuant to s. 370.021.
- 28 (8) UNLAWFUL PURCHASE OF SALTWATER PRODUCTS.--It is 29 unlawful for any licensed retail dealer or any restaurant 30 licensed by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to buy 31

saltwater products from any person other than a licensed wholesale or retail dealer.

Section 7. Section 370.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.092 Carriage of proscribed nets across Florida waters.--

- otherwise transporting in or on Florida waters any gill net or other entangling net and to all vessels containing or otherwise transporting in or on Florida waters any net containing more than 500 square feet of mesh area the use of which is restricted or prohibited by s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution. This section does not apply to vessels containing or otherwise transporting in or on Florida waters dry nets which are rolled, folded, or otherwise properly stowed in sealed containers so as to make their immediate use as fishing implements impracticable.
- (2) Every vessel containing or otherwise transporting in or on Florida waters any gill net or other entangling net and every vessel containing or otherwise transporting in or on nearshore and inshore Florida waters any net containing more than 500 square feet of mesh area shall proceed as directly, continuously, and expeditiously as possible from the place where the vessel is regularly docked, moored, or otherwise stored to waters where the use of said nets is lawful and from waters where the use of said nets is lawful back to the place where the vessel is regularly docked, moored, or otherwise stored or back to the licensed wholesale dealer where the catch is to be sold. Exceptions shall be provided for docked vessels, for vessels which utilize nets in a licensed aquaculture operation, and for vessels containing trawl nets

as long as the trawl's doors or frame are not deployed in the water. Otherwise, hovering, drifting, and other similar activities inconsistent with the direct, continuous, and expeditious transit of such vessels shall be evidence of the unlawful use of such nets. The presence of fish in such a net is not evidence of the unlawful use of the net if the vessel is otherwise in compliance with this section.

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(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), unless authorized by rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission, it is a major violation under this section, punishable as provided in subsection (4), for any person, firm, or corporation to possess any gill or entangling net, or any seine net larger than 500 square feet in mesh area, on any airboat or on any other vessel less than 22 feet in length and on any vessel less than 25 feet in length if primary power of the vessel is mounted forward of the vessel center point. Gill or entangling nets shall be as defined in s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution, s. 370.093(2)(b), or in a rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission implementing s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution. Vessel length shall be determined in accordance with current U.S. Coast Guard regulations specified in the Code of Federal Regulations or as titled by the State of Florida. The Marine Fisheries Commission is directed to initiate by July 1, 1998, rulemaking to adjust by rule the use of gear on vessels longer than 22 feet where the primary power of the vessel is mounted forward of the vessel center point in order to prevent the illegal use of gill and entangling nets in state waters and to provide reasonable opportunities for the use of legal net gear in adjacent federal waters. (4) $\frac{(3)}{(3)}$ (a) It shall be a major violation pursuant to

this section and shall be punished as provided in subsection

1(5)(4) for any person, firm, or corporation to be simultaneously in possession of any species of mullet in excess of the recreational daily bag limit and any gill or other entangling net as defined in s. 16(c), Art. X of the State Constitution. Simultaneous possession under this provision shall include possession of mullet and gill or other entangling nets on separate vessels or vehicles where such vessels or vehicles are operated in coordination with one another including vessels towed behind a main vessel. This subsection does not prohibit a resident of this state from transporting on land, from Alabama to this state, a commercial quantity of mullet together with a gill net if:

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- The person possesses a valid commercial fishing license that is issued by the State of Alabama and that allows the person to use a gill net to legally harvest mullet in commercial quantities from Alabama waters.
- The person possesses a trip ticket issued in Alabama and filled out to match the quantity of mullet being transported, and the person is able to present such trip ticket immediately upon entering this state.
- The mullet are to be sold to a wholesale saltwater products dealer located in Escambia County or Santa Rosa County, which dealer also possesses a valid seafood dealer's license issued by the State of Alabama. The dealer's name must be clearly indicated on the trip ticket.
- The mullet being transported are totally removed from any net also being transported.
- (b) It shall be a major violation pursuant to this section for any person to be in possession of any species of trout, snook, or redfish which is three fish in excess of the recreational or commercial daily bag limit.

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- (c) The Marine Fisheries Commission shall adopt rules to prohibit the possession and sale of mullet taken in illegal gill or entangling nets. Violation of these rules shall be punishable as provided in subsection (5).
- (5)(4)(a) In addition to being subject to the other penalties provided in this chapter, any violation of s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution, paragraph (4)(3)(a), or any rules of the Marine Fisheries Commission which implement the gear prohibitions and restrictions specified therein shall be considered a major violation; and any person, firm, or corporation receiving any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal of such violation shall be subject to the following additional penalties:
- 1. For a first major violation within a 7-year period, a civil penalty of \$2,500 and suspension of all saltwater products license privileges for 90 calendar days following final disposition shall be imposed.
- 2. For a second major violation under this paragraph charged within 7 years of a previous judicial disposition, which results in a second judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal, a civil penalty of \$5,000 and suspension of all saltwater products license privileges for 12 months shall be imposed.
- 3. For a third and subsequent major violation under this paragraph, charged within a 7-year period, resulting in a third or subsequent judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal, a civil penalty of \$5,000, lifetime revocation of the saltwater products license, and forfeiture of all gear and equipment used in the violation shall be imposed.

A court may suspend, defer or withhold adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence only for any first violation of s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution, or any rule or statute implementing its restrictions, determined by a court only after consideration of competent evidence of mitigating circumstances to be a nonflagrant or minor violation of those restrictions upon the use of nets. Any violation of s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution, or any rule or statute implementing its restrictions, occurring within a 7-year period commencing upon the conclusion of any judicial proceeding resulting in any outcome other than acquittal shall be punished as a second, third, or subsequent violation accordingly.

- (b) During the period of suspension or revocation of saltwater license privileges under this section, the licensee may not participate in the taking or harvesting or attempt the taking or harvesting of saltwater products from any vessel within the waters of the state, or any other activity requiring a license, permit, or certificate issued pursuant to this chapter. Any person who violates this paragraph is:
- 1. Upon a first or second conviction, to be punished as provided by s. 370.021(2)(a) and (b).
- 2. Upon a third or subsequent conviction, guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (c) Upon reinstatement of saltwater license privileges suspended pursuant to a violation of this section, a licensee owning or operating a vessel containing or otherwise transporting in or on Florida waters any gill net or other entangling net, or containing or otherwise transporting in nearshore and inshore Florida waters any net containing more

than 500 square feet of mesh area shall remain restricted for a period of 12 months following reinstatement, to operation under the following conditions:

- 1. Vessels subject to this reinstatement period shall be restricted to the corridors established by department rule.
- 2. A violation of the reinstatement period provisions shall be punishable pursuant to s. 370.021(2)(a) and (b).
- (d) Rescission and revocation proceedings under this section shall be governed by chapter 120.
- (6) (5) The department is authorized to make and adopt reasonable rules, regulations, and orders, including emergency rules, to implement this section. The department shall adopt emergency rules to implement the provisions of subparagraph (4) (c)1. by August 1, 1996.
- Section 8. Section 370.093, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.093 Illegal use of nets.--

- (1) It is unlawful to take or harvest, or to attempt to take or harvest, any marine life in Florida waters with any net that is not consistent with the provisions of s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution.
- (2)(a) Beginning July 1, 1998, it is also unlawful to take or harvest, or to attempt to take or harvest, any marine life in Florida waters with any net, as defined in subsection (3) and any attachments to such net, that combined are larger than 500 square feet and have not been expressly authorized for such use by rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission under s. 370.027. The use of currently legal shrimp trawls and purse seines outside nearshore and inshore Florida waters shall continue to be legal until the commission implements rules regulating those types of gear.

(b) The use of gill or entangling nets of any size is prohibited, as such nets are defined in s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution. Any net constructed wholly or partially of monofilament or <u>multistrand monofilament multifilament</u> material, other than a hand thrown cast net, or a handheld landing or dip net, shall be considered to be an entangling net within the prohibition of s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution unless specifically authorized by rule of the commission. <u>Multistrand monofilament Multifilament material</u> shall not be defined to include nets constructed of braided or twisted nylon, cotton, linen twine, or polypropylene twine.

- (c) This subsection shall not be construed to apply to aquaculture activities licenses issued pursuant to s. 370.26.
- (3) As used in s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution and this subsection, the term "net" or "netting" must be broadly construed to include all manner or combination of mesh or webbing or any other solid or semisolid fabric or other material used to comprise a device that is used to take or harvest marine life.
- (4) Upon the arrest of any person for violation of this subsection, the arresting officer shall seize the nets illegally used. Upon conviction of the offender, the arresting authority shall destroy the nets.
- (5) Any person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in s. 370.092(5)(4).
- (6) The Marine Fisheries Commission is granted authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 370.025 and 370.027 implementing this section and the prohibitions and restrictions of s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution.
- Section 9. <u>Section 370.1127</u>, Florida Statutes, is hereby repealed.

Section 10. Subsection (6) of section 370.13, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsection (7) is renumbered as subsection (8), and a new subsection (7) is added to said section, to read:

370.13 Stone crab; regulation.--

- (6)(a) Effective July 1, 1995, and until July 1, $\underline{2000}$ $\underline{1999}$, no stone crab trap numbers issued pursuant to rule $\underline{46-13.002(2)(e)}$ $\underline{46-3.002(2)(f)}$, Florida Administrative Code, except those numbers that are active during the 1994-1995 fiscal year, shall be renewed or replaced.
- (b) In 1995, persons holding a trap number that was active in the 1994-1995 fiscal year, or an immediate family member of that person, must request renewal of the number prior to December 31, 1995.
- (c) In subsequent years and until July 1, $\underline{2000}$ $\underline{1999}$, a trap number holder, or members of his or her immediate family, must request renewal of the number prior to September 30 of each year.
- (d) If a person holding an active trap number, or a member of that person's immediate family, does not request renewal of the number before the applicable dates as specified in this subsection, the department shall deactivate that trap number.
- (e) In the event of the death <u>or disability</u> of a person holding an active <u>stone crab endorsement</u>, <u>the endorsement may be transferred by the person to a member of his or her immediate family or trap number, the trap number may be renewed by any person so designated by the executor of the person's estate.</u>
- (f) Persons who hold saltwater products licenses with stone crab endorsements issued to their boat registration

numbers and who subsequently replace their existing vessels with new vessels shall be permitted to transfer the existing licenses to the new boat registration numbers.

(7) No person shall harvest stone crabs with more than five traps, harvest stone crabs in commercial quantities, or sell stone crabs unless such person holds a valid saltwater products license with a restricted species endorsement and a stone crab endorsement (trap number) issued pursuant to this section.

Section 11. Subsection (4) of section 370.135, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (5), and a new subsection (4) is added to said section to read:

370.135 Blue crab; regulation.--

- (4) No person shall harvest blue crabs with more than five traps, harvest blue crabs in commercial quantities, or sell blue crabs unless such person holds a valid saltwater products license with a restricted species endorsement and a blue crab endorsement (trap number) issued pursuant to this subsection.
- (a) Effective July 1, 1998, and until July 1, 2002, no blue crab endorsement (trap number), except those endorsements that are active during the 1997-1998 fiscal year, shall be renewed or replaced.
- (b) In 1998, a person holding an endorsement that was active in the 1997-1998 fiscal year, or an immediate family member of that person, must request renewal of the endorsement prior to December 31, 1998.
- (c) In subsequent years and until July 1, 2002, a trap number holder, or members of his or her immediate family, must request renewal of the endorsement prior to September 30 of each year.

(d) If a person holding an active blue crab 1 2 endorsement, or a member of that person's immediate family, 3 does not request renewal of the endorsement before the 4 applicable dates as specified in this subsection, the 5 department shall deactivate that endorsement. 6 (e) In the event of the death or disability of a 7 person holding an active blue crab endorsement, the 8 endorsement may be transferred by the person to a member of 9 his or her immediate family or may be renewed by any person so designated by the executor of the persons's estate. 10 (f) Persons who hold saltwater products licenses with 11 12 blue crab endorsements issued to their boat registration numbers and who subsequently replace their existing vessels 13 14 with new vessels shall be permitted to transfer the existing 15 licenses to the new boat registration numbers. Section 12. Subsection (6) is added to s. 370.1405, 16 17 Florida Statutes, to read: 18 370.1405 Crawfish reports by dealers during closed 19 season required. --20 (6) The Department of Environmental Protection is 21 authorized to adopt rules incorporating by reference such 22 forms as are necessary to implement the provisions of this 23 section. Section 13. Subparagraph 1. of paragraphs (a) and 24 paragraph (c) are amended, and subparagraph 5, of paragraph 25 26 (a) of subsection (2) of section (2) of section 370.142, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 27 370.142 Spiny lobster trap certificate program.--28 29 (2) TRANSFERABLE TRAP CERTIFICATES; TRAP TAGS; FEES;

PENALTIES. -- The Department of Environmental Protection shall establish a trap certificate program for the spiny lobster

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fishery of this state and shall be responsible for its administration and enforcement as follows:

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- (a) Transferable trap certificates.--Each holder of a saltwater products license who uses traps for taking or attempting to take spiny lobsters shall be required to have a certificate on record for each trap possessed or used therefor, except as otherwise provided in this section.
- The department shall initially allot such certificates to each licenseholder with a current crawfish trap number who uses traps. The number of such certificates allotted to each such licenseholder shall be based on the trap/catch coefficient established pursuant to trip ticket records generated under the provisions of s. 370.06(2)(a) over a 3-year base period ending June 30, 1991. The trap/catch coefficient shall be calculated by dividing the sum of the highest reported single license-year landings up to a maximum of 30,000 pounds for each such licenseholder during the base period by 700,000. Each such licenseholder shall then be allotted the number of certificates derived by dividing his or her highest reported single license-year landings up to a maximum of 30,000 pounds during the base period by the trap/catch coefficient. Nevertheless, no licenseholder with a current crawfish trap number shall be allotted fewer than 10 certificates. However, certificates may only be issued to individuals; therefore, all licenseholders other than individual licenseholders shall designate the individual or individuals to whom their certificates will be allotted and the number thereof to each, if more than one. After initial issuance, trap certificates are transferable on a market basis and may be transferred from one licenseholder to another for a fair market value agreed upon between the transferor and

transferee. Each such transfer shall, within 72 hours thereof, be recorded on a notarized form provided for that purpose by 2 3 the department and hand delivered or sent by certified mail, 4 return receipt requested, to the department for recordkeeping 5 purposes. In addition, in order to cover the added administrative costs of the program and to recover an 6 7 equitable natural resource rent for the people of the state, a 8 transfer fee of \$2 per certificate transferred shall be 9 assessed against the purchasing licenseholder and sent by money order or cashier's check with the certificate transfer 10 form. Also, in addition to the transfer fee, a surcharge of \$5 11 12 per certificate transferred or 25 percent of the actual fair market value, whichever is greater, given to the transferor 13 14 shall be assessed the first time a certificate is transferred outside the original transferor's immediate family. No 15 transfer of a certificate shall be effective until the 16 department receives the notarized transfer form and the 17 transfer fee, including any surcharge, is paid. 18 19 department may establish by rule an amount of equitable rent per trap certificate that shall be recovered as partial 20 21 compensation to the state for the enhanced access to its natural resources. In determining whether to establish such a 22 23 rent and, if so, the amount thereof, the department shall consider the amount of revenues annually generated by 24 certificate fees, transfer fees, surcharges, trap license 25 26 fees, and sales taxes, the demonstrated fair market value of transferred certificates, and the continued economic viability 27 of the commercial lobster industry. The proceeds of equitable 28 29 rent recovered shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and used by the department for 30 31

research, management, and protection of the spiny lobster fishery and habitat.

- 5. Beginning July 1, 2003, and applicable to the 2003-2004 lobster season and thereafter, it shall be unlawful for any person to lease lobster trap certificates. Leasing of lobster trap tags or certificates is allowable up until July 1, 2003, provided that each transaction is documented and each leased tag number is reported to the department.
 - (c) Prohibitions; penalties.--

- 3. <u>In addition to any other penalties provided in section 370.021 Unless otherwise provided in this section</u>, a commercial harvester, as defined by rule 46-24.002(1), Florida Administrative Code, who violates the provisions of this section, or the provisions of chapter 46-24, Florida Administrative Code, shall be punished as follows:
- a. If the first violation is for violation of subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., the department shall assess an additional a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 and the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (7) may be suspended for the remainder of the current license year. For all other first violations, the department shall assess an additional civil penalty of up to \$500.
- b. For a second violation of subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. which occurs within 24 months of any previous such violation, the department shall assess an additional civil penalty of up to \$2,000 and the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (7) may be suspended for the remainder of the current license year.
- c. For a third or subsequent violation of subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. which occurs within 36 months of any previous two such violations, the department shall assess a \underline{n}

additional civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and may suspend the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (7) for a period of up to 24 months or may revoke the crawfish trap number and, if revoking the crawfish trap number, may also proceed against the licenseholder's saltwater products license in accordance with the provisions of s. 370.021(2)(e).

- d. Any person assessed a<u>n additional</u> civil penalty pursuant to this section shall within 30 calendar days after notification:
 - (I) Pay the civil penalty to the department; or
- (II) Request an administrative hearing pursuant to the provisions of s. 120.60.
- e. The department shall suspend the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (7) for any person failing to comply with the provisions of sub-subparagraph d.

Section 14. Notwithstanding the provisions of section

2 of chapter 94-247, Laws of Florida, the statutory
authorization for the creation and functions of the Marine
Fisheries Commission contained in sections 370.025-370.028,
Florida Statutes, shall not stand repealed as scheduled by
those provisions, but shall continue in full force and effect.

Section 15. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.