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30 31 By the Committee on General Government Appropriations and Representative K. Pruitt

A bill to be entitled An act relating to implementing the 1998-1999 General Appropriations Act in the area of general government; providing legislative intent; amending s. 376.11, F.S.; appropriating certain funds from the Florida Coastal Protection Trust Fund for the purpose of funding beach renourishment and restoration and inlet management; amending s. 212.20, F.S.; providing for use of moneys allocated to the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund; providing for transfer of powers and duties relating to regulation of aquatic plant control from the Department of Environmental Protection to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission; providing for continuation of certain rules; providing a grandfather provision for persons permitted prior to the transfer; amending s. 206.606, F.S.; providing for transfer of certain funds each fiscal year to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for aquatic plant management; amending ss. 369.20, 369.22, 369.25, 369.251, and 369.252, F.S., relating to regulation of aquatic plant control, to conform; amending s. 581.145, F.S.; revising a reference, to conform; amending s. 370.027, F.S.; providing an exception to rulemaking authority of the Marine Fisheries Commission with respect to specified marine life; providing that marine aquaculture producers shall be regulated by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer

Services; amending s. 370.06, F.S.; revising 1 2 provisions relating to issuance and renewal of 3 saltwater products licenses and special 4 activity licenses; amending s. 370.26, F.S., 5 relating to aquaculture definitions; defining the term "marine aquaculture facility"; 6 7 deleting requirements of an Aquaculture Section 8 in the Department of Environmental Protection; 9 providing duties of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; authorizing 10 delegation of regulatory authority for certain 11 12 aquaculture facilities; amending s. 372.0225, 13 F.S.; revising responsibilities of the Division 14 of Fisheries of the Game and Fresh Water Fish 15 Commission relating to freshwater organisms; 16 amending s. 372.65, F.S.; authorizing exemption for freshwater fish dealer's license; amending 17 s. 372.6672, F.S.; defining the term "wild 18 alligator" for purposes of management and 19 20 trapping; amending s. 403.0885, F.S.; providing exemptions from the state National Pollutant 21 22 Discharge Elimination System program; amending s. 597.002, F.S.; clarifying jurisdiction over 23 24 aquaculture activities; amending s. 597.003, F.S.; expanding the powers and duties of the 25 26 Department of Agriculture and Consumer 27 Services; amending s. 597.004, F.S.; revising 28 provisions relating to aquaculture certificate 29 of registration; transferring the Marine Fisheries Commission to the Game and Fresh 30 31 Water Fish Commission; providing for future

repeal; providing for providing effect of veto of specific appropriation or proviso to which implementing language refers; providing applicability to other legislation; providing severability; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. It is the intent of the Legislature that the implementing and administering provisions of this act apply to the fiscal year 1998-1999 General Appropriations Act in the area of general government.

Section 2. In order to implement Specific Appropriation 1358 of the 1998-1999 General Appropriations Act, subsection (7) of section 376.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

376.11 Florida Coastal Protection Trust Fund.--

(7) Notwithstanding subsection (4), for the 1998-1999 $\frac{1997-1998}{1}$ fiscal year only, up to\$17 $\frac{11.5}{1}$ million may be appropriated from the fund for the purpose of funding statewide beach renourishment, restoration, and inlet management plans. This subsection expires July 1, 1999 1998.

Section 3. In order to implement Specific Appropriation 1299 of the 1998-1999 General Appropriations Act, subsection (7) of section 212.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.20 Funds collected, disposition; additional powers of department; operational expense; refund of taxes adjudicated unconstitutionally collected .--

(7) For the 1998-1999 1997-1998 fiscal year only, the 31 use of funds allocated to the Solid Waste Management Trust

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2 There is transferred\$10\$6 million for the surface water 3 improvement and management program and \$6 million for the aquatic weed control program from revenues provided by this 4 5 section. This subsection expires July 1, 1999 1998. Section 4. All powers, duties, and functions, rules, 6 7 records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of 8 appropriations, allocations, or other funds of the Department 9 of Environmental Protection relating to aquatic plant control are transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in s. 10 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, from the Department of 11 12 Environmental Protection to the Game and Fresh Water Fish 13 Commission. The rules of the Department of Environmental 14 Protection that regulate aquatic plant control remain in 15 effect until the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has 16 adopted rules to supersede those of the Department of 17 Environmental Protection. Section 5. A person permitted by the Department of 18 Environmental Protection under any provision of part I of 19 20 chapter 369, Florida Statutes, relating to aquatic plant control, as of the effective date of this act shall be deemed 21 22 to be permitted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission until the expiration of the term of the person's permit. 23 24 Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 206.606, Florida 25 Statutes, is amended to read:

Fund shall be as provided in the General Appropriations Act.

206.606 Distribution of certain proceeds.--

206.87(1)(e) shall be deposited in the Fuel Tax Collection Trust Fund created by s. 206.875. Such moneys, exclusive of

the service charges imposed by s. 215.20, and exclusive of

(1) Moneys collected pursuant to ss. 206.41(1)(g) and

refunds granted pursuant to s. 206.41, shall be distributed monthly to the State Transportation Trust Fund, except that:

- (a) \$1.25\$7.55 million shall be transferred to the Department of Environmental Protection in each fiscal year. The transfers must be made in equal monthly amounts beginning on July 1 of each fiscal year. \$1.25 million of The amount transferred shall be deposited annually in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and must be used by the Department of Environmental Protection to fund special projects to provide recreational channel marking, public launching facilities, and other boating-related activities. The Department of Environmental Protection shall annually determine where unmet needs exist for boating-related activities, and may fund such activities in counties where, due to the number of vessel registrations, insufficient financial resources are available to meet total water resource needs.
- (b) \$6.30 million shall be transferred to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission each fiscal year. The transfers must be made in equal monthly amounts beginning on July 1 of each fiscal year. The amount transferred remaining proceeds of the annual transfer shall be deposited in the Aquatic Plant Control Trust Fund and must be used for aquatic plant management, including nonchemical control of aquatic weeds, research into nonchemical controls, and enforcement activities. Beginning in fiscal year 1998-1999 1993-1994, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission department shall allocate at least \$1 million of such funds to the eradication of melaleuca.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}\text{(b)}$ \$1.25 million shall be transferred to the State Game Trust Fund in the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission in

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each fiscal year. The transfers must be made in equal monthly amounts beginning on July 1 of each fiscal year, and must be used for recreational boating activities of a type consistent with projects eligible for funding under the Florida Boating Improvement Program administered by the Department of Environmental Protection, and freshwater fisheries management and research.

(d)(c) \$1.5 million per year shall be transferred to the Board of Regents and shall be spent solely for purposes of s. 334.065.

Section 7. Effective July 1, 1999, subsection (1) of section 206.606, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 8 of chapter 96-321, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

206.606 Distribution of certain proceeds.--

- (1) Moneys collected pursuant to ss. 206.41(1)(g) and 206.87(1)(e) shall be deposited in the Fuel Tax Collection Trust Fund. Such moneys, after deducting the service charges imposed by s. 215.20, the refunds granted pursuant to s. 206.41, and the administrative costs incurred by the department in collecting, administering, enforcing, and distributing the tax, which administrative costs may not exceed 2 percent of collections, shall be distributed monthly to the State Transportation Trust Fund, except that:
- (a) $$1.25 \div 7.55$ million shall be transferred to the Department of Environmental Protection in each fiscal year. The transfers must be made in equal monthly amounts beginning on July 1 of each fiscal year. \$1.25 million of The amount transferred shall be deposited annually in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and must be used by the Department of Environmental Protection to fund special 31 projects to provide recreational channel marking, public

launching facilities, and other boating-related activities. The Department of Environmental Protection shall annually determine where unmet needs exist for boating-related activities, and may fund such activities in counties where, due to the number of vessel registrations, insufficient financial resources are available to meet total water resource needs.

(b) \$6.30 million shall be transferred to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission each fiscal year. The transfers must be made in equal monthly amounts beginning on July 1 of each fiscal year. The amount transferred remaining proceeds of the annual transfer shall be deposited in the Aquatic Plant Control Trust Fund and must be used for aquatic plant management, including nonchemical control of aquatic weeds, research into nonchemical controls, and enforcement activities. Beginning in fiscal year 1998-1999 1993-1994, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission department shall allocate at least \$1 million of such funds to the eradication of melaleuca.

(c)(b) \$1.25 million shall be transferred to the State Game Trust Fund in the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission in each fiscal year. The transfers must be made in equal monthly amounts beginning on July 1 of each fiscal year, and must be used for recreational boating activities of a type consistent with projects eligible for funding under the Florida Boating Improvement Program administered by the Department of Environmental Protection, and freshwater fisheries management and research.

 $\underline{\text{(d)}(c)}$ \$1.5 million per year shall be transferred to the Board of Regents and shall be spent solely for purposes of s. 334.065.

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Section 8. Section 369.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

369.20 Florida Aquatic Weed Control Act. --

- (1) This section may be cited act shall be known as the "Florida Aquatic Weed Control Act."
- (2) The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Department of Environmental Protection shall direct the control, eradication, and regulation of noxious aquatic weeds and direct the research and planning related to these activities, as provided in this section, excluding the authority to use fish as a biological control agent, so as to protect human health, safety, and recreation and, to the greatest degree practicable, prevent injury to plant and animal life and property.
- (3) It shall be the duty of the commission department to quide and coordinate the activities of all public bodies, authorities, agencies, and special districts charged with the control or eradication of aquatic weeds and plants. It may delegate all or part of such functions to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.
- (4) The commission department shall also promote, develop, and support research activities directed toward the more effective and efficient control of aquatic plants. the furtherance of this purpose, the commission department is authorized to:
- (a) Accept donations and grants of funds and services from both public and private sources;
- (b) Contract or enter into agreements with public or private agencies or corporations for research and development of aquatic plant control methods or for the performance of 31 | aquatic plant control activities;

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- (c) Construct, acquire, operate, and maintain facilities and equipment; and
- (d) Enter upon, or authorize the entry upon, private property for purposes of making surveys and examinations and to engage in aquatic plant control activities; and such entry shall not be deemed a trespass.
- (5) The commission Department of Environmental Protection may disburse funds to any special district or other local authority charged with the responsibility of controlling or eradicating aquatic plants, upon:
- (a) Receipt of satisfactory proof that such district or authority has sufficient funds on hand to match the state funds herein referred to on an equal basis;
- (b) Approval by the commission department of the control techniques to be used by the district or authority; and
- (c) Review and approval of the program of the district or authority by the commission department to be in conformance with the state control plan.
- (6) The commission department shall adopt, amend, or repeal all rules as necessary to carry out the duties, obligations, and powers set forth in this section and perform any other acts necessary for the proper administration, enforcement, or interpretation of this section, including creating general permits and exemptions and adopting rules and forms governing reports.
- (7) No person or public agency shall control, eradicate, remove, or otherwise alter any aquatic weeds or plants in waters of the state unless a permit for such activity has been issued by the commission department, or 31 unless the activity is in waters expressly exempted by

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department rule of the commission. The commission department shall develop standards by rule which shall address, at a minimum, chemical, biological, and mechanical control activities; an evaluation of the benefits of such activities to the public; specific criteria recognizing the differences between natural and artificially created waters; and the different amount and quality of littoral vegetation on various waters. Applications for a permit to engage in aquatic plant control activities shall be made to the commission department. In reviewing such applications, the commission department shall consider the criteria set forth in subsection (2).

- (8) As an exemption to all permitting requirements in this section and ss. 369.22 and 369.25, in all freshwater bodies, except aquatic preserves designated under chapter 258 and Outstanding Florida Waters designated under chapter 403, a riparian owner may physically or mechanically remove herbaceous aquatic plants and semiwoody herbaceous plants, such as shrub species and willow, within an area delimited by up to 50 percent of the property owner's frontage or 50 feet, whichever is less, and by a sufficient length waterward from, and perpendicular to, the riparian owner's shoreline to create a corridor to allow access for a boat or swimmer to reach open water. All unvegetated areas shall be cumulatively considered when determining the width of the exempt corridor. Physical or mechanical removal does not include the use of any chemicals or any activity that requires a permit pursuant to part IV of chapter 373.
- (9) A permit issued pursuant to this section for the application of herbicides to waters in the state for the control of aquatic plants, algae, or invasive exotic plants is

exempt from the requirement to obtain a water pollution operation permit pursuant to s. 403.088.

Section 9. Section 369.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

369.22 Nonindigenous aquatic plant control.--

- (1) This section $\underline{\text{may be cited}}$ $\underline{\text{shall be known}}$ as the "Florida Nonindigenous Aquatic Plant Control Act."
- (2) For the purpose of this section, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:
- (a) "Commission Department" means the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Department of Environmental Protection.
- (b) "Aquatic plant" is any plant growing in, or closely associated with, the aquatic environment and includes "floating," "emersed," "submersed," and "ditch bank" species.
- (c) "Nonindigenous aquatic plant" is any aquatic plant that is nonnative to the State of Florida and has certain characteristics, such as massive productivity, choking density, or an obstructive nature, which render it detrimental, obnoxious, or unwanted in a particular location.
- (d) A "maintenance program" is a method for the control of nonindigenous aquatic plants in which control techniques are utilized in a coordinated manner on a continuous basis in order to maintain the plant population at the lowest feasible level as determined by the commission department.
- (e) An "eradication program" is a method for the control of nonindigenous aquatic plants in which control techniques are utilized in a coordinated manner in an attempt to kill all the aquatic plants on a permanent basis in a given geographical area.

- (f) A "complaint spray program" is a method for the control of nonindigenous aquatic plants in which weeds are allowed to grow unhindered to a given level of undesirability, at which point eradication techniques are applied in an effort to restore the area in question to a relatively low level of infestation.
- (g) "Waters" means rivers, streams, lakes, navigable waters and associated tributaries, canals, meandered lakes, enclosed water systems, and any other bodies of water.
- (h) "Intercounty waters" means any waters which lie in more than one county or form any part of the boundary between two or more counties, as determined by the commission department.
- (i) "Intracounty waters" means any waters which lie wholly within the boundaries of one county as determined by the commission department.
- districts created by law and named, respectively, the
 Northwest Florida Water Management District, the Suwannee
 River Water Management District, the St. Johns River Water
 Management District, the Southwest Florida Water Management
 District, the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control
 District, and the Ridge and Lower Gulf Coast Water Management
 District; and on July 1, 1975, shall mean the five water
 management districts created by chapter 73-190, Laws of
 Florida, and named, respectively, the Northwest Florida Water
 Management District, the Suwannee River Water Management
 District, the St. Johns River Water Management District, the
 Southwest Florida Water Management District, and the South
 Florida Water Management District, and the South

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The Legislature recognizes that the uncontrolled growth of nonindigenous aquatic plants in the waters of Florida poses a variety of environmental, health, safety, and economic problems. The Legislature acknowledges the responsibility of the state to cope with the uncontrolled and seemingly never-ending growth of nonindigenous aquatic plants in the waters throughout Florida. It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature that the state policy for the control of nonindigenous aquatic plants in waters of state responsibility be carried out under the general supervision and control of the commission department, and that the state itself be responsible for the control of such plants in all intercounty waters; but that control of such plants in intracounty waters be the designated responsibility of the appropriate unit of local or county government, special district, authority, or other public body. It is the intent of the Legislature that the control of nonindigenous aquatic plants be carried out primarily by means of maintenance programs, rather than eradication or complaint spray programs, for the purpose of achieving more effective control at a lower long-range cost. It is also the intent of the Legislature that the commission department guide, review, approve, and coordinate all nonindigenous aquatic plant control programs within each of the water management districts as defined in paragraph (2)(j). It is the intent of the Legislature to account for the costs of nonindigenous aquatic plant maintenance programs by watershed for comparison management purposes. (4) The commission department shall supervise and

direct all maintenance programs for control of nonindigenous aquatic plants, as provided in this section, excluding the

protect human health, safety, and recreation and, to the greatest degree practicable, prevent injury to plant, fish, and animal life and to property.

- state responsibility are involved, it is the duty of the commission department to guide, review, approve, and coordinate the activities of all public bodies, authorities, state agencies, units of local or county government, commissions, districts, and special districts engaged in operations to maintain, control, or eradicate nonindigenous aquatic plants, except for activities involving biological control programs using fish as the control agent. The commission department may delegate all or part of such functions to any appropriate state agency, special district, unit of local or county government, commission, authority, or other public body. However, special attention shall be given to the keeping of accounting and cost data in order to prepare the annual fiscal report required in subsection (7).
- (6) The <u>commission</u> department may disburse funds to any district, special district, or other local authority for the purpose of operating a maintenance program for controlling nonindigenous aquatic plants and other noxious aquatic plants in the waters of state responsibility upon:
- (a) Receipt of satisfactory proof that such district or authority has sufficient funds on hand to match the state funds herein referred to on an equal basis;
- (b) Approval by the <u>commission</u> department of the maintenance control techniques to be used by the district or authority; and

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- (c) Review and approval of the program of the district or authority by the commission department to be in conformance with the state maintenance control plan.
- (7) The commission department shall submit an annual report on the status of the nonindigenous aquatic plant maintenance program to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor and Cabinet by January 1 of the following year. This report shall include a statement of the degree of maintenance control achieved by individual nonindigenous aquatic plant species in the intercounty waters of each of the water management districts for the preceding county fiscal year, together with an analysis of the costs of achieving this degree of control. This cost accounting shall include the expenditures by all governmental agencies in the waters of state responsibility. If the level of maintenance control achieved falls short of that which is deemed adequate by the commission department, then the report shall include an estimate of the additional funding that would have been required to achieve this level of maintenance control. All measures of maintenance program achievement and the related cost shall be presented by water management districts so that comparisons may be made among the water management districts, as well as with the state as a whole.
- The commission department shall have the authority to cooperate with the United States and to enter into such cooperative agreements or commitments as the commission department may determine necessary to carry out the maintenance, control, or eradication of water hyacinths, alligator weed, and other noxious aquatic plant growths from 31 the waters of the state and to enter into contracts with the

United States obligating the state to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any and all claims and liability arising out of the initiation and prosecution of any project undertaken under this section. However, any claim or claims required to be paid under this section shall be paid from money appropriated to the nonindigenous aquatic plant control program.

aquatic plant control and maintenance functions to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The commission shall, in accepting commitments to engage in nonindigenous aquatic plant control and maintenance activities, be subject to the rules of the department, except that the commission shall regulate, control, and coordinate the use of any fish for aquatic weed control in fresh waters of the state. In addition, the commission shall render technical and other assistance to the department in order to carry out most effectively the purposes of s. 369.20. However, nothing herein shall diminish or impair the regulatory authority of the commission with respect to the powers granted to it by s. 9, Art. IV of the State Constitution.

(9)(10) The <u>commission</u> department is directed to use biological agents, excluding fish, for the control of nonindigenous aquatic plants.

(10)(11) The commission department shall adopt, amend, or repeal all rules as necessary to carry out the duties, obligations, and powers set forth in this section and perform any other acts necessary for the proper administration, enforcement, or interpretation of this section, including adopting rules and forms governing reports.

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(11) (12) No person or public agency shall control, eradicate, remove, or otherwise alter any nonindigenous aquatic plants in waters of the state unless a permit for such activity has been issued by the commission department, or unless the activity is in waters expressly exempted by department rule of the commission. The commission department shall develop standards by rule which shall address, at a minimum, chemical, biological, and mechanical control activities; an evaluation of the benefits of such activities to the public; specific criteria recognizing the differences between natural and artificially created waters; and the different amount and quality of littoral vegetation on various waters. Applications for a permit to engage in aquatic plant control activities shall be made to the commission department. In reviewing such applications, the commission department shall consider the criteria set forth in subsection (4).

Section 10. Section 369.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 369.25 Aquatic plants; definitions; permits; powers of commission department; penalties .--
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- "Aquatic plant" means any plant, including a floating, emersed, submersed, or ditch bank species, growing in, or closely associated with, an aquatic environment and includes any part or seed of such plant.
- "Commission Department" means the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Department of Environmental Protection.
- "Nonnursery cultivation" means the tending of aquatic plant species for harvest in the natural environment.
- "Noxious aquatic plant" means any part, including, 31 | but not limited to, seeds or reproductive parts, of an aquatic

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plant which has the potential to hinder the growth of beneficial plants, interfere with irrigation or navigation, or adversely affect the public welfare or the natural resources of this state.

- (e) "Person" includes a natural person, a public or private corporation, a governmental entity, or any other kind of entity.
- (2) No person shall engage in any business involving the importation, transportation, nonnursery cultivation, collection, sale, or possession of any aquatic plant species without a permit issued by the commission department or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. No person shall import, transport, nonnursery cultivate, collect, sell, or possess any noxious aquatic plant listed on the prohibited aquatic plant list established by the commission department without a permit issued by the commission department or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. No permit shall be issued until the commission department determines that the proposed activity poses no threat or danger to the waters, wildlife, natural resources, or environment of the state.
- (3) The commission department has the following powers:
- To make such rules governing the importation, transportation, nonnursery cultivation, collection, and possession of aquatic plants as may be necessary for the eradication, control, or prevention of the dissemination of noxious aquatic plants that are not inconsistent with rules of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (b) To establish by rule lists of aquatic plant 31 species regulated under this section, including those exempted

from such regulation, provided the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission approve such lists prior to the lists becoming effective.

 (c) To evaluate an aquatic plant species through research or other means to determine whether such species poses a threat or danger to the waters, wildlife, natural resources, or environment of the state.

(d) To declare a quarantine against aquatic plants, including the vats, pools, or other containers or bodies of water in which such plants are growing, except in aquatic plant nurseries, to prevent the dissemination of any noxious aquatic plant.

(e) To make rules governing the application for, issuance of, suspension of, and revocation of permits under this section.

(f) To enter into cooperative agreements with any person as necessary or desirable to carry out and enforce the provisions of this section.

(g) To purchase all necessary supplies, material, and equipment and accept all grants and donations useful in the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of this section.

(h) To enter upon and inspect any facility or place, except aquatic plant nurseries regulated by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, where aquatic plants are cultivated, held, packaged, shipped, stored, or sold, or any vehicle of conveyance of aquatic plants, to ascertain whether the provisions of this section and commission rules department regulations are being complied with, and to seize and destroy, without compensation, any aquatic plants imported,

transported, cultivated, collected, or otherwise possessed in violation of this section or <u>commission rules</u> <u>department</u> <u>regulations</u>.

- (i) To conduct a public information program, including, but not limited to, erection of road signs, in order to inform the public and interested parties of this section and its associated rules and of the dangers of noxious aquatic plant introductions.
- (4) The <u>commission</u> <u>department</u> shall adopt rules which limit the sanctions available for violations under this section act to quarantine and confiscation:
- (a) If the prohibited activity apparently results from natural dispersion; or
- (b) If a small amount of noxious aquatic plant material incidentally adheres to a boat or boat trailer operated by a person who is not involved in any phase of the aquatic plant business and if that person is not knowingly violating this section act.
- (5)(a) A Any person who violates any provision the provisions of this section commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) All law enforcement officers of the state and its agencies with power to make arrests for violations of state law shall enforce the provisions of this section.

Section 11. Section 369.251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 369.251 Invasive nonnative plants; prohibitions; study; removal; rules.--
- (1) A person may not sell, transport, collect,31 cultivate, or possess any plant, including any part or seed,

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of the species Melaleuca quinquenervia, Schinus terebinthifolius, Casuarina equisetifolia, Casuarina glauca, or Mimosa pigra without a permit from the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission department. Any person who violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable by fine only, as provided in s. 775.083.

- The commission department shall study methods of control of plants of the species Melaleuca quinquenervia, Schinus terebinthifolius, Casuarina equisetifolia, Casuarina glauca, and Mimosa pigra. The South Florida Water Management District shall undertake programs to remove such plants from conservation area I, conservation area II, and conservation area III of the district.
- (3) The commission department shall adopt rules necessary to implement this section. Possession or transportation resulting from natural dispersion, mulching operations, control and disposal, or use in herbaria or other educational or research institutions, or for other reasons determined by the commission department to be consistent with this section and where there is neither the danger of, nor intent to, further disperse any plant species prohibited by this section, is not subject to the permit or penalty provisions of this section.

Section 12. Section 369.252, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 369.252 Invasive exotic plant control on public lands. -- The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission department shall establish a program to:
- (1) Achieve eradication or maintenance control of invasive exotic plants on public lands when the scientific 31 data indicate that they are detrimental to the state's natural

environment or when the Commissioner of Agriculture finds that such plants or specific populations thereof are a threat to the agricultural productivity of the state;

- (2) Assist state and local government agencies in the development and implementation of coordinated management plans for the eradication or maintenance control of invasive exotic plant species on public lands;
- (3) Contract, or enter into agreements, with entities in the State University System or other governmental or private sector entities for research concerning control agents; production and growth of biological control agents; and development of workable methods for the eradication or maintenance control of invasive exotic plants on public lands; and
- (4) Use funds in the Aquatic Plant Control Trust Fund as authorized by the Legislature for carrying out activities under this section on public lands.
- Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 581.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 581.145 Aquatic plant nursery registration; special permit requirements.--
- (2) It shall be unlawful for any nursery or nursery stock dealer to import, transport, cultivate, collect, sell, or possess any noxious aquatic plant listed on the prohibited aquatic plant list established by the Game and Fresh Water
 Fish Commission Department of Environmental Protection in s.

 369.25(3)(b) without a special permit issued by the commission department.
- (a) No special permit shall be issued until the commission department determines that the proposed activity

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poses no threat or danger to the waters, wildlife, natural resources, agriculture, or environment of the state.

(b) The <u>commission</u> department may not issue a special permit with respect to a prohibited aquatic plant species if <u>it the Department of Environmental Protection</u> prohibits the importation, transportation, cultivation, collection, sale, or possession of the species.

Section 14. (1) The transfer from the Department of Environmental Protection to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission of regulatory authority over aquatic plant control, and the conforming amendments to ss. 206.606, 369.20, 369.22, 369.25, 369.251, 369.252, and 581.145, Florida Statutes, by this act are to implement Specific Appropriations 1501, 1501A, 1501B, 1501C, and 1501D of the 1998-1999 General Appropriations Act.

(2) The regulatory authority over aquatic plant control transferred to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission by this act shall expire June 30, 1999, and shall revert to the Department of Environmental Protection in a like type two transfer so that such authority is as it existed on June 30, 1998; and rules of the commission in effect at the time of such reversion shall remain in effect until superseded by the department, and permits issued by the commission shall be deemed to be permitted by the department until the expiration of the term of the person's permit. In addition, the amendments to ss. 206.606, 369.20, 369.22, 369.25, 369.251, 369.252, and 581.145, Florida Statutes, by this act shall expire June 30, 1999, and the text of said sections shall revert to that in existence on June 30, 1998, except that any amendments to such text enacted other than by this act shall be preserved and continue to operate to the extent

that such amendments are not dependent upon the portions of 1 2 said text which expire pursuant to the provisions of this act. 3 The Statutory Revision Division of the Joint Legislative 4 Management Committee, or its successor, shall include in an 5 appropriate reviser's bill any amendments to said sections 6 which are necessary to give effect to the legislative intent 7 expressed in this section. 8 Section 15. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 9 370.027, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 10 370.027 Rulemaking authority with respect to marine 11 life.--12 (1) Pursuant to the policy and standards in s. 13 370.025, the Marine Fisheries Commission is delegated full 14 rulemaking authority over marine life, with the exception of marine species produced by an individual certified under s. 15 16 597.004 and endangered species, subject to final approval by 17 the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, in the areas of concern 18 19 herein specified. The commission is instructed to make 20 recommendations annually to the Governor and Cabinet regarding the marine fisheries research priorities and funding of the 21 22 Department of Environmental Protection. All administrative and enforcement responsibilities which are unaffected by the 23 specific provisions of this act continue to be the 24 responsibility of the Department of Environmental Protection. 25 The authority to regulate fishing gear in residential, manmade 26 27 saltwater canals is specifically not delegated to the 28 commission and is retained by the Legislature. 29 (2) Exclusive rulemaking authority in the following areas relating to marine life, with the exception of marine 30

endangered species, is vested in the commission; any conflicting authority of any division or bureau of the department or any other agency of state government is withdrawn as of the effective date of the rule proposed by the commission and approved by the Governor and Cabinet, and the inconsistent rule, or the inconsistent part thereof, is superseded to the extent of the inconsistency:

- (a) Gear specifications;
- (b) Prohibited gear;
- (c) Bag limits;

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- (d) Size limits;
- (e) Species that may not be sold;
- (f) Protected species;
- Closed areas, except for public health purposes; (g)
- Quality control, except for oysters, clams, mussels, and crabs, unless such authority is delegated to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services;
 - (i) Seasons; and
- (j) Special considerations relating to eggbearing females.
- Marine aquaculture producers shall be regulated by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Marine aquaculture products produced by a marine aquaculture producer, certified pursuant to s. 597.004, are exempt from Marine Fisheries Commission resource management rules, with the exception of such rules governing any fish or the genus Centropomus (snook), the genus Sciaenops (red drum), or the genus Cynoscion (spotted sea trout). Marine Fisheries Commission rules relating to the aquacultural production of red drum and spotted sea trout must be developed and adopted 31 by the commission no later than 1 year from October 1, 1996.

Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 370.06, Florida Statutes, are 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 under s. 597.004 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 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 31 pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar

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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. To renew an existing restricted species endorsement, marine aquaculture producers possessing a valid saltwater products license with a restricted species endorsement may apply income from the sale of marine aquaculture products.

- 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.

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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.

- Exceptions from income requirements shall be as follows:
- 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 31 | 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.

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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 shall be issued with each saltwater products license issued to a valid boat registration number. The saltwater products license decal shall be the same color as the vessel registration decal issued each year pursuant to s. 327.11(5)(7) and shall indicate the period of time such license is valid. The saltwater products license decal shall be placed beside the vessel registration decal and, in the 31 case of an undocumented vessel, shall be placed so that the

vessel registration decal lies between the vessel registration 1 number and the saltwater products license decal. Any saltwater 2 3 products license decal for a previous year shall be removed from a vessel operating on the waters of the state. A resident 4 5 shall pay an annual license fee of \$50 for a saltwater products license issued in the name of an individual or \$100 6 7 for a saltwater products license issued to a valid boat 8 registration number. A nonresident shall pay an annual license 9 fee of \$200 for a saltwater products license issued in the name of an individual or \$400 for a saltwater products license 10 11 issued to a valid boat registration number. An alien shall pay an annual license fee of \$300 for a saltwater products license 12 13 issued in the name of an individual or \$600 for a saltwater 14 products license issued to a valid boat registration number. Any person who sells saltwater products pursuant to this 15 16 license may sell only to a licensed wholesale dealer. A saltwater products license must be presented to the licensed 17 wholesale dealer each time saltwater products are sold, and an 18 imprint made thereof. The wholesale dealer shall keep records 19 20 of each transaction in such detail as may be required by rule of the Department of Environmental Protection not in conflict 21 22 with s. 370.07(6), and shall provide the holder of the saltwater products license with a copy of the record. It is 23 unlawful for any licensed wholesale dealer to buy saltwater 24 products from any unlicensed person under the provisions of 25 26 this section, except that a licensed wholesale dealer may buy 27 from another licensed wholesale dealer. It is unlawful for any 28 licensed wholesale dealer to buy saltwater products designated 29 as "restricted species" from any person, firm, or corporation not possessing a restricted species endorsement on his or her 30 saltwater products license under the provisions of this

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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.

- (4) SPECIAL ACTIVITY LICENSES. --
- (a) Any person who seeks to use special gear or equipment in harvesting saltwater species must purchase a special activity license as specified by law to engage in such activities. This subsection does not apply to gear or equipment used by individuals certified under s. 597.004. The department may issue special activity licenses, in accordance with s. 370.071, to permit the cultivation of oysters, clams, mussels, and crabs when such aquaculture activities relate to quality control, sanitation, and public health regulations, unless such authority is delegated to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The department may prescribe by rule special terms, conditions, and restrictions for any special activity license.
- (b) The department is authorized to issue special activity licenses in accordance with this section and s. 370.31, to permit the importation, possession, and aquaculture of anadromous sturgeon. The special activity license shall provide for specific best management practices to prevent the release and escape of cultured anadromous sturgeon and to protect indigenous populations of saltwater species from sturgeon-borne disease.

Section 17. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (6) of 31 section 370.26, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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- 370.26 Aquaculture definitions; marine aquaculture products, and producers, and facilities.--
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Marine aquaculture facility" means a facility built and operated for the purpose of producing marine aquaculture products. Marine aquaculture facilities contain culture systems such as, but not limited to, ponds, tanks, raceways, cages, and bags used for commercial production, propagation, growout, or product enhancement of marine aquaculture products. Marine aquaculture facilities specifically do not include:
- 1. Facilities that maintain marine aquatic organisms exclusively for the purpose of shipping, distribution, marketing, or wholesale and retail sales;
- 2. Facilities that maintain marine aquatic organisms for noncommercial, education, exhibition, or scientific purposes;
- 3. Facilities that do not require an aquaculture certification pursuant to s. 597.004; or
 - 4. Facilities used by marine aquarium hobbyists.
- (b) (a) "Marine aquaculture producer" means a person holding an aquaculture certificate pursuant to s. 597.004 to produce marine aquaculture products for sale.
- (c) (b) "Marine aquaculture product" means any product derived from marine aquatic organisms that are owned and propagated and grown or produced under controlled conditions by a person holding an aquaculture certificate pursuant to s. 597.004. Such product does not include organisms harvested from the wild for depuration, wet storage, or relayed for the purpose of controlled purification. Marine aquaculture 31 products are considered saltwater products for the purposes of

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this chapter, except 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 pursuant to s. 370.06. The holder of an aquaculture certificate must purchase and possess a saltwater products license in order to possess, transport, or and sell saltwater products not specifically provided for in s. 597.004.

- (2) The Department of Environmental Protection shall encourage the development of aquaculture and the production of aquaculture products.
- (3) The department shall establish an Aquaculture Section within the Bureau of Marine Resource Regulation and Development within the Division of Marine Resources.
- (a) The department Aquaculture Section shall develop a process consistent with this section that would consolidate permits, general permits, special activity licenses, and other regulatory requirements to streamline the permitting process and result in effective regulation of aquaculture activities. This process shall provide for a single application and application fee for marine aquaculture activities which are regulated by the department. Procedures to consolidate permitting actions under this section do not constitute rules within the meaning of s. 120.52.
- (3)(b) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Aquaculture Section shall act as a clearinghouse for aquaculture applications submitted to the department, and act as a liaison between the Division of Marine Resources, the Division of State Lands, the Department of Environmental Protection district offices, other divisions within the 31 Department of Environmental Protection, and the water

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management districts. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be responsible for regulating marine aquaculture producers except as specifically provided herein.

(6) Until such time that aquaculture general permits under s. 403.088 can be expanded and developed, the department shall establish criteria to temporarily permit aquaculture activities that may be presumed not to result in adverse environmental impacts. The criteria developed pursuant to this subsection do not constitute rules within the meaning of s. 120.52. Permit application fees under this subsection shall be no more than that established for a general permit. The department may delegate to the water management districts the regulatory authority for aquaculture facilities subject to the temporary general permitting criteria of this subsection. During the period prior to development of a general permit under s. 403.088, the department shall establish a compliance plan based on monitoring results that will assist in the development of the general permit.

Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 372.0225, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.0225 Freshwater organisms.--

- (1) The Division of Fisheries of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, in order to manage the promotion, marketing, and quality control of all freshwater organisms produced in Florida and utilized commercially so that such organisms shall be used to produce the optimum sustained yield consistent with the protection of the breeding stock, is directed and charged with the responsibility of:
- (a) Providing for the regulation of the promotion, marketing, and quality control of freshwater organisms 31 produced in Florida and utilized commercially.

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- (b) Regulating the processing of commercial freshwater organisms on the water or on the shore.
- (c) Providing documentation standards and statistical record requirements with respect to commercial freshwater organism catches.
 - (d) Regulating aquacultural facilities.
- $\underline{(d)}$ (e) Conducting scientific, economic, and other studies and research on all freshwater organisms produced in the state and used commercially.
- Section 19. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 372.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 372.65 Freshwater fish dealer's license.--
- (1) No person shall engage in the business of taking for sale or selling any frogs or freshwater fish, including live bait, of any species or size, or importing any exotic or nonindigenous fish, until such person has obtained a license and paid the fee therefor as set forth herein. The license issued shall be in the possession of the person to whom issued while such person is engaging in the business of taking for sale or selling freshwater fish or frogs, is not transferable, shall bear on its face in indelible ink the name of the person to whom it is issued, and shall be affixed to a license identification card issued by the commission. Such license is not valid unless it bears the name of the person to whom it is issued and is so affixed. The failure of such person to exhibit such license to the commission or any of its wildlife officers when such person is found engaging in such business is a violation of law. The license fees and activities permitted under particular licenses are as follows:
- (g) Any individual or business issued an aquaculture certificate, pursuant to s. 597.004, shall be exempt from this

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section the aquaculture game fish license and the resident freshwater fish dealer's license. The commission is authorized to require that cultured game fish sold be tagged and to assess a fee of not more than 5 cents for each tag, which shall be furnished by the commission.

Section 20. Section 372.6672, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.6672 Wild alligator management and trapping program implementation; commission authority.--

- (1) For the purposes of this section, "wild alligator" means any alligator not bred, raised, harvested, or used on a farm.
- (2)(1) In any wild alligator management and trapping program that the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission shall establish, the commission shall have the authority to adopt all rules necessary for full and complete implementation of such wild alligator management and trapping program, and, in order to ensure its lawful, safe, and efficient operation in accordance therewith, may:
- (a) Regulate the marketing and sale of wild alligators, their hides, eggs, meat, and byproducts, including the development and maintenance of a state-sanctioned sale.
- Regulate the handling and processing of wild alligators, their eggs, hides, meat, and byproducts, for the lawful, safe, and sanitary handling and processing of same.
- (c) Regulate commercial alligator farming facilities and operations for the captive propagation and rearing of alligators and their eggs.
- (c)(d) Provide hide-grading services by two or more individuals pursuant to state-sanctioned sales if rules are 31 | first promulgated by the commission governing:

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- 1. All grading-related services to be provided pursuant to this section;
- 2. Criteria for qualifications of persons to serve as hide-graders for grading services to be provided pursuant to this section; and
- 3. The certification process by which hide-graders providing services pursuant to this section will be certified.
- (d)(e) Provide sales-related services by contract pursuant to state-sanctioned sales if rules governing such services are first promulgated by the commission.
- (3) All contractors of the commission for the grading, marketing, and sale of alligators and their hides, eggs, meat, and byproducts shall not engage in any act constituting a conflict of interest under part III of chapter 112.
- (4) The commission shall provide adequate notice of state-sanctioned sales and may maintain a list of known hide buyers and provide notice of state sales by mail. Nothing herein shall authorize the commission to engage in marketing or promotion of the sale of alligator hides or products other than by providing the public notice described herein. commission is authorized to market alligator hides or products obtained as a result of its law enforcement actions or its nuisance alligator control programs.
- (5) (4) The powers and duties of the commission hereunder shall not be construed so as to supersede the regulatory authority or lawful responsibility of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or any local governmental entity regarding the processing or handling of 31 food products, but shall be deemed supplemental thereto.

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Section 21. Subsection (5) is added to section 403.0885, Florida Statutes, to read:

403.0885 Establishment of federally approved state National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program. --

(5) Certified aquaculture operations under s. 597.004 whose annual production and water discharge are less than the parameters established by the NPDES program are exempt from wastewater management regulations if the operations follow available best management practices, including, but not limited to, those listed in the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' publication number M90G7, entitled "Best Management Practices for Aquaculture Water Quality."

Section 22. Section 597.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

597.002 Legislative declaration of public policy respecting aquaculture. -- The Legislature declares that aquaculture is agriculture and, as such, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be the primary agency responsible for regulating aquaculture, any other law to the contrary notwithstanding. The only exceptions are those areas required by federal law, rule, or cooperative agreement to be regulated by another agency. The Legislature declares that, in order to effectively support the growth of aquaculture in this state, there is a need for a state aquaculture plan that will provide for the coordination and prioritization of state aquaculture efforts and the conservation and enhancement of aquatic resources and will provide mechanisms for increasing aquaculture production which may lead to the creation of new industries, job opportunities, income for aquaculturists, and 31 other benefits to the state. The state aquaculture plan shall

guide the research and development of the aquaculture industry. Funds designated by the Legislature for aquaculture research and development or for contracting for aquaculture research and development shall be used to address the projects and activities designated in the state aquaculture plan. Any entity receiving legislative funding for aquaculture research and development programs shall report annually to the department all activities related to aquaculture to facilitate coordination and compliance with the state aquaculture plan.

Section 23. Paragraph (j) is added to subsection (1) of section 597.003, Florida Statutes, to read:

597.003 Powers and duties of Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.--

- (1) The department is hereby designated as the lead agency in encouraging the development of aquaculture in the state and shall have and exercise the following functions, powers, and duties with regard to aquaculture:
- (j) Issue or deny any license or permit authorized or delegated to the department by the Legislature or through memorandum of understanding with other state or federal agencies that furthers the intent of the Legislature to place the regulation of aquaculture in the department.

Section 24. Section 597.004, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

597.004 Aquaculture certificate of registration.--

- (1) CERTIFICATION. --
- (a) Any person engaging in aquaculture must be certified by the department. The applicant for a certificate of registration shall submit the following to the department:
 - 1. Applicant's name/title.
 - 2. Company name.

- 3. Complete mailing address.
- 4. Legal property description of all aquaculture facilities.
 - 5. Description of production facilities.
 - 6. Aquaculture products to be produced.
- 7. Fifty dollar annual registration fee, effective July 1, 1997.
- (b) Any aquatic plant producer <u>permitted</u> certified by the <u>Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission</u> department pursuant to s. 369.25 shall also be issued an aquaculture certificate of registration.
- (c) Any alligator producer with an alligator farming license and permit to establish and operate an alligator farm pursuant to the provisions and rules of chapter 372 shall be issued an aquaculture certificate of registration.
 - (2) FEES.--

- (a) Effective July 1, 1997, all fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the General Inspection Trust Fund in the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (b) For each aquaculture certificate of registration issued pursuant to this section for freshwater fish operations under chapter 372, \$40 shall be deposited into the State Game Trust Fund in the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission from the General Inspection Trust Fund in the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (3) IDENTIFICATION OF AQUACULTURE
 PRODUCTS.--Aquaculture products shall be identified while
 possessed, processed, transported, or sold as provided in this
 subsection, except those subject to the requirements of

chapter 372 and the rules of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as they relate to alligators only.

- (a) Aquaculture products shall be identified by an aquaculture certificate of registration number from harvest to point of sale. Any person who possesses aquaculture products must show, by appropriate receipt, bill of sale, bill of lading, or other such manifest where the product originated.
- (b) Marine aquaculture products shall be transported in containers that separate such product from wild stocks, and shall be identified by tags or labels that are securely attached and clearly displayed.
- (c) Each aquaculture registrant who sells food products labeled as "aquaculture or farm raised" must have such products containerized and clearly labeled in accordance with s. 500.11. Label information must include the name, address, and aquaculture certification number. This requirement is designed to segregate the identity of wild and aquaculture products.
 - (4) SALE OF AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS. --
- (a) Aquaculture products, except shellfish, snook, and endangered or threatened freshwater aquatic species identified in chapter 372 and rules of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, may be sold without restriction so long as product origin can be identified.
- (b) Aquaculture shellfish must be sold and handled in accordance with shellfish handling regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection established to protect public health.
 - (5) REGISTRATION AND RENEWALS. --
- 30 (a) Not later than December 1, 1996, Each aquaculture 31 producer must apply for an aquaculture certificate of

registration with the department and submit the appropriate fee. Upon department approval, the department shall issue the applicant an aquaculture certificate of registration only for a the period of 1 year covering December 1, 1996, through June 30, 1997. The department shall not require a registration fee only for the period covering December 1, 1996, through June 30, 1997. However, Beginning July 1, 1997, and each year thereafter, each aquaculture certificate of registration must be renewed with fee, pursuant to this chapter, on July 1.

(b) No later than October 1, 1996, The department shall send notices of registration to all aquaculture producers of record requiring them to register for an aquaculture certificate. Thereafter, the department shall send a Renewal notices shall be sent notice to the registrant 60 days preceding the termination date of the certificate of registration. Prior to the termination date, the registrant must return a completed renewal form with fee, pursuant to this chapter, to the department.

Section 25. (1) The amendments to ss. 370.027, 370.06, 370.26, 372.0225, 372.65, 372.6672, 403.0885, 597.002, 597.003, and 597.004, Florida Statutes, by this act are to implement Specific Appropriations 1116 and 1118 of the 1998-1999 General Appropriations Act.

(2) The amendments to ss. 370.027, 370.06, 370.26, 372.0225, 372.65, 372.6672, 403.0885, 597.002, 597.003, and 597.004, Florida Statutes, by this act shall expire June 30, 1999, and the text of said sections shall revert to that in existence on June 30, 1998, except that any amendments to such text enacted other than by this act shall be preserved and continue to operate to the extent that such amendments are not dependent upon the portions of said text which expire pursuant

to the provisions of this act. The Statutory Revision Division 1 2 of the Joint Legislative Management Committee, or its 3 successor, shall include in an appropriate reviser's bill any amendments to said sections which are necessary to give effect 4 5 to the legislative intent expressed in this section. 6 Section 26. In order to implement Specific 7 Appropriations 1507D through 1507J of the General 8 Appropriations Act, the Marine Fisheries Commission is 9 transferred to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission by a type two transfer, as defined in s. 20.06(2), Florida 10 11 Statutes. The Marine Fisheries Commission shall retain all of 12 its current statutory powers, duties, and functions; and its 13 administrative rules in effect immediately before the transfer 14 shall remain in effect unless specifically changed in a manner provided by law. Subsequent to the transfer, future Marine 15 Fisheries Commission rules, including those in process, shall 16 be subject to the administrative procedures of chapter 120, 17 Florida Statutes. The transfer of the Marine Fisheries 18 19 Commission to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission by this 20 section shall expire July 1, 1999, and the status of the Marine Fisheries Commission shall revert in a like type two 21 22 transfer to the status it held on June 30, 1998; and the rules of the Marine Fisheries Commission in effect at the time of 23 such reversion shall remain in effect until superseded in a 24 manner provided by law. 25 26 Section 27. A section of this act that implements a 27 specific appropriation or specifically identified proviso 28 language in the 1998-1999 General Appropriations Act is void 29 if the specific appropriation or specifically identified proviso language is vetoed. A section of this act that 30 implements more than one specific appropriation or more than

one portion of specifically identified proviso language in the 1998-1999 General Appropriations Act is void if all the specific appropriations or portions of specifically identified proviso language are vetoed.

Section 28. If any other act passed during the 1998
Regular Session of the Legislature or any extension thereof
contains a provision which is substantively the same as a
provision in this act, but which removes or is otherwise not
subject to the future repeal applied to such provision by this
act, the Legislature intends that the provision in the other
act shall take precedence and shall continue to operate,
notwithstanding the future repeal provided by this act.

Section 29. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared severable.

Section 30. This act shall take effect July 1, 1998; or, in the event this act fails to become a law until after that date, it shall operate retroactively thereto.

HOUSE SUMMARY For the purpose of implementing the 1998-1999 General Appropriations Act in the area of general government, appropriates certain funds from the Florida Coastal Protection Trust Fund for the purpose of funding beach renourishment and restoration and inlet management, provides for use of moneys allocated to the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund, transfers regulation of aquatic plant control from the Department of Environmental Protection to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, provides an exception to relabeling authority of the Protection to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, provides an exception to rulemaking authority of the Marine Fisheries Commission with respect to specified marine life, provides that marine aquaculture producers shall be regulated by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, revises provisions relating to issuance and renewal of saltwater products licenses and special activity licenses, defines the term "marine aquaculture facility," deletes requirements of an Aquaculture Section in the Department of Environmental Protection, provides additional duties of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services relating to aquaculture, authorizes delegation of regulatory authority for certain aquaculture facilities, revises responsibilities of the Division of Fisheries of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission relating to freshwater responsibilities of the Division of Fisheries of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission relating to freshwater organisms, authorizes exemption for freshwater fish dealer's license, defines the term "wild alligator" for purposes of management and trapping, provides exemptions from the state National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, clarifies jurisdiction over aquaculture activities, expands the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, revises provisions relating to aquaculture certificate of registration, and transfers the Marine Fisheries Commission to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.