A bill to be entitled An act relating to marine fisheries; amending s. 370.021, F.S.; providing that specified violations of administrative rules, the Florida Statutes, and the constitutional ban on the use of certain nets are major violations; providing penalties; prohibiting a court from suspending, deferring, or withholding adjudication of guilt in specified circumstances; providing for the suspension of violators' licenses and prohibiting participation in the fishing during the period of suspension; providing restrictions on operation; deleting obsolete provisions; requiring a court to notify the Department of Environmental Protection of the disposition of cases; providing for the admissibility of Marine Fisheries Commission rules into evidence; amending s. 370.025, F.S.; deleting a requirement that Marine Fisheries Commission rules be approved by the Board of Trustees; permitting the adoption of conservation and management measures when available information is incomplete or inconclusive; amending s. 370.026, F.S.; placing the Marine Fisheries Commission within the Department of Environmental Protection; amending s. 370.027, F.S.; deleting a limitation on the power of the Marine Fisheries Commission to regulate fishing gear; providing procedures for filing rules with the Department of State; conforming provisions; amending s.

1 370.062, F.S.; deleting a requirement for 2 rulemaking for the issuance of tarpon tags; 3 deleting a requirement for the annual issuance 4 of tarpon tags; amending s. 370.0821, F.S.; revising the mesh size of a recreational net 5 6 allowed in St. Johns County; amending s. 7 370.092, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to 8 the carriage of proscribed nets across Florida 9 waters, major violations, and fines and 10 penalties; prohibiting the harvest of marine life with nets inconsistent with s. 16, Art. X 11 of the State Constitution; prohibiting the use 12 13 of any net not approved by the Marine Fisheries 14 Commission; defining the terms "net" or 15 "netting" and "miles"; providing for forfeiture of nets illegally used; amending s. 370.14, 16 17 F.S.; deleting a requirement that a marine 18 patrol officer be present at the weighing of 19 crawfish during the closed season; amending s. 20 370.142, F.S.; providing additional penalties 21 for violation of crawfish laws; amending s. 370.15, F.S.; revising shrimp trawling 22 23 regulations; amending s. 370.25, F.S.; providing the department with discretionary 24 25 rulemaking authority relating to grant programs 26 for construction of artificial fishing reefs; 27 prescribing unlawful activities; providing 28 criminal, civil, and administrative penalties; providing for revocation of licenses and 29 30 permits of violators; repealing s. 370.08(7), F.S., relating to the use of gear and other

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equipment; repealing s. 370.0821(3), F.S., relating to the use of nets in St. Johns County; repealing s. 370.11(2) and (3), F.S., relating to the length of saltwater fish and the use of nets to harvest shad; repealing s. 370.1125, F.S., relating to the harvest of permit; repealing s. 370.114, F.S., relating to the taking of corals and sea fans; repealing s. 370.13(2), F.S., relating to a major violation involving stone crabs; repealing s. 370.135(2), (3), and (4), F.S., relating to the harvest and sale of blue crabs; repealing s. 370.14(6), F.S., relating to a major violation involving crawfish; repealing s. 370.15(2) and (3), F.S., relating to the harvest of shrimp; repealing s. 370.151(2), F.S., relating to the Tortugas shrimp beds; repealing s. 370.153(4)(c), (d), (e), and (5)(b), (d), F.S., relating to the harvest of shrimp in Clay, Duval, Nassau, Putnam, Flagler, and St. Johns Counties; repealing s. 370.156, F.S., relating to the Florida East Coast Shrimp Bed; repealing s. 370.157, F.S., relating to the harvest of shrimp in the Cedar Key closed area; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 370.021, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

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

- (2) PENALTY FOR VIOLATION.--Unless otherwise provided by law, any person, firm, or corporation who is convicted for violating any provision of this chapter, any rule of the department adopted pursuant to this chapter, or any rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission, shall be punished:
- (a) Upon a first conviction, by imprisonment for a period of not more than 60 days or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (b) On a second or subsequent conviction within 12 months, by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (c) In addition to the penalties provided in paragraphs (a) and (b), the court shall assess additional penalties against any person, firm, or corporation convicted of major violations as follows:
- 1. For a violation involving more than 100 illegal blue crabs, crawfish, or stone crabs, an additional penalty of \$10 for each illegal blue crab, crawfish, stone crab, or part thereof.
- 2. For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of shrimp from a nursery or other prohibited area, an additional penalty of \$10 for each pound of illegal shrimp or part thereof.
- 3. For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of oysters from nonapproved areas or the taking or possession of unculled oysters, an additional penalty of \$10 for each bushel of illegal oysters.

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- 4. For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of clams from nonapproved areas, an additional penalty of \$100 for each 500 count bag of illegal clams.
- 5. For a violation involving the taking, harvesting, or possession of any of the following species, which are endangered, threatened, or of special concern:
 - a. Shortnose sturgeon (Acipenser brevirostrum);
 - b. Atlantic sturgeon (Acipenser oxyrhynchus);
 - c. Common snook (Centropomus undecimalis);
- d. Atlantic loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta
 caretta);
 - e. Atlantic green turtle (Chelonia mydas mydas);
 - f. Leatherback turtle (Dermochelys coriacea);
- g. Atlantic hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata
 imbracata);
 - h. Atlantic ridley turtle (Lepidochelys kempi); or
- i. West Indian manatee (Trichechus manatus latirostris),

an additional penalty of \$100 for each unit of marine life or part thereof.

- 6. For a second or subsequent conviction within 24 months for any violation of the same law or rule involving the taking or harvesting of more than 100 pounds of any finfish, an additional penalty of \$5 for each pound of illegal finfish.
- 7. For any violation involving the taking, harvesting, or possession of more than 1,000 pounds of any illegal finfish, an additional penalty equivalent to the wholesale value of the illegal finfish.
- 8.a. It shall be a major violation for any person,
 firm, or corporation to be simultaneously in possession of any

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species of mullet in a quantity that is 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 if such vessels or vehicles are operated in coordination with one another, including vessels towed behind a main vessel.

- b. It shall be a major violation for any person to be in possession of any species of snook, tarpon, bonefish, or redfish in a quantity that is three fish in excess of the recreational or commercial daily bag limit, or any species of trout in a quantity that is in excess of 10 fish more than the recreational or commercial daily bag limit.
- 9.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, subparagraph 8., s. 370.092(2), 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:
- (I) For a first major violation, a civil penalty of 26 \$2,500 and suspension of all saltwater products license privileges for 90 calendar days following final disposition shall be imposed.
- 29 (II) For a second major violation under this 30 subparagraph charged within 7 years of a previous judicial disposition of a violation under this subparagraph, which

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accordingly.

or dismissal, a civil penalty of \$5,000 and suspension of all 2 3 saltwater products license privileges for 12 months shall be 4 imposed. 5 (III) For a third major violation under this 6 subparagraph, charged within a 7-year period following the 7 first major violation, resulting in a third judicial 8 disposition other than acquittal or dismissal, a civil penalty 9 of \$5,000, lifetime revocation of the saltwater products 10 license, and forfeiture of all gear and equipment used in the violation shall be imposed. 11 (IV) A fourth or subsequent major violation under this 12 13 subparagraph charged within a 7-year period following the first major violation, resulting in a fourth or subsequent 14 15 judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal, shall be a felony of the third degree punishable as provided in s. 16 17 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 18 19 A court may suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of guilt 20 or imposition of sentence only for any first violation of s. 21 16, Art. X of the State Constitution, or any rule or statute 22 implementing its restrictions, and only when determined by a

results in a second judicial disposition other than acquittal

proceeding resulting in any outcome other than acquittal shall

court 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

be punished as a second, third, or subsequent violation

period commencing upon the conclusion of any judicial

- 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 the provisions of this sub-subparagraph is:

 (I) Upon a first conviction, guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

 (II) Upon a second or subsequent conviction, guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
- 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:
- (I) Vessels subject to this reinstatement period shall be restricted to the corridors established by department rule.
- (II) 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.

1 8.a. In addition to being subject to the other 2 penalties provided in this chapter, any intentional violation 3 of rule 46-4.007(1), Florida Administrative Code, shall be considered a major violation, and any person, firm, or 4 corporation committing such violation shall be subject to the 5 6 following additional penalties: 7 (I) For a first violation within a 7-year period, 8 suspension of the saltwater products license for 90 days. 9 (II) For a second major violation within a 7-year 10 period, a civil penalty of \$5,000 and suspension of the saltwater products license for 12 months. 11 12 (III) For a third or subsequent major violation within 13 a 7-year period, a civil penalty of \$5,000, lifetime revocation of the saltwater products license, and forfeiture 14 15 of all gear and equipment used in the violation. b. During any period of license suspension or 16 17 revocation under this section, the licensee may not fish from 18 any vessel that is harvesting saltwater products. 19 c. The Department of Environmental Protection may 20 bring a civil action to enforce the civil penalties prescribed 21 in this section. 22 23 Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, and except as provided under sub-subparagraph 9.a., a no court may not 24 25 suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of quilt or 26 imposition of sentence for any major violation prescribed in 27 this paragraph. 2.8 (d) The proceeds from the penalties assessed pursuant 29 to paragraph (c) shall be deposited into the Marine Resources

Conservation Trust Fund to be used for marine fisheries

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research.

- (e) Permits issued to any person, firm, or corporation by the department to take or harvest saltwater products, or any license issued pursuant to s. 370.06 or s. 370.07 may be suspended or revoked by the department, pursuant to the provisions and procedures of s. 120.60, for any major violation prescribed in paragraph (c):
- 1. Upon a second conviction for a violation which occurs within 12 months after a prior violation, for up to 60 days.
- 2. Upon a third conviction for a violation which occurs within 24 months after a prior violation, for up to 180 days.
- 3. Upon a fourth conviction for a violation which occurs within 36 months after a prior violation, for a period of 6 months to 3 years.
- violation involving stone crabs, the licenseholder must show just cause why his or her license should not be suspended or revoked. For the purposes of this paragraph, a "major violation" means a major violation as prescribed in s.

 370.021(2)(c) for illegal stone crabs; any single violation involving possession of more than 25 stone crabs during the closed season or possession of 25 or more whole-bodied or egg-bearing stone crabs; any violation for trap molestation, trap robbing, or pulling traps at night; or any combination of violations in any 3-consecutive-year period wherein more than 75 illegal stone crabs in the aggregate are involved.
- (g) Upon the arrest and conviction for a major violation involving crawfish, the licenseholder must show just cause why his or her license should not be suspended or revoked. For the purposes of this paragraph, a "major

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violation" means a major violation as prescribed in s.
    370.021(2)(c) for illegal crawfish; any single violation
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    involving possession of more than 25 crawfish during the
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    tails or more than 25 egg-bearing or stripped crawfish; any
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   violation for trap molestation, trap robbing, or pulling traps
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    at night; or any combination of violations in any
    3-consecutive-year period wherein more than 75 illegal
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    crawfish in the aggregate are involved.
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- violation involving blue crabs, the licenseholder shall show just cause why his or her saltwater products license should not be suspended or revoked. This paragraph shall not apply to an individual fishing with no more than five traps. For the purposes of this paragraph, a "major violation" means a major violation as prescribed in s. 370.021(2)(c) for illegal blue crabs, any single violation wherein 50 or more illegal blue crabs are involved, or any combination of violations in any 3-consecutive-year period wherein more than 100 illegal blue crabs in the aggregate are involved.
- (i) Upon the conviction for a major violation involving finfish, the licenseholder must show just cause why his or her saltwater products license should not be suspended or revoked. For the purposes of this paragraph, a major violation is as prescribed in s. 370.021(2)(c) for the taking and harvesting of illegal finfish, any single violation involving the possession of more than 100 pounds of illegal finfish, or any combination of violations in any 3-consecutive-year period wherein more than 200 pounds of illegal finfish in the aggregate are involved.

which a citation for any violation of this chapter or the rules of the Marine Fisheries Commission has been issued, the court shall, within 10 days, certify the disposition to the department.

(f)1. In cases involving the intentional or unintentional killing of any species of tarpon, snook in excess of five fish per person, sailfish, or bonefish during a fishing operation wherein the targeted species is legal to harvest, the method of fishing and type of gear used are legal, and the fish are killed as a direct result of such otherwise legal fishing operations, the department shall assess a civil penalty of \$100 for each snook killed in excess of five fish per person, or tarpon, sailfish, or bonefish killed in excess of any bag limit. In collecting penalties, the department shall assess an equal share of the applicable penalty to each fisher actually involved in the fishing operation.

2. The civil penalty shall be paid in full to the department within 30 calendar days of official notification. The department may suspend the saltwater products license or other saltwater fishing license of any person or boat not paying the required civil penalty within the specified time period. Persons contesting the assessment of any civil penalties or any license suspension pursuant to this section shall be entitled to a hearing pursuant to the provisions of chapter 120.

3. All moneys collected by the department pursuant to this paragraph shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund.

regulations of the department shall be admitted as evidence in the courts of the state when accompanied by an affidavit from the secretary of the department certifying that the rule or regulation has been lawfully adopted, promulgated, and published. Rules of the Marine Fisheries Commission shall be admitted as evidence in the courts of the state when accompanied by such an affidavit from the executive director of the commission or his or her designee.; and Such affidavit shall be prima facie evidence of proper adoption, promulgation, and publication of the rule or regulation.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 370.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.025 Marine fisheries; policy and standards.--

- (2) All rules relating to saltwater fisheries adopted by the department pursuant to this chapter or adopted by the Marine Fisheries Commission and approved by the Governor and Cabinet as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall be consistent with the following standards:
- (a) The paramount concern of conservation and management measures shall be the continuing health and abundance of the marine fisheries resources of this state.
- (b) Conservation and management measures shall be based upon the best information available, including biological, sociological, economic, and other information deemed relevant by the commission. This standard must not be construed to prevent the adoption of conservation and management measures in accordance with paragraph (a), when the available biological information is incomplete or inconclusive as to the exact status of a particular species or groups of species.

- (c) Conservation and management measures shall permit reasonable means and quantities of annual harvest, consistent with maximum practicable sustainable stock abundance on a continuing basis.
- (d) When possible and practicable, stocks of fish shall be managed as a biological unit.
- (e) Conservation and management measures shall assure proper quality control of marine resources that enter commerce.
- (f) State marine fishery management plans shall be developed to implement management of important marine fishery resources.
- (g) Conservation and management decisions shall be fair and equitable to all the people of this state and carried out in such a manner that no individual, corporation, or entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.
- (h) Federal fishery management plans and fishery management plans of other states or interstate commissions should be considered when developing state marine fishery management plans. Inconsistencies should be avoided unless it is determined that it is in the best interest of the fisheries or residents of this state to be inconsistent.
- (i) Conservation and management decisions must take into account enforcibility of measures being used, in order to achieve a high level of compliance with the measures and the expected benefits to the continuing health and abundance of the marine fisheries resources of this state.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 370.026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.026 Marine Fisheries Commission.--

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(1) There is created within the Department of Environmental Protection Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund a Marine Fisheries Commission which shall be composed of seven members who have resided in the state for at least 5 years. The seven members shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and shall be exempt from the Career Service System. The Governor shall consider affected interests when making appointments to the commission. No single interest group shall dominate the membership of the commission. As soon as practicable after this act becomes a law, two members shall be appointed for terms ending August 1, 1985; three members shall be appointed for terms ending August 1, 1986; and the remaining members shall be appointed for terms ending August 1, 1987. Thereafter, all appointments shall be for 4-year terms. If a vacancy occurs, a member shall be appointed by the Governor for the unexpired term. A commission member whose term has expired shall continue sitting on the commission with full rights until he or she has been replaced. Section 4. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 370.027, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read: 370.027 Rulemaking authority with respect to marine life.--(1) Pursuant to the policy and standards in s. 370.025, the Marine Fisheries Commission is delegated full rulemaking authority over marine life, with the exception of

endangered species, subject to final approval by the Governor

and Cabinet sitting as the Board of Trustees of the Internal

Improvement Trust Fund, in the areas of concern herein

specified. The commission is instructed to make

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recommendations annually to the <u>secretary</u> Governor and Cabinet regarding the marine fisheries research priorities and funding of the Department of Environmental Protection. All administrative and enforcement responsibilities which are unaffected by the specific provisions of <u>ss. 370.025-370.029</u> are this act continue to be the responsibility of the Department of Environmental Protection. The authority to regulate fishing gear in residential, manmade saltwater canals is specifically not delegated to the commission and is retained by the Legislature.

- (2) Exclusive rulemaking authority in the following areas relating to marine life, with the exception of 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 approved 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;
 - (d) Size limits;
 - (e) Species that may not be sold;
 - (f) Protected species;
 - (g) Closed areas, except for public health purposes;
- (h) Quality control, except for oysters, clams, mussels, and crabs;
- 29 (i) Seasons; and
- (j) Special considerations relating to eggbearingfemales.

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(3)(a) The commission, pursuant to ss. 370.025-370.029 <0>this act, shall adopt rules under pursuant to chapter 120. When rules are ready for final adoption, the proposed rules shall be filed for adoption with the Department of State submitted by the secretary for final action by the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. The filing shall take place within 7 days after receipt by the secretary of the approved rules from the commission in the case of permanent rules and within 24 hours after receipt of any emergency rules. In considering a proposed rule recommended by the commission, the Governor and Cabinet may only approve or disapprove the proposed rule. If the rule is disapproved, it shall be withdrawn. The commission shall file a rule for adoption with the Department of State only after the rule is approved by the Governor and Cabinet. The secretary and department staff have has no authority to change any proposed rule or recommendation submitted by the commission or to refuse to file commission rules for adoption with the Department of State. Rules of the commission are not reviewable under s. 20.255(5).

(b) The secretary of the department shall appoint a management-level staff member to coordinate with the director of the commission the submission by the commission of <u>annual research recommendations proposed rules</u> for <u>consideration</u> final approval by the Governor and Cabinet.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 370.062, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

370.062 Department of Environmental Protection license program for tarpon; fees; penalties.--

(2) The number of tags to be $\frac{\text{annually}}{\text{annually}}$ issued shall be determined by rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission. The

rule shall be adopted prior to November 30 of each year for the upcoming calendar year. The commission shall in no way allow the issuance of tarpon tags to adversely affect the tarpon population.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 370.0821, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.0821 St. Johns County; use of nets.--

(5)(a) The term "recreational net" means a seine or similar net not exceeding 100 feet in length, with mesh no smaller than 2 1/2 inches, set and hauled solely by hand and without use of any motor-driven boat or vehicle.

Section 7. Section 370.092, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, 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,

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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.

(3) ILLEGAL USE OF NETS.--

- (a) 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. It is also unlawful to take or harvest, or to attempt to take or harvest, any marine life in Florida waters with any net, other than a handheld cast or dip net, that has not been expressly authorized for such use by rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission under s. 370.027.
- (b) 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 semi-solid fabric or other material used to comprise a device that is used to take or harvest marine life.

(c) As used in s. 16, Art. X of the State

Constitution, the term "miles" must be construed as

international nautical miles, each of which is equal to 1,852

meters.

(d) 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.

(3)(a) It shall be a major violation pursuant to this section 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.

(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.

(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 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:

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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 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 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.
- (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.
- (4)(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. Subsection (8) of section 370.14, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:
 - 370.14 Crawfish; regulation.--
- (8)(a) By a special permit granted by the Division of Law Enforcement, a Florida-licensed seafood dealer may

lawfully import, process, and package saltwater crawfish or uncooked tails of the species Panulirus argus during the closed season. However, crawfish landed under special permit shall not be sold in the state.

- (b) The licensed seafood dealer importing any such crawfish under the permit shall, 12 hours prior to the time the seagoing vessel or airplane delivering such imported crawfish enters the state, notify the Division of Law Enforcement as to the seagoing vessel's name or the airplane's registration number and its captain, location, and point of destination.
- (c) At the time the crawfish cargo is delivered to the permitholder's place of business, the crawfish cargo shall be weighed in the presence of the marine patrol officer, and shall be available for inspection by the department. A signed receipt of such quantity in pounds shall be forwarded to furnished to said officer, which receipt shall be filed by the marine patrol officer with the Division of Law Enforcement's local Florida Marine Patrol office within 48 hours after shipment weigh-in completion. If requested by the department, the weigh-in process must be delayed up to 4 hours to allow a department representative to be present during the process Enforcement.
- (d) Within 48 hours after the shipment weigh-in completion, from the time the receipt is given to the marine patrol officer, the permitholder shall submit to the Division of Law Enforcement, on forms provided by the division, a sworn report of the quantity in pounds of the saltwater crawfish received, which report shall include the location of said crawfish and a sworn statement that said crawfish were taken at least 50 miles from Florida's shoreline. The landing of

crawfish or crawfish tails from which the eggs, swimmerettes, or pleopods have been removed; the falsification of information as to area from which crawfish were obtained; or the failure to file the report called for in this section shall be grounds to revoke the permit.

(e) Each permitholder shall keep throughout the period of the closed season copies of the bill of sale or invoices covering each transaction involving crawfish imported under this permit. Such invoices and bills shall be kept available at all times for inspection by the division.

Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 370.142, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

370.142 Spiny lobster trap certificate program.--

- (2) TRANSFERABLE TRAP CERTIFICATES; TRAP TAGS; FEES; PENALTIES.—The Department of Environmental Protection shall establish a trap certificate program for the spiny lobster fishery of this state and shall be responsible for its administration and enforcement as follows:
 - (c) Prohibitions; penalties.--
- 1. It is unlawful for a person to possess or use a spiny lobster trap in or on state waters or adjacent federal waters without having affixed thereto the trap tag required by this section. It is unlawful for a person to possess or use any other gear or device designed to attract and enclose or otherwise aid in the taking of spiny lobster by trapping that is not a trap as defined in rule 46-24.006(2), Florida Administrative Code.
- 2. It is unlawful for a person to possess or use spiny lobster trap tags without having the necessary number of certificates on record as required by this section.

- 3. <u>In addition to any other penalties provided in s.</u>

 370.021, and unless otherwise provided in this section, 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 <u>relating to traps</u>, 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 α 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 α 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 an additional a 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 <u>an additional</u> $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.
- 4.a. It is unlawful for any person to make, alter, forge, counterfeit, or reproduce a spiny lobster trap tag or certificate.
- b. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly have in his or her possession a forged, counterfeit, or imitation spiny lobster trap tag or certificate.
- c. It is unlawful for any person to barter, trade, sell, supply, agree to supply, aid in supplying, or give away a spiny lobster trap tag or certificate or to conspire to barter, trade, sell, supply, aid in supplying, or give away a spiny lobster trap tag or certificate unless such action is duly authorized by the department as provided in this chapter or in the rules of the department.
- 5.a. Any person who violates the provisions of subparagraph 4., or any person who engages in the commercial harvest, trapping, or possession of spiny lobster without a crawfish trap number as required by s. 370.14(2) or (7) or during any period while such crawfish trap number is under suspension or revocation, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- b. In addition to any penalty imposed pursuant to sub-subparagraph a., the department shall levy a fine of up to twice the amount of the appropriate surcharge to be paid on the fair market value of the transferred certificates, as provided in subparagraph (a)1., on any person who violates the provisions of sub-subparagraph 4.c.
- 6. Any certificates for which the annual certificate fee is not paid for a period of 3 years shall be considered abandoned and shall revert to the department. During any period of trap reduction, any certificates reverting to the department shall become permanently unavailable and be considered in that amount to be reduced during the next license-year period. Otherwise, any certificates that revert to the department are to be reallotted in such manner as provided by the department.
- 7. The proceeds of all civil penalties collected pursuant to subparagraph 3. and all fines collected pursuant to sub-subparagraph 5.b. shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund.
- 8. All traps shall be removed from the water during any period of suspension or revocation.
- Section 10. Subsection (6) of section 370.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 370.15 Shrimp; regulation.--
- (6) SHRIMP TRAWLING.--All persons, firms, and corporations desiring to trawl for shrimp within areas in which trawling is permitted shall have a noncommercial trawl or net registration or purchase a saltwater products license issued to a valid boat registration or in the name of an individual pursuant to s. 370.06. The saltwater products license shall remain on board at all times and is subject to

immediate revocation upon conviction for violation of this section or when it becomes apparent that the best interests of saltwater conservation will be served by such action. A noncommercial trawl or net registration must be issued to each net used to take shrimp for noncommercial purposes. Such net or trawl shall have a corkline measurement of 16 feet or less. Possession of shrimp under a noncommercial registration is limited to 25 pounds while on the water. Due to the varied habitats and types of bottoms and hydrographic conditions embraced by the open fishing area, the division shall have the authority to specify and regulate the types of gear that may be used in the different sections of the open areas.

Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 370.25, Florida Statutes, is amended and subsections (4) and (5) are added to that section to read:

370.25 Artificial fishing reef program; construction grants to local governments.--

- (2) The department \underline{may} shall adopt by rule procedures for submitting a grant application and criteria for allocating available funds. Such criteria \underline{may} shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) The number of artificial fishing reefs currently located in the general vicinity;
- (b) The demand and public support for the proposed reef;
- (c) The number of public and private access points to the proposed reef;
- (d) The commitment of the local government to provide funds to construct and maintain the proposed reef; and
- (e) The estimated cost of constructing the proposedreef.

- (4) It is unlawful for any person to:
- (a) Transport across state waters potential reef-construction materials, unless a valid artificial-reef-construction permit issued by the department and either an inspection manifest issued by the department or a department-certified inspector is on board the transporting vessel. The permit and manifest must be available for inspection upon request. The owner of the vessel must return a copy of the permit and manifest to the department upon placement of the inspected reef materials.
- (b) Store on a vessel potential reef-construction materials, unless the materials have been inspected and approved or are scheduled to be inspected.
- (c) Place artificial-reef-construction materials in state waters outside zones permitted under the terms and conditions defined in the applicable environmental permits and under United States Army Corps of Engineers permits held by the department or a local government.
- (d) Place in state waters artificial-reef-construction materials that have not been inspected and approved by the department or a department-certified inspector.
- <u>(5)(a)</u> An initial violation of subsection (4) is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A violation of subsection (4) which is committed within 12 months after a previous violation of that subsection is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) If the operator of a vessel violates paragraph

 (a), paragraph (c), or paragraph (d) of subsection (4), a law

 enforcement officer must order the vessel operator to return

 immediately to port. The vessel operator must immediately

	dispose of the materials according to applicable
2	waste-disposal laws.
3	(c) If, at the time of the violation, the vessel:
4	1. Is moored, the registered owner of the vessel is
5	responsible for the violation.
6	2. Is underway, the operator of the vessel and the
7	registered owner of the vessel are responsible for the
8	violation.
9	(d) In addition to seeking criminal penalties, the
10	department may levy an administrative fine for a violation of
11	subsection (4) in an amount not to exceed \$5,000, may seek
12	civil penalties, and may revoke existing reef-construction
13	permits and other state marine licenses held by the violator.
14	Section 12. Subsection (7) of section 370.08, Florida
15	Statutes, is repealed.
16	Section 13. Subsection (3) of section 370.0821,
17	Florida Statutes, is repealed.
18	Section 14. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 370.11,
19	Florida Statutes, are repealed.
20	Section 15. <u>Section 370.1125, Florida Statutes, is</u>
21	repealed.
22	Section 16. <u>Section 370.114, Florida Statutes, is</u>
23	repealed.
24	Section 17. <u>Subsection (2) of section 370.13, Florida</u>
25	Statutes, is repealed.
26	Section 18. <u>Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section</u>
27	370.135, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
28	Section 19. <u>Subsection (6) of section 370.14, Florida</u>
29	Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is repealed.
30	Section 20. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 370.15,
31	Florida Statutes, are repealed.

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              Section 21.
                              Subsection (2) of section 370.151, Florida
 2
     Statutes, is repealed.
 3
              Section 22.
                              Paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of subsection
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    (4) and paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (5) of section
 5
     370.153, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are repealed.
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              Section 23.
                              Section 370.156, Florida Statutes, is
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     repealed.
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              Section 24.
                              Section 370.157, Florida Statutes, is
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     repealed.
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              Section 25. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
11
     law.
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                                   SENATE SUMMARY
       Amends and repeals various sections of chapter 370, F.S., relating to the powers of the Florida Marine Fisheries Commission and the Department of Environmental Protection to regulate the harvesting of various types of marine life.
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