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A bill to be entitled An act relating to aquaculture; amending s. 370.027, F.S.; revising rulemaking authority relating to marine aquaculture products; amending s. 370.06, F.S.; revising provisions relating to issuance of certain special activity licenses and consolidation of permits; amending s. 370.081, F.S.; providing an exemption from provisions relating to importation or possession of nonindigenous marine plants and animals; amending s. 370.10, F.S.; authorizing taking saltwater species from the wild for certain purposes; amending s. 370.26, F.S.; revising definitions; amending ss. 372.0225 and 372.65, F.S.; clarifying respective responsibilities of the Division of Fisheries of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services with respect to freshwater organisms, aquaculture products, and regulation of holders of aquaculture certificates of registration; deleting authority of the commission to require a tag and fee for cultured game fish sold; amending s. 597.0015, F.S.; revising a definition; amending s. 597.004, F.S.; revising provisions relating to aquaculture certificates of registration and sale of aquaculture products; amending s. 597.0041, F.S., relating to prohibited acts and penalties; creating s. 597.0045, F.S.; providing a program of rewards

for information regarding illegal possession or 1 2 harvest of shellfish; providing for rules; 3 providing for funding; providing an effective date. 4 5 6 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 7 8 Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 370.027, Florida 9 Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read. 10 370.027 Rulemaking authority with respect to marine 11 life.--12 (4)Marine aquaculture producers shall be regulated by 13 the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Marine 14 aquaculture products produced by a marine aquaculture producer, certified pursuant to s. 597.004, are exempt from 15 16 Marine Fisheries Commission resource management rules, with 17 the exception of such rules governing any fish of the genus 18 Centropomus (snook), the genus Sciaenops (red drum), or the 19 genus Cynoscion (spotted sea trout). Marine Fisheries 20 Commission rules relating to the aquacultural production of 21 red drum and spotted sea trout must be developed and adopted 22 by the commission no later than 1 year from October 1, 1996. Section 2. Paragraphs (b), (d), and (e) of subsection 23 (4) of section 370.06, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are 24 25 amended to read: 26 370.06 Licenses.--27 (4) SPECIAL ACTIVITY LICENSES. --28 The department is authorized to issue special 29 activity licenses in accordance with this section and s.

31 aquaculture of wild anadromous sturgeon. The special activity

370.31, to permit the importation and, possession, and

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license shall provide for the protection of specific management practices to prevent the release and escape of cultured anadromous sturgeon and to protect indigenous populations of saltwater species.

- (d) The conditions and specific management practices established in this section shall may be incorporated into permits and authorizations issued pursuant to chapter 253, chapter 373, chapter 403, or this chapter, when incorporating such provisions is in accordance with the aquaculture permit consolidation procedures. No separate issuance of a special activity license is required when conditions and specific management practices are incorporated into permits or authorizations under this paragraph. Implementation of this section to consolidate permitting actions does not constitute rules within the meaning of s. 120.52.
- (e) The department is authorized to issue special activity licenses in accordance with ss. 370.071, 370.101, and this section; aquaculture permit consolidation procedures in s.  $370.26(2)\frac{(3)(a)}{(3)}$ ; and rules of the Marine Fisheries Commission to permit the capture and possession of saltwater species protected by law and used as stock for artificial cultivation and propagation.

Section 3. Subsection (6) is added to section 370.081, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, to read:

370.081 Illegal importation or possession of nonindigenous marine plants and animals; rules and regulations. --

(6) Aquaculture producers certified pursuant to s. 597.004 may import and possess nonindigenous marine plants and marine animals, except those specifically listed in subsection 31 (2) or prohibited by rule of the department.

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Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 370.10, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

370.10 Crustacea, marine animals, fish; regulations; general provisions.--

(2) TAKING SALTWATER SPECIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL, AQUACULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATION, AND EXHIBITION PURPOSES. -- Notwithstanding any other provisions of general or special law to the contrary, the department may authorize, upon such terms, conditions, and restrictions as it may prescribe by rule, any properly accredited person to harvest or possess indigenous or nonindigenous saltwater species for experimental, aquacultural for reasonable quantities of brood stock, scientific, education, and exhibition purposes. Such authorizations shall allow persons harvesting species for aquacultural purposes to use special gear. Such authorizations may allow collection of specimens without regard to, and not limited to, size, seasonal closure, collection method, reproductive state, or bag limit. Authorizations issued under the provisions of this section may be suspended or revoked by the department if it finds that the person has violated this section, department rules or orders, or terms or conditions of the authorization or has submitted false or inaccurate information in his or her application.

Section 5. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of section 370.26, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

370.26 Aquaculture definitions; marine aquaculture products, producers, and facilities.--

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- 30 (a) "Marine <u>aquaculture</u> product facility" means a 31 facility built and operated for the purpose of producing

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30 31 marine <u>aquaculture</u> products. Marine <u>aquaculture</u> product 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 products. Marine <u>aquaculture</u> product 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;
- Facilities that maintain marine aquatic organisms for noncommercial, education, exhibition, or scientific purposes;
- 3. Facilities in which the activity does not require an aquaculture certification pursuant to s. 597.004; or
  - 4. Facilities used by marine aquarium hobbyists.
- (b) "Marine aquaculture producer" means a person holding an aquaculture certificate pursuant to s. 597.004 to produce marine aquaculture products for sale.
- Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 372.0225, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:
  - 372.0225 Freshwater organisms.--
- (2) The responsibility with which the Division of Fisheries is charged under subsection (1) shall in no way supersede or duplicate the responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under chapter 500, the Florida Food Safety Act, or under chapter 597, the Florida Aquaculture Policy Act, and the rules adopted thereunder under that chapter.
- Section 7. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 372.65, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read: 372.65 Freshwater fish dealer's license.--

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- (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 with respect to aquaculture products authorized under such certificate from the requirements of this chapter. 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 8. Subsection (2) of section 597.0015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read.

597.0015 Definitions.--For purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(2) "Aquaculture producers" means those persons engaging in the production and sale of aquaculture products and certified pursuant to s. 597.004.

1 Section 9. Paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (h) of 2 subsection (2), subsection (4), paragraph (a) of subsection 3 (5), and paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 597.004, 4 Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended, and paragraph 5 (c) is added to subsection (6) of said section, to read: 6

- 597.004 Aquaculture certificate of registration.--
- (2) NONSHELLFISH CERTIFICATION. --
- (b) The department, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, the water management districts, environmental groups, and representatives from the affected farming groups, shall adopt rules to:
- 1. Specify the requirement of best-management practices to be implemented by holders of aquaculture certificates of registration property owners and leaseholders.
- Establish procedures for holders of aquaculture certificates of registration property owners and leaseholders to submit the notice of intent to comply with best-management practices.
- 3. Establish schedules for implementation of best-management practices, and of interim measures that can be taken prior to adoption of best-management practices.
- Establish a system to assure the implementation of best-management practices, including recordkeeping requirements.

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Rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph subsection shall become effective pursuant to the applicable provisions of chapter 120, but must be submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for review by the Legislature. The rules shall be referred to the 31 appropriate committees of substance and scheduled for review

 during the first available regular session following adoption. Except as otherwise provided by operation of law, such rules shall remain in effect until rejected or modified by act of the Legislature.

- Department of Environmental Protection is not authorized to institute proceedings against any person certified under this section to recover any costs or damages associated with contamination of groundwater or surface water, or the evaluation, assessment, or remediation of contamination of groundwater or surface water, including sampling, analysis, and restoration of potable water supplies, where the contamination of groundwater or surface water is determined to be the result of aquaculture practices, provided the <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.com/">holder of aquaculture certificate of registration property owner or leaseholder:</a>
- 1. Provides the department with a notice of intent to implement applicable best-management practices adopted by the department;
- 2. Implements applicable best-management practices as soon as practicable according to rules adopted by the department; and
- 3. Implements practicable interim measures identified and adopted by the department which can be implemented immediately, or according to rules adopted by the department.
- (d) There is a presumption of compliance with state groundwater and surface water standards if the <a href="holder of an aquaculture certificate of registration property owner or leaseholder">holder of an aquaculture certificate of registration property owner or leaseholder</a> implements best-management practices that have been verified by the Department of Environmental Protection to

be effective at representative sites and complies with the following:

- 1. Provides the department with a notice of intent to implement applicable best-management practices adopted by the department;
- 2. Implements applicable best-management practices as soon as practicable according to rules adopted by the department; and
- 3. Implements practicable interim measures identified and adopted by the department which can be implemented immediately, or according to rules adopted by the department.
- (h) Any alligator producer with an alligator farming license and permit to establish and operate an alligator farm shall be issued an aquaculture certificate of registration pursuant to subsection (1) above. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to supersede the authority under chapter 372, chapter 373, or chapter 403 to regulate alligator farms and alligator farmers.
- (4) 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.
  - (5) SALE OF AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS. --
- (a) Aquaculture products, except shellfish <u>and</u>
  <u>prohibited freshwater species identified by</u>, <u>snook</u>, <u>spotted</u>

  <u>sea trout</u>, <u>red drum</u>, <u>and freshwater aquatic species identified</u>

  <u>in chapter 372 and</u> rules of the Game and Fresh Water Fish

  Commission, may be sold <u>by an aquaculture producer</u> without restriction so long as product origin can be identified.
  - (6) REGISTRATION AND RENEWALS. --
- (a) Each aquaculture 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 for a period not to exceed of 1 year. 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.
- (c) Any person who has had an aquaculture certificate of registration revoked or suspended must reapply to the department for certification.

597.0041 Prohibited acts; penalties.--

(3) Any person certified under this chapter who has been convicted of taking aquaculture species raised at a certified facility shall have his or her certificate license revoked for 5 years by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to the provisions and procedures of s. 120.60.

Section 11. Section 597.0045, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

597.0045 Shellfish theft reward program.--There is created a shellfish theft reward program, to be administered by the department, for the purpose of granting rewards to persons who provide information leading to the arrest and conviction of individuals illegally possessing, harvesting, or attempting to harvest shellfish.

- (1) Each person who provides information leading to the arrest and conviction of an individual or individuals for illegally possessing, harvesting, or attempting to harvest shellfish and for whom the respective state attorney notifies the department of such assistance, in writing, shall be eligible for a reward of up to \$2,500; except that law enforcement officers and department personnel, and members of their immediate families, shall not be eligible for rewards under the program. The department shall, by rule, establish a graduated reward payout schedule.
- (2) There is established in the General Inspection

  Trust Fund of the department a Shellfish Theft Reward Account
  for deposit of general revenue funds designated for the

  program and donations received from interested individuals and
  organizations. Funds in this account shall be used for the

  sole purpose of granting rewards to persons who provide
  information leading to the arrest and conviction of

individuals illegally possessing, harvesting, or attempting to harvest shellfish. The granting of rewards shall be subject to legislative appropriations to fund the program.

(3) The department may promote the shellfish theft reward program to provide for public recognition of the rewards and to improve compliance with laws prohibiting illegal possession and harvesting of shellfish.

Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 1999.

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## HOUSE SUMMARY

Revises an exemption from marine fisheries commission resource management rules, for marine aquaculture products produced by a certified marine aquaculture producer. Revises provisions relating to issuance of special activity licenses with respect to anadromous sturgeon. Requires, rather than authorizes incorporation of certain licensure conditions into permits issued under separate statutory authority, to consolidate aquaculture permit procedures. Authorizes aquaculture producers to import and possess certain nonindigenous marine plants and animals. Authorizes taking reasonable quantities of saltwater species from the wild for aquacultural brood stock, and use of specialized gear therefor. Clarifies respective responsibilities of the Division of Fisheries of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, relating to freshwater organisms, aquaculture products, and regulation of holders of aquaculture certificates of registration. Removes authority of the commission to require a tag and fee for cultured game fish sold. Provides that a person who has had an aquaculture certificate of registration suspended or revoked must reapply to the department for certification. Creates the shellfish theft reward program within the department, to provide rewards of up to \$2,500 for information leading to convictions for illegal possession or harvest of shellfish. Provides for funding through appropriations and donations.