Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

| | CHAMBER ACTION <u>Senate</u> House |
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| 5 | ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW |
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| 11 | The Committee on General Government Appropriations offered the |
| 12 | following: |
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| 14 | Amendment (with title amendment) |
| 15 | Remove from the bill: Everything after the enacting clause |
| 16 | |
| 17 | and insert in lieu thereof: |
| 18 | Section 1. Section 327.02, Florida Statutes, is |
| 19 | amended to read: |
| 20 | 327.02 Definitions of terms used in this chapter and |
| 21 | in chapter 328As used in this chapter and in chapter 328, |
| 22 | unless the context clearly requires a different meaning, the |
| 23 | term: |
| 24 | (1) "Alien" means a person who is not a citizen of the |
| 25 | United States. |
| 26 | (2) "Boating accident" means a collision, accident, or |
| 27 | casualty involving a vessel in or upon, or entering into or |
| 28 | exiting from, the water, including capsizing, collision with |
| 29 | another vessel or object, sinking, personal injury, death, |
| 30 | disappearance of any person from on board under circumstances |
| 31 | which indicate the possibility of death or injury, or property |

damage to any vessel or dock.

- (3) "Canoe" means a light, narrow vessel with curved sides and with both ends pointed. A canoe-like vessel with a transom may not be excluded from the definition of a canoe if the width of its transom is less than 45 percent of the width of its beam or it has been designated as a canoe by the United States Coast Guard.
 - (4) "Commercial vessel" means:
- (a) Any vessel primarily engaged in the taking or landing of saltwater fish or saltwater products or freshwater fish or freshwater products, or any vessel licensed pursuant to s. 370.06 from which commercial quantities of saltwater products are harvested, from within and without the waters of this state for sale either to the consumer, retail dealer, or wholesale dealer.
- (b) Any <u>other</u> vessel, except a recreational vessel as <u>defined in this section</u> engaged in any activity wherein a fee is paid by the user, either directly or indirectly, to the owner, operator, or custodian of the vessel.
- (5) "Commission" means the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- (6) "Dealer" means any person authorized by the Department of Revenue to buy, sell, resell, or otherwise distribute vessels. Such person shall have a valid sales tax certificate of registration issued by the Department of Revenue and a valid commercial or occupational license required by any county, municipality, or political subdivision of the state in which the person operates.
- (7) "Division" means the Division of Law Enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
 - (8) "Documented vessel" means a vessel for which a

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valid certificate of documentation is outstanding pursuant to 46 C.F.R. part 67.

- "Floating structure" means a floating entity, with or without accommodations built thereon, which is not primarily used as a means of transportation on water but which serves purposes or provides services typically associated with a structure or other improvement to real property. The term "floating structure" includes, but is not limited to, each entity used as a residence, place of business or office with public access, hotel or motel, restaurant or lounge, clubhouse, meeting facility, storage or parking facility, mining platform, dredge, dragline, or similar facility or entity represented as such. Floating structures are expressly excluded from the definition of the term "vessel" provided in this section. Incidental movement upon water or resting partially or entirely on the bottom shall not, in and of itself, preclude an entity from classification as a floating structure.
- Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, the Georgia state line north of Fernandina to Miami; the Port Canaveral lock and canal to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway; the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Miami to Key West; the Okeechobee Waterway, Stuart to Fort Myers; the St. Johns River, Jacksonville to Sanford; the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Anclote to Fort Myers; the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Carrabelle to Tampa Bay; Carrabelle to Anclote open bay section (using Gulf of Mexico); the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Carrabelle to the Alabama state line west of Pensacola; and the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers in Florida.
 - (11) "Homemade vessel" means any vessel built after

October 31, 1972, for which a federal hull identification number is not required to be assigned by the manufacturer pursuant to federal law, or any vessel constructed or assembled prior to November 1, 1972, by other than a licensed manufacturer for his or her own use or the use of a specific person. A vessel assembled from a manufacturer's kit or constructed from an unfinished manufactured hull shall be considered to be a homemade vessel if such a vessel is not required to have a hull identification number assigned by the United States Coast Guard. A rebuilt or reconstructed vessel shall in no event be construed to be a homemade vessel.

- (12) "Houseboat" means any vessel which is used primarily as a residence for a minimum of 21 days during any 30-day period, in a county of this state, and this residential use of the vessel is to the preclusion of the use of the vessel as a means of transportation.
- (13) "Length" means the measurement from end to end over the deck parallel to the centerline excluding sheer.
- (14) "Lien" means a security interest which is reserved or created by a written agreement recorded with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles pursuant to s. 328.15 which secures payment or performance of an obligation and is generally valid against third parties.
- (15) "Lienholder" means a person holding a security interest in a vessel, which interest is recorded with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles pursuant to s. 328.15..
 - (16) "Live-aboard vessel" means:
 - (a) Any vessel used solely as a residence; or
- (b) Any vessel represented as a place of business, a professional or other commercial enterprise, or a legal

residence.

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A commercial fishing boat is expressly excluded from the term "live-aboard vessel."

(17) "Livery vessel" means any vessel leased, rented, or chartered to another for consideration.

(18)(17) "Manufactured vessel" means any vessel built after October 31, 1972, for which a federal hull identification number is required pursuant to federal law, or any vessel constructed or assembled prior to November 1, 1972, by a duly licensed manufacturer.

(19)(18) "Marina" means a licensed commercial facility which provides secured public moorings or dry storage for vessels on a leased basis. A commercial establishment authorized by a licensed vessel manufacturer as a dealership shall be considered a marina for nonjudicial sale purposes.

(20)(19) "Marine sanitation device" means any equipment other than a toilet, for installation on board a vessel, which is designed to receive, retain, treat, or discharge sewage, and any process to treat such sewage. Marine sanitation device Types I, II, and III shall be defined as provided in 33 C.F.R. part 159.

(21) "Marker" means any channel mark or other aid to navigation, information or regulatory mark, isolated danger mark, safe water mark, special mark, inland waters obstruction mark, or mooring buoy in, on, or over the waters of the state or the shores thereof, and includes, but is not limited to, a sign, beacon, buoy, or light.

(22)(20) "Motorboat" means any vessel equipped with machinery for propulsion, irrespective of whether the propulsion machinery is in actual operation which is propelled

or powered by machinery and which is used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

(23)(21) "Navigation rules" means the International Navigational Rules Act of 1977, 33 U.S.C. appendix following s. 1602, as amended, including the annexes thereto in effect on June 1, 1983, for vessels on waters outside of established navigational lines of demarcation as specified in 33 C.F.R. part 80 or the Inland Navigational Rules Act of 1980, 33 U.S.C. s. 2001 et seq., as amended, including the annexes thereto in effect on December 24, 1981, for vessels on all waters not outside of such lines of demarcation.

(22) "Noncommercial vessel" means any vessel other than a commercial vessel as defined in this section.

(24)(23) "Nonresident" means a citizen of the United States who has not established residence in this state and has not continuously resided in this state for 1 year and in one county for the 6 months immediately preceding the initiation of a vessel titling or registration action.

(25)(24) "Operate" means to be in charge of or in command of or in actual physical control of a vessel upon the waters of this state, or to exercise control over or to have responsibility for a vessel's navigation or safety while the vessel is underway upon the waters of this state, or to control or steer a vessel being towed by another vessel upon the waters of the state; provided, however, that this definition shall not apply to a person on a vessel that is docked or otherwise made fast to the shore and shall not apply to a vessel owner or operator who designates a driver pursuant to s. 327.35.

(26)(25) "Owner" means a person, other than a lienholder, having the property in or title to a vessel. The

term includes a person entitled to the use or possession of a vessel subject to an interest in another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment of performance of an obligation, but the term excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

(27) "Person" means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, or other entity.

(28)(27) "Personal watercraft" means a small class A-1 or A-2 vessel less than 16 feet in length which uses an outboard motor, or an inboard motor powering a water jet pump, as its primary source of motive power and which is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on, or being towed behind the vessel, rather than in the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel.

(29)(28) "Portable toilet" means a device consisting of a lid, seat, containment vessel, and support structure that is specifically designed to receive, retain, and discharge human waste and that is capable of being removed from a vessel by hand.

(30) (29) "Prohibited activity" means such activity as will impede or disturb navigation or creates a safety hazard on waterways of this state.

(31)(30) "Racing shell," "rowing scull," or "racing kayak" means a manually propelled vessel which is recognized by national or international racing associations for use in competitive racing and in which all occupants, with the exception of a coxswain, if one is provided, row, scull, or paddle and which is not designed to carry and does not carry any equipment not solely for competitive racing.

- (32) "Recreational vessel" means any vessel:
- (a) Manufactured and used primarily for noncommercial

purposes; or

- (b) Leased, rented, or chartered to a person for the person's noncommercial use.
- (33)(31) "Registration" means a state operating license on a vessel which is issued with an identifying number, an annual certificate of registration, and a decal designating the year for which a registration fee is paid.
- (32) "Regulatory marker" means any anchored or fixed marker in, on, or over the water, or anchored platform on the surface of the water, other than a marker provided in s.

 327.40, and includes, but is not limited to, a bathing beach marker, speed zone marker, information marker, restricted zone marker, congested area marker, or warning marker.
- (34)(33) "Resident" means a citizen of the United States who has established residence in this state and has continuously resided in this state for 1 year and in one county for the 6 months immediately preceding the initiation of a vessel titling or registration action.
- $\underline{(35)(34)}$ "Sailboat" means any vessel whose sole source of propulsion is the \underline{wind} natural element (i.e., wind).
- (36)(35) "Unclaimed vessel" means any undocumented vessel, including its machinery, rigging, and accessories, which is in the physical possession of any marina, garage, or repair shop for repairs, improvements, or other work with the knowledge of the vessel owner and for which the costs of such services have been unpaid for a period in excess of 90 days from the date written notice of the completed work is given by the marina, garage, or repair shop to the vessel owner.
- (37)(36) "Vessel" is synonymous with boat as referenced in s. 1(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution and includes every description of watercraft, barge, and air boat,

other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

(38)(37) "Waters of this state" means any navigable waters of the United States within the territorial limits of this state, and the marginal sea adjacent to this state and the high seas when navigated as a part of a journey or ride to or from the shore of this state, and all the inland lakes, rivers, and canals under the jurisdiction of this state.

Section 2. Section 327.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.04 Rules.--The <u>commission</u> <u>department</u> has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter conferring powers or duties upon it.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 327.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.22 Regulation of vessels by municipalities or counties.--

(1) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit any municipality or county that expends money for the patrol, regulation, and maintenance of any lakes, rivers, or waters, and for other boating-related activities in such municipality or county, from regulating vessels resident in such municipality or county. Any county or municipality may adopt ordinances which provide for enforcement of noncriminal violations of restricted areas s. 327.33 relating to the careless operation of a vessel which results in the endangering or damaging of property, by citation mailed to registered owner of the vessel. Any such ordinance shall apply only in legally established designated restricted areas which are properly marked as permitted pursuant to ss. 327.40 and

327.41 and in need of shoreline protection. Any county and the municipalities located within the county may jointly regulate vessels.

Section 4. Effective October 1, 2000, section 327.302, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

327.302 Accident report forms.--

- (1) The commission shall prepare and, upon request, supply to police departments, sheriffs, and other appropriate agencies or individuals forms for accident reports as required in this chapter, suitable with respect to the persons required to make such reports and the purposes to be served. The forms must call for sufficiently detailed information to disclose, with reference to a boating accident, the cause and conditions existing at the time of the accident and the persons and vessels involved. Accident report forms may call for the policy numbers of liability insurance and the names of carriers covering any vessel involved in an accident required to be reported under this chapter.
- writing must be made on the appropriate form approved by the commission and must contain all the information required therein unless not available. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an accident report produce electronically by a law enforcement officer must, at a minimum, contain the same information as is required on those forms approved by the commission.
- Section 5. Effective October 1, 2000, subsections (1) and (2) of section 327.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 327.33 Reckless or careless operation of vessel.--
 - (1) It is unlawful to operate a vessel in a reckless

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manner. A person is guilty of reckless operation of a vessel who operates any vessel, or manipulates any water skis, aquaplane, or similar device, in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property at a speed or in a manner as to endanger, or likely to endanger, life or limb, or damage the property of, or injure any person. Reckless operation of a vessel includes, but is not limited to, a violation of s. 327.331(6). Any person who violates a provision of this subsection commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2) Any person operating a vessel upon the waters of this state shall operate the vessel in a reasonable and prudent manner, having regard for other waterborne traffic, posted speed and wake restrictions, the presence of a divers-down flag as defined in s. 861.065, and all other attendant circumstances so as not to endanger the life, limb, or property of any person. Any person operating a vessel on a river, inlet, or navigation channel shall make a reasonable effort to maintain a distance of 100 feet from any divers-down flag. The failure to operate a vessel in a manner described in this subsection constitutes careless operation. However, vessel wake and shoreline wash resulting from the reasonable and prudent operation of a vessel shall, absent negligence, not constitute damage or endangerment to property. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection commits is guilty of a noncriminal violation as defined in s. 775.08.

Section 6. Effective October 1, 2000, section 861.065, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 327.331, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

327.331 861.065 Divers; definitions; divers-down flag

required; obstruction to navigation of certain waters; penalty.--

(1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Diver" means any person who is wholly or partially submerged in the waters of the state and is equipped with a face mask and snorkel or underwater breathing apparatus.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}(2)}$ "Underwater breathing apparatus" $\underline{\text{means}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ $\underline{\text{mean}}$ any apparatus, whether self-contained or connected to a distant source of air or other gas, whereby a person wholly or partially submerged in water is enabled to obtain or reuse air or any other gas or gases for breathing without returning to the surface of the water.
- (c)(3) "Divers-down flag" means shall mean a flag that meets the following specifications: is either square or rectangular, to approximately 4 units high by 5 units long, with a 1-unit diagonal stripe. The divers-down flag shall have a white diagonal stripe on a red background. The stripe shall begin at the top staff-side of the flag and extend diagonally to the opposite lower corner. The flag shall be free-flying and shall be lowered when all divers are aboard or ashore. The minimum size shall be 12 by 12 inches.
- 1. The flag must be square or rectangular. If rectangular, the length must not be less than the height, or more than 25 percent longer than the height. The flag must have a wire or other stiffener to hold it fully unfurled and extended in the absence of a wind or breeze.
- 2. The flag must be red with a white diagonal stripe that begins at the top staff-side of the flag and extends diagonally to the lower opposite corner. The width of the stripe must be 25 percent of the height of the flag.

- 3. The minimum size for any divers-down flag displayed on a buoy or float towed by the diver is 12 inches by 12 inches. The minimum size for any divers-down flag displayed from a vessel or structure is 20 inches by 24 inches.
- 4. Any divers-down flag displayed from a vessel must be displayed from the highest point of the vessel or such other location which provides that the visibility of the divers-down flag is not obstructed in any direction.
- $\underline{(2)}$ All divers $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall prominently display a divers-down flag in the area in which the diving occurs, other than when diving in an area customarily used for swimming only.
- (3)(5) No diver or group of divers shall display one or more divers-down flags on a river, inlet, or navigation channel, except in case of emergency, in a manner which shall unreasonably constitute a navigational hazard.
- (4)(6) Divers shall make reasonable efforts to stay within 100 feet of the divers-down flag on rivers, inlets, and navigation channels. Any person operating a vessel on a river, inlet, or navigation channel must make a reasonable effort to maintain a distance of at least 100 feet from any divers-down flag.
- (5) Divers must make reasonable efforts to stay within 300 feet of the divers-down flag on all waters other than rivers, inlets, and navigation channels. Any person operating a vessel on waters other than a river, inlet, or navigation channel must make a reasonable effort to maintain a distance of at least 300 feet from any divers-down flag.
- (6) Any vessel other than a law enforcement or rescue vessel that approaches within 100 feet of a divers-down flag on a river, inlet, or navigation channel, or within 300 feet

of a divers-down flag on waters other than a river, inlet, or 1 navigation channel, must proceed no faster than is necessary 2 3 to maintain headway and steerageway. 4 The divers-down flag must be lowered once all 5 divers are aboard or ashore. No person may operate any vessel 6 displaying a divers-down flag unless the vessel has one or 7 more divers in the water. (8) (8) (7) Any willful violation of this section shall be 8 9 a misdemeanor of the second degree punishable as provided by 10 s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Section 7. Effective October 1, 2001, subsection (8) 11 12 of section 327.331, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read: 13 327.331 Divers; definitions; divers-down flag 14 15 required; obstruction to navigation of certain waters; 16 penalty.--17 (8) Except as provided in s. 327.33, any willful violation of this section shall be a noncriminal infraction 18 punishable as provided in s. 327.73 misdemeanor of the second 19 degree punishable as provided by s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 20 Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 21 327.355, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 22 327.355 Operation of vessels by persons under 21 years 23 24 of age who have consumed alcoholic beverages .--25 (1)(a) Notwithstanding s. 327.35, it is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 who has a breath-alcohol level of 26 27 0.02 percent or higher to operate or be in actual physical 28 control of a vessel. Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 29

327.36 Mandatory adjudication; prohibition against

327.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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accepting plea to lesser included offense. --

(2)(a) No trial judge may accept a plea of guilty to a lesser offense from a person who is charged with a violation of s. 327.35, manslaughter resulting from the operation of a vessel, or vessel homicide and who has been given a breath or blood test to determine blood or breath alcohol content, the results of which show a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level blood or breath alcohol content by weight of 0.16 percent or more.

Section 10. Effective October 1, 2000, paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 327.37, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.37 Water skis, parasails, and aquaplanes regulated.--

- (2)(a) A person may not engage in water skiing, parasailing, aquaplaning, or <u>any</u> similar activity at any time between the hours from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.
- (b) A person may not engage in water skiing, parasailing, aquaplaning, or any similar activity unless such person is wearing a <u>noninflatable</u> type I, type II, type III, or noninflatable type V personal flotation device approved by the United States Coast Guard.

Section 11. Effective October 1, 2000, subsections (1), (4), (5), and (6) of section 327.39, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.39 Personal watercraft regulated.--

(1) A person may not operate a personal watercraft unless each person riding on or being towed behind such vessel is wearing a type I, type II, type III, or type V personal flotation device, other than an inflatable device, approved by

the United States Coast Guard.

- operated in a reasonable and prudent manner. Maneuvers which unreasonably or unnecessarily endanger life, limb, or property, including, but not limited to, weaving through congested vessel traffic, jumping the wake of another vessel unreasonably or unnecessarily close to such other vessel or when visibility around such other vessel is obstructed, and swerving at the last possible moment to avoid collision shall constitute reckless operation of a vessel, as provided in s. 327.33(1). Any person operating a personal watercraft must comply with the provisions of s. 327.33.
- (5) No person under the age of 14 shall operate \underline{any} \underline{a} personal watercraft on the waters of this state.
- (6)(a) It is unlawful for the owner of any personal watercraft or any person having charge over or control of a personal watercraft to authorize or knowingly permit the same to be operated by a person under 14 years of age in violation of this section.
- (b)1. It is unlawful for the owner of any leased, hired, or rented personal watercraft, or any person having charge over or control of a leased, hired, or rented personal watercraft, to authorize or knowingly permit the watercraft to be operated by any person who has not received instruction in the safe handling of personal watercraft, in compliance with rules established by the commission.
- 2. Any person receiving instruction in the safe
 handling of personal watercraft pursuant to a program
 established by rule of the commission must provide the owner
 of, or person having charge of or control over, a leased,
 hired, or rented personal watercraft with a written statement

attesting to the same. 1 2 The commission shall have the authority to 3 establish rules pursuant to chapter 120 prescribing the 4 instruction to be given, which shall take into account the nature and operational characteristics of personal watercraft 5 6 and general principles and regulations pertaining to boating 7 safety. 8 (c) Any person who violates this subsection commits 9 shall be quilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, 10 punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Section 12. Effective October 1, 2000, subsections (3) 11 12 through (10) of section 327.395, Florida Statutes, are 13 renumbered as subsections (4) through (11), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to said section, to read: 14 327.395 Boating safety identification cards.--15 16 (3) Any commission-approved boater education or boater 17 safety course, course-equivalency examination developed or 18 approved by the commission, or temporary certificate examination developed or approved by the commission must 19 include a component regarding diving vessels, awareness of 20 divers in the water, divers-down flags, and the requirements 21 22 of s. 327.331. Section 13. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 327.40, 23 24 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 25 327.40 Uniform waterway markers for safety and navigation . --26 27 (1) Waterways in Florida, unmarked by the Coast Guard, which need marking for safety or navigation purposes-shall be 28 marked under the United States Aids to Navigation System, 33 29

04/26/00 09:20 pm

C.F.R. part 62. Until December 31, 2003, channel markers and

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Marking System, 33 C.F.R. subpart 66.10, may continue to be used on waters of this state that are not navigable waters of the United States. Uniform Safety and Navigation System adopted by the advisory panel of state officials to the Merchant Marine Council of the United States Coast Guard.

- (2)(a) Application for marking inland lakes and state waters and any navigable waters under concurrent jurisdiction of the Coast Guard and the division shall be made to the division, accompanied by a map locating the approximate placement of markers, a list of the markers to be place, a statement of the specification of the markers, a statement of concerning the purpose of marking, and the names of persons responsible for the placement and upkeep of such markers. The division will assist the applicant to secure the proper permission from the Coast Guard where required, make such investigations as needed, and issue a permit. The division shall furnish the applicant with the information concerning the system adopted and the rules regulations existing for placing and maintaining the uniform safety and navigation The division shall keep records of all approvals markers. given and counsel with individuals, counties, municipalities, motorboat clubs, or other groups desiring to mark waterways for safety and navigation purposes in Florida.
- (b) No person or municipality, county, or other governmental entity shall place any safety or navigation markers in, on, or over the waters or shores of the state without a permit from the division.
- (c) The commission is authorized to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 120 to implement this section.
- Section 14. Section 327.41, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 327.41 Uniform waterway regulatory markers.--
- (1) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission shall adopt rules and regulations pursuant to chapter 120 establishing a uniform system of regulatory markers for the waters of the state Florida Intracoastal Waterway, compatible with the system of regulatory markers prescribed by the United States Coast Guard in the United States Aids to Navigation System, 33 C.F.R. part 62, and shall give due regard to the System of Uniform Waterway Markers approved by the Advisory Panel of State Officials to the Merchant Marine Council, United States Coast Guard.
- (2) Any county or municipality which has been granted a restricted area designation, pursuant to s. 327.46, for a portion of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway within its jurisdiction or which has adopted a restricted area by ordinance pursuant to s. 327.22, s. 327.60, or s. 370.12(2)(0), or any other governmental entity which has legally established a restricted area, may apply to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission for permission to place regulatory markers within the restricted area.
- waters of the state on the Florida Intracoastal Waterway shall be made to the division as provided in s. 327.40 of Marine Resources, accompanied by a map locating the approximate placement of the markers, a statement of the specification of the markers, a statement of the markers, and a statement of the city or county responsible for the placement and upkeep of the markers.
- (4) No person or municipality, county, or other governmental entity shall place any regulatory markers in, on, or over the waters of the state or the shores thereof Florida

Intracoastal Waterway without a permit from the division pursuant to s. 327.40 of Marine Resources.

- (5) Aquaculture leaseholds shall be marked as required by this section, and the commission may approve alternative marking requirements as a condition of the lease pursuant to s. 253.68. The provisions of this section notwithstanding, no permit shall be required for the placement of markers required by such a lease.
- (6) The commission is authorized to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 120 to implement the provisions of this section.

Section 15. Section 327.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.46 Restricted areas.--

- establish for establishing, by rule, pursuant to chapter 120, restricted areas on the waters of the state for any purpose deemed necessary for the safety of the public, including, but not limited to, vessel boat speeds and vessel boat traffic, where such restrictions are deemed necessary based on boating accidents, visibility, hazardous currents or water levels tides, vessel traffic congestion, or other navigational hazards. Each such restricted area shall be developed in consultation and coordination with the governing body of the county or municipality in which the restricted area is located and, where required, with the United States Coast Guard and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Restricted areas shall be established in accordance with procedures under chapter 120.
- (2) It is unlawful for any person to operate a vessel in a prohibited manner or to carry on any prohibited activity,

as defined in this chapter, deemed a safety hazard or interference with navigation as provided above within a restricted water area which has been clearly marked by regulatory markers buoys or some other distinguishing device as a bathing or otherwise restricted area in accordance with and marked as authorized under this chapter. For provided, that

(3) This section shall not apply in the case of an emergency or to a law enforcement, firefighting, patrol or rescue vessel owned or operated by a governmental entity craft.

Section 16. Section 327.49, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

327.49 Testing vessels and vessel motors.--Subject to reasonable rules adopted by the commission, manufacturers of vessels and vessel motors that operate vessel and vessel motor test facilities may be authorized to test such vessels, vessel motors, or combinations thereof, on the waters of the state to ensure that they meet generally accepted boating safety standards.

Section 17. Subsection (2) of section 327.53, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.53 Marine sanitation.--

(2)(a) Every houseboat shall be equipped with at least one permanently installed toilet which shall be properly connected to a United States Coast Guard certified or labeled Type III marine sanitation device. If the toilet is simultaneously connected to both a Type III marine sanitation device and to another approved marine sanitation device, the valve or other mechanism selecting between the two marine sanitation devices shall be set to direct all sewage to the Type III marine sanitation device and, while the vessel is on

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the waters of the state, shall be locked or otherwise secured by the boat operator, so as to prevent resetting.

(b) A houseboat on which a Type I marine sanitation device was installed before January 30, 1980, need not install a Type III device until October 1, 1996. A houseboat on which a Type II marine sanitation device was installed before July 1, 1994, need not install a Type III device until October 1, 1996.

Section 18. Effective October 1, 2000, section 327.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.54 Liveries; safety regulations; penalty.--

- (1) A livery may not knowingly lease, hire, or rent a vessel to any person:
- (a) When the number of persons intending to use the vessel exceeds the number considered to constitute a maximum safety load for the vessel as specified on the authorized persons capacity plate of the vessel.
- (b) When the horsepower of the motor exceeds the capacity of the vessel.
- (c) When the vessel does not contain the required safety equipment required under s. 327.50.
 - (d) When the vessel is not seaworthy.
- (e) When the vessel is equipped with a motor of 10 horsepower or greater, unless the livery provides there is a prerental or preride instruction that includes, but need not be limited to: in the safe operation of the vessel by the livery.
- 1. Operational characteristics of the vessel to be rented.
 - 2. Safe vessel operation and vessel right-of-way.
 - 3. The responsibility of the vessel operator for the

safe and proper operation of the vessel.

4. Local characteristics of the waterway where the vessel will be operated.

Any person delivering the information specified in this paragraph must have successfully completed a boater safety course approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators and this state.

 (f) Unless the livery displays boating safety information in a place visible to the renting public. The commission shall prescribe by rule pursuant to chapter 120, the contents and size of the boating safety information to be displayed.

(2) A livery may not knowingly lease, hire, or rent any vessel powered by a motor of 10 horsepower or greater to any person who is required to comply with s. 327.395, unless such person presents a valid boater safety identification card to the livery.

 (3) If a vessel is unnecessarily overdue, the livery shall notify the proper authorities.

(4) (4) (a) A livery may not knowingly lease, hire, or rent a personal watercraft to any person who is under $\underline{18}$ $\underline{16}$ years of age. $\underline{\cdot}$,

(b) A livery may not knowingly nor may it lease, hire, or rent a personal such watercraft to any person who has not received instruction in the safe handling of personal watercraft, in compliance with rules established by the commission pursuant to chapter 120 or other vessel to any other person, unless the livery displays boating safety information about the safe and proper operation of vessels and requires a signature by the lessee that he or she has received

instruction in the safe handling of the personal watercraft in compliance with standards established by the department.

- (c) Any person receiving instruction in the safe handling of personal watercraft pursuant to a program established by rule of the commission must provide the livery with a written statement attesting to the same.
- watercraft or offer to lease, hire, or rent any personal watercraft or offer to lease, hire, or rent any personal watercraft unless the livery first obtains and carries in full force and effect a policy from a licensed insurance carrier in this state, insuring against any accident, loss, injury, property damage, or other casualty caused by or resulting from the operation of the personal watercraft. The insurance policy shall provide coverage of at least \$500,000 per person and \$1 million per event. The livery must have proof of such insurance available for inspection at the location where personal watercraft are being leased, hired, or rented, or offered for lease, hire, or rent, and shall provide to each renter the insurance carrier's name and address and the insurance policy number.
- $\underline{(6)(5)}$ Any person convicted of violating this section $\underline{\text{commits}}$ is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (6) When the livery has complied with subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4), its liability ceases and the person leasing the vessel from the livery is liable for any violations of this chapter and is personally liable for any accident or injury occurring while in charge of such vessel.
- Section 19. Subsection (1) of section 327.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 327.60 Local regulations; limitations.--

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The provisions of ss. 327.01, 327.02,
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    327.30-327.40, 327.44-327.50, 327.54, 327.56, 327.65,
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    328.40-328.48, 328.52-328.58, 328.62, and 328.64 shall govern
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    the operation, equipment, and all other matters relating
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    thereto whenever any vessel shall be operated upon the
    waterways or when any activity regulated hereby shall take
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   place thereon. Nothing in these sections shall be construed to
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   prevent the adoption of any ordinance or local law relating to
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    operation and equipment of vessels, except that no such
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    ordinance or local law may apply to the Florida Intracoastal
    Waterway and except that such ordinances or local laws shall
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   be operative only when they are not in conflict with this
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    chapter or any amendments thereto or regulations thereunder.
    Any ordinance or local law which has been adopted pursuant to
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    this section or to any other state law may not discriminate
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    against personal watercraft as defined in s. 327.02.
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           Section 20. Effective October 1, 2000, section 327.72,
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    Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
           327.72 Penalties. -- Any person failing to comply with
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    the provisions of this chapter or chapter 328 not specified in
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    s. 327.73 or not paying the civil penalty fine specified in
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    said section within 30 10 days, except as otherwise provided
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    in this chapter or chapter 328, commits is guilty of a
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   misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
    775.082 or s. 775.083.
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           Section 21. Effective October 1, 2000, paragraph (k)
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    of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 327.73,
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    Florida Statutes, are amended, subsections, (9), (10), and
    (11) are added to said section, and paragraph (p) of
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    subsection (1) of said section is reenacted for the purpose of
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    incorporating the amendments to section 327.39, Florida
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Statutes, in a reference, to read:

327.73 Noncriminal infractions.--

- (1) Violations of the following provisions of the vessel laws of this state are noncriminal infractions:
- (k) Violations relating to restricted areas and speed limits:
- 1. Established by the <u>commission</u> department pursuant to s. 327.46.
- 2. Established by local governmental authorities pursuant to s. 327.22 or s. 327.60.
 - 3. Speed limits established pursuant to s. 370.12(2).
- (p) Section 327.39(1), (2), (3), and (5), relating to personal watercraft.

Any person cited for a violation of any such provision shall be deemed to be charged with a noncriminal infraction, shall be cited for such an infraction, and shall be cited to appear before the county court. The civil penalty for any such infraction is \$50, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any person who fails to appear or otherwise properly respond to a uniform boating citation shall, in addition to the charge relating to the violation of the boating laws of this state, be charged with the offense of failing to respond to such citation and, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A written warning to this effect shall be provided at the time such uniform boating citation is issued.

- (4) Any person charged with a noncriminal infraction under this section may:
 - (a) Pay the civil penalty, either by mail or in

person, within 30 + 0 days of the date of receiving the citation; or,

(b) If he or she has posted bond, forfeit bond by not appearing at the designated time and location.

If the person cited follows either of the above procedures, he or she shall be deemed to have admitted the <u>noncriminal</u> infraction and to have waived the right to a hearing on the issue of commission of the infraction. Such admission shall not be used as evidence in any other proceedings.

- (9)(a) Any person who fails to comply with the court's requirements or who fails to pay the civil penalties specified in this section within the 30-day period provided for in s.

 327.72 must pay an additional court cost of \$12, which shall be used by the clerks of the courts to defray the costs of tracking unpaid uniform boating citations.
- requirements as to civil penalties specified in this section due to demonstrated financial hardship shall be authorized to satisfy such civil penalties by public works or community service. Each hour of such service shall be applied, at the rate of the minimum wage, toward payment of the person's civil penalties; provided, however, that if the person has a trade or profession for which there is a community service need and application, the rate for each hour of such service shall be the average standard wage for such trade or profession. Any person who fails to comply with the court's requirements as to such civil penalties who does not demonstrate financial hardship may also, at the discretion of the court, be authorized to satisfy such civil penalties by public works or community service in the same manner.

| 1 | (c) If the noncriminal infraction has caused or |
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| 2 | resulted in the death of another, the court may require the |
| 3 | person who committed the infraction to perform 120 community |
| 4 | service hours in addition to any other penalties. |
| 5 | (10) Any person cited for any noncriminal infraction |
| 6 | which results in an accident that causes the death of another, |
| 7 | or which results in an accident that causes "serious bodily |
| 8 | injury" of another as defined in s. 327.353(1), shall not have |
| 9 | the provisions of subsection (4) available to him or her but |
| 10 | must appear before the designated official at the time and |
| 11 | location of the scheduled hearing. |
| 12 | (11)(a) Court costs that are to be in addition to the |
| 13 | stated civil penalty shall be imposed by the court in an |
| 14 | amount not less than the following: |
| 15 | 1. For swimming or diving infractions, \$3. |
| 16 | 2. For nonmoving boating infractions, \$6 |
| 17 | 3. For boating infractions listed in s. 327.731(1), |
| 18 | <u>\$10.</u> |
| 19 | (b) In addition to the court cost assessed under |
| 20 | paragraph (a), the court shall impose a \$3 court cost for each |
| 21 | noncriminal infraction, to be distributed as provided in s. |
| 22 | 938.01, and a \$2 court cost as provided in s. 938.15 when |
| 23 | assessed by a municipality or county. |
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| 25 | Court costs imposed under this subsection may not exceed \$30. |
| 26 | A criminal justice selection center or both local criminal |
| 27 | justice access and assessment centers may be funded from these |
| 28 | court costs. |
| 29 | Section 22. Effective October 1, 2001, paragraph (u) |
| 30 | is added to subsection (1) of section 327.73, Florida |
| 31 | Statutes, to read: |

327.73 Noncriminal infractions.--1 (1) Violations of the following provisions of the 2 3 vessel laws of this state are noncriminal infractions: 4 Section 327.331, relating to divers-down flags, 5 except for violations meeting the requirements of s. 327.33. 6 7 Any person cited for a violation of any such provision shall be deemed to be charged with a noncriminal infraction, shall 8 be cited for such an infraction, and shall be cited to appear 9 10 before the county court. The civil penalty for any such infraction is \$50, except as otherwise provided in this 11 12 section. Any person who fails to appear or otherwise properly 13 respond to a uniform boating citation shall, in addition to the charge relating to the violation of the boating laws of 14 15 this state, be charged with the offense of failing to respond 16 to such citation and, upon conviction, be guilty of a 17 misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A written warning to this effect shall 18 be provided at the time such uniform boating citation is 19 20 issued. Section 23. Effective October 1, 2001, subsection (1) 21 of section 327.731, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 22 327.731 Mandatory education for violators.--23 24 (1) Every person convicted of a criminal violation of 25 this chapter, every person convicted of a noncriminal infraction under this chapter if the infraction resulted in a 26 27 reportable boating accident, and every person convicted of two 28 noncriminal infractions as defined in s. 327.73(1)(h) through 29 (k), (m) through (p), and (s) through (u) (s), and (t), said

infractions occurring within a 12-month period, must:

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Enroll in, attend, and successfully complete, at

his or her own expense, a boating safety course that meets minimum standards established by the commission by rule; however, the commission may provide by rule pursuant to chapter 120 for waivers of the attendance requirement for violators residing in areas where classroom presentation of the course is not available;

- (b) File with the commission within 90 days proof of successful completion of the course;
- (c) Refrain from operating a vessel until he or she has filed the proof of successful completion of the course with the commission.

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Any person who has successfully completed an approved boating course shall be exempt from these provisions upon showing proof to the commission as specified in paragraph (b).

Section 24. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 327.803, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.803 Boating Advisory Council. --

- (1) The Boating Advisory Council is created within the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and shall be composed of $\frac{17}{16}$ members. The members include:
- (a) One representative from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, who shall serve as the chair of the council.
- (b) One representative each from the Department of Environmental Protection, the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, the United States Power Squadron, and the inland navigation districts.
- (c) One representative of manatee protection interests, one representative of the marine industries, two representatives of water-related environmental groups, one

representative of marine manufacturers, one representative of commercial vessel owners or operators, one representative of sport boat racing, one representative actively involved and working full-time in the scuba diving industry who has experience in recreational boating, and two representatives of the boating public, each of whom shall be nominated by the executive director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and appointed by the Governor to serve staggered 2-year terms.

- (d) One member of the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- (e) One member of the Senate, who shall be appointed by the President of the Senate.
- (3) The purpose of the council is to make recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Community Affairs regarding issues affecting the boating community, including, but not limited to, issues related to:
 - (a) Boating and diving safety education.
- (b) Boating-related facilities, including marinas and boat testing facilities.
 - (c) Boat usage.

Section 25. Subsection (2) of section 328.48, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 328.48 Vessel registration, application, certificate, number, decal, duplicate certificate.--
- (2) All vessels <u>used</u> operated on the waters of the state must be registered, either commercial or <u>recreational</u> noncommercial as defined <u>in this chapter</u> herein, except as follows:

A vessel used exclusively on private lakes and 1 2 ponds. 3 A vessel owned by the United States Government. (b) 4 (c) A vessel used exclusively as a ship's lifeboat. 5 A non-motor-powered vessel. Section 26. Section 328.56, Florida Statutes, is 6 7 amended to read: 8 328.56 Vessel registration number.--Each vessel that 9 is used operated on the waters of the state must display a 10 commercial or recreational noncommercial Florida registration 11 number, unless it is: 12 (1)A vessel used exclusively on private lakes and 13 ponds. 14 (2) A vessel owned by the United States Government. 15 A vessel used exclusively as a ship's lifeboat. 16 (4)A non-motor-powered vessel. 17 (5) A federally documented vessel. 18 A vessel already covered by a registration number in full force and effect which has been awarded to it pursuant 19 20 to a federally approved numbering system of another state or by the United States Coast Guard in a state without a 21 22 federally approved numbering system, if the vessel has not been within this state for a period in excess of 90 23 24 consecutive days. 25 (7) A vessel operating under a valid temporary certificate of number. 26 27 (8) A vessel from a country other than the United States temporarily using the waters of this state. 28

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An undocumented vessel used exclusively for

Section 27. Subsection (1) of section 328.66, Florida

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racing.

Statutes, is amended to read:

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328.66 County and municipality optional registration fee.--

Any county may impose an annual registration fee on vessels registered, operated, or stored in the water within its jurisdiction. This fee shall be 50 percent of the applicable state registration fee. However, the first \$1 of every registration imposed under this subsection shall be remitted to the state for deposit in the Save the Manatee Trust Fund created within the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and shall be used only for the purposes specified in s. 370.12(4) for expenditure solely on activities related to the preservation of manatees. All other moneys received from such fee shall be expended for the patrol, regulation, and maintenance of the lakes, rivers, and waters and for other boating-related activities of such municipality or county. A municipality that was imposing a registration fee before April 1, 1984, may continue to levy such fee, notwithstanding the provisions of this section.

Section 28. Section 328.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.70 Legislative intent with respect to uniform registration fee, classification of vessels.--

(a) It is declared to be the intent of the Legislature that all vessels in the state be subject to a uniform registration fee at a rate based on the length of the vessels. It is also declared to be the intent of the Legislature that all vessels be classified as either "commercial" or "recreational noncommercial" and that all such vessels be registered according to the provisions of s. 328.72.

(b) Any vessel which is required to be registered and

meets the definition of a commercial vessel shall be classified and registered as a "commercial vessel."

- (c) Any vessel which is required to be registered and is not used operated for commercial purposes shall be classified and registered as a "recreational noncommercial vessel."
- (d) Livery vessels shall be classified as "commercial" or "recreational" based on the manner in which they are used.

Section 29. Subsections (2), (6), (7), and (11) of section 328.72, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

328.72 Classification; registration; fees and charges; surcharge; disposition of fees; fines; marine turtle stickers.--

- (2) ANTIQUE VESSEL REGISTRATION FEE. --
- (a) A vessel that is at least 30 years old, used only for <u>recreational</u> noncommercial purposes, and powered by the vessel's original-type power plant may be registered as an antique vessel. When applying for registration as an antique vessel, the owner of such a vessel shall submit certification, as prescribed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or from a marine surveyor that the vessel meets the requirements of this paragraph.
- (b) The registration number for an antique vessel shall be permanently attached to each side of the forward half of the vessel displayed as provided in ss. 328.48 and 328.54.
- (c) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may issue a decal identifying the vessel as an antique vessel. The decal shall be displayed as provided in ss. $\underline{328.48}$ $\underline{327.11}$ and $\underline{328.54}$ $\underline{327.14}$.
- (6) CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION.--If the classification of a vessel changes from recreational noncommercial to

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commercial, or from commercial to <u>recreational</u> noncommercial, and a current registration certificate has been issued to the owner, the owner shall within 30 days forward his or her certificate to the county tax collector with a fee of \$2.25 and a new certificate shall be issued.

- (7) SERVICE FEE.--In addition to other registration fees, the vessel owner shall pay the tax collector a \$2.25 service fee for each registration issued, replaced, or renewed. Except as provided in subsection (15), all fees, other than the service charge, collected by a tax collector must be remitted to the department not later than 7 working days following the last day of the week in which the money was remitted. Vessels may travel in salt water or fresh water.
- (11) VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. -- The application form for boat registration shall include a provision to allow each applicant to indicate a desire to pay an additional voluntary contribution to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund to be used for the purposes specified in s. 370.12(4). for manatee and marine mammal research, protection, recovery, rescue, rehabilitation, and release. This contribution shall be in addition to all other fees and charges. The amount of the request for a voluntary contribution solicited shall be \$2 or \$5 per registrant. A registrant who provides a voluntary contribution of \$5 or more shall be given a sticker or emblem by the tax collector to display, which signifies support for the Save the Manatee Trust Fund. All voluntary contributions shall be deposited in the Save the Manatee Trust Fund and shall be used for the purposes specified in s. 370.12(4).for use according to this subsection. The first \$2 of voluntary contribution by a vessel registrant shall be available for the manatee protection and recovery effort pursuant to s.

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370.12(4)(a). Any additional amount of voluntary contribution by a vessel registrant shall also be for the purpose of the manatee protection and recovery effort, except that any voluntary contribution in excess of the first \$2 voluntary contribution by a vessel registrant but not exceeding \$2 shall be available for manatee rehabilitation by those facilities approved to rescue, rehabilitate, and release manatees pursuant to s. 370.12(4)(b). The form shall also include language permitting a voluntary contribution of \$5 per applicant, which contribution shall be transferred into the Election Campaign Financing Trust Fund. A statement providing an explanation of the purpose of the trust fund shall also be included. Section 30. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (15) of section 328.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 328.72 Classification; registration; fees and charges; surcharge; disposition of fees; fines; marine turtle stickers.--

(15) DISTRIBUTION OF FEES.--Moneys designated for the use of the counties, as specified in subsection (1), shall be distributed by the tax collector to the board of county commissioners for use as provided in this section. Such moneys deposited pursuant to s. 328.76 to be returned to the counties are for the sole purposes of providing recreational channel marking and public launching facilities and other boating-related activities, for removal of vessels and floating structures deemed a hazard to public safety and health for failure to comply with s. 327.53, and for manatee and marine mammal protection and recovery. The department shall ascertain, as a guideline in determining the amounts of

distributions each county may receive, the number of

noncommercial vessels registered in the county during the preceding fiscal year according to the fee schedule provided in subsection (1) and shall promulgate rules to effectuate this. Each fiscal year, prior to determination of distributions to the counties under this section, an amount equal to \$1 for each vessel registered in this state shall be transferred to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund for manatee and marine mammal research, protection, and recovery.

Section 31. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of section 328.76, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

328.76 Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; vessel registration funds; appropriation and distribution.--

- administrative costs, all funds collected from the registration of vessels through the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and the tax collectors of the state shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund for recreational channel marking; public launching facilities; law enforcement and quality control programs; aquatic weed control; manatee protection, recovery, rescue, rehabilitation, and release; and marine mammal protection and recovery. The funds collected pursuant to s. 328.72(1) shall be transferred as follows:
- (a) In each fiscal year, an amount equal to \$1.50\$ for each vessel registered in this state shall be transferred to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund and shall be used only for the purposes specified in s. 370.12(4). for manatee and marine mammal research, protection, and recovery in accordance with the provisions of s. 370.12(4)(a).
- (b) In addition, in each fiscal year, an amount equal to 50 cents for each vessel registered in this state shall be

transferred to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund in accordance with the provisions of s. 370.12(4)(b) for use by those facilities approved to rescue, rehabilitate, and release manatees as authorized pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

Section 32. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (1) of section 328.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.76 Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; vessel registration funds; appropriation and distribution.--

- administrative costs, all funds collected from the registration of vessels through the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and the tax collectors of the state, except for those funds designated for the use of the counties pursuant to s. 328.72(1), shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund for recreational channel marking; public launching facilities; law enforcement and quality control programs; aquatic weed control; manatee protection, recovery, rescue, rehabilitation, and release; and marine mammal protection and recovery. The funds collected pursuant to s. 328.72(1) shall be transferred as follows:
- (a) In each fiscal year, an amount equal to \$1.50 for each vessel registered in this state shall be transferred to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund and shall be used only for the purposes specified in s. 370.12(4) for manatee and marine mammal research, protection, and recovery in accordance with the provisions of s. 370.12(4)(a).
- (b) In addition, in each fiscal year, an amount equal to 50 cents for each vessel registered in this state shall be transferred to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund in accordance with the provisions of s. 370.12(4)(b) for use by those

facilities approved to rescue, rehabilitate, and release manatees as authorized pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

- (c) Two dollars from each noncommercial vessel registration fee, except that for class A-1 vessels, shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for aquatic weed research and control.
- (d) Forty percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be used for law enforcement and quality control programs.
- (e) Forty percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for aquatic plant research and control.

Section 33. Part I of chapter 370, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 370.01 through 370.31, Florida
Statutes, is designated as "Saltwater Fisheries."

Section 34. Effective July 1, 2000, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 370.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.06 Licenses.--

- (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. Each saltwater products license allows the holder to engage in any of the activities for which the license is required. The

Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

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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 pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar license from another state. However, if at least 50 percent of the annual income of a person, firm, or for-profit corporation is derived from charter fishing, the person, firm, or for-profit corporation must certify that at least \$2,500 of the income of the person, firm, or corporation is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar license from another state, in order to be issued the endorsement. Such income attribution must apply to at least 1 year out of the last 3 years. For the purpose of this section "income" means that income which is attributable to work, employment, entrepreneurship, pensions, retirement benefits, and social security benefits. To renew an existing restricted species endorsement, a marine aquaculture producer possessing a valid saltwater products license with a restricted species endorsement may apply income from the sale

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of marine aquaculture products to licensed wholesale dealers.

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

Any provision of this section or any other section of the Florida Statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, any person who owns a retail seafood market 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 or restaurant and in his or her saltwater products enterprise by affidavit and shall thereupon be issued a restricted species endorsement.

2. Exceptions from income requirements shall be as

follows:

- a. A permanent restricted species endorsement shall be available to those persons age 62 and older who have qualified for such endorsement for at least 3 out of the last 5 years.
- b. Active military duty time shall be excluded from consideration of time necessary to qualify and shall not be counted against the applicant for purposes of qualifying.
- c. Upon the sale of a used commercial fishing vessel owned by a person, firm, or corporation possessing or eligible for a restricted species endorsement, the purchaser of such vessel shall be exempted from the qualifying income requirement for the purpose of obtaining a restricted species endorsement for a period of 1 year after purchase of the vessel.
- d. Upon the death or permanent disablement of a person possessing a restricted species endorsement, an immediate family member wishing to carry on the fishing operation shall be exempted from the qualifying income requirement for the purpose of obtaining a restricted species endorsement for a period of 1 year after the death or disablement.
- e. A restricted species endorsement may be issued on an individual saltwater products license to a person age 62 or older who documents that at least \$2,500 is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph.
- f. A permanent restricted species endorsement may also be issued on an individual saltwater products license to a person age 70 or older who has held a saltwater products license for at least 3 of the last 5 license years.
- g. $\underline{\text{(I)}}$ Any resident who is certified to be totally and permanently disabled by a verified written statement, based

upon the criteria for permanent total disability in chapter 440 from a physician licensed in this state, by any branch of the United States Armed Services, by the Social Security Administration, or by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by any branch of the United States Armed Forces, upon proof of the same or any resident certified to be totally disabled by the United States Social Security Administration, upon proof of the same, or any resident who holds a valid identification card issued by the Department of Veterans' Affairs pursuant to s. 295.17, shall be exempted from the income requirements if he or she also has held a saltwater products license for at least 3 of the last 5 license years prior to the date of the disability.

(II) A Disability Award Notice issued by the United States Social Security Administration is not sufficient certification for a resident to obtain the income exemption unless the notice certifies that the resident is totally and permanently disabled.

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

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license decal shall be the same color as the vessel 1 2 registration decal issued each year pursuant to s. 328.48(5) 3 and shall indicate the period of time such license is valid. 4 The saltwater products license decal shall be placed beside 5 the vessel registration decal and, in the case of an undocumented vessel, shall be placed so that the vessel 6 7 registration decal lies between the vessel registration number and the saltwater products license decal. Any saltwater 8 9 products license decal for a previous year shall be removed 10 from a vessel operating on the waters of the state. A resident shall pay an annual license fee of \$50 for a saltwater 11 12 products license issued in the name of an individual or \$100 13 for a saltwater products license issued to a valid boat registration number. A nonresident shall pay an annual license 14 15 fee of \$200 for a saltwater products license issued in the name of an individual or \$400 for a saltwater products license 16 17 issued to a valid boat registration number. An alien shall pay an annual license fee of \$300 for a saltwater products license 18 issued in the name of an individual or \$600 for a saltwater 19 20 products license issued to a valid boat registration number. Any person who sells saltwater products pursuant to this 21 license may sell only to a licensed wholesale dealer. A 22 saltwater products license must be presented to the licensed 23 24 wholesale dealer each time saltwater products are sold, and an 25 imprint made thereof. The wholesale dealer shall keep records of each transaction in such detail as may be required by rule 26 27 of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission not in conflict with s. 370.07(6), and shall provide the holder of 28 the saltwater products license with a copy of the record. It 29 30 is unlawful for any licensed wholesale dealer to buy saltwater products from any unlicensed person under the provisions of

this section, except that a licensed wholesale dealer may buy from another licensed wholesale dealer. It is unlawful for any licensed wholesale dealer to buy saltwater products designated as "restricted species" from any person, firm, or corporation not possessing a restricted species endorsement on his or her saltwater products license under the provisions of this section, except that a licensed wholesale dealer may buy from another licensed wholesale dealer. The commission 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.

Section 35. Effective July 1, 2000, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsections (4) and (12) of section 370.0605, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (e) is added to subsection (2) of said section, to read:

- 370.0605 Saltwater fishing license required; fees.--
- (2) Saltwater fishing license fees are as follows:
- (a)1. For a resident $\frac{1}{2}$ of the state, \$12 for a 1-year license.
- 2. For a resident of the state, \$60 for 5 consecutive years from the date of purchase.
- 3. For a nonresident of the state, \$5 for a 3-day license, \$15 for a 7-day license, and \$30 for a 1-year license.
- 4. For a combination license for a resident to take freshwater fish and saltwater fish, \$24 for a 1-year license.
- 5. For a combination license for a resident to hunt and to take freshwater fish and saltwater fish, \$34 for a 1-year license.

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\underline{6.4.} For purposes of this section, "resident" has the same meaning as that found in s. 372.001.
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- (e) The fee for a permanent saltwater fishing, freshwater fishing, and hunting license for a resident 64 years of age or older is \$12.
- (4) A saltwater fishing license must be issued, without license fee, to any resident who is certified:
- (a) To be totally and permanently disabled by the verified written statement which is based upon the criteria for permanent total disability in chapter 440 of a physician licensed in this state, by any branch of the United States Armed Services, by the Social Security Administration, or by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by any branch of the United States Armed Forces, upon proof of same. Any license issued under this paragraph after January 1, 1997, expires after 5 years. Upon request, the license shall be reissued for a 5 year period and shall be reissued every 5 years thereafter; or who holds a valid identification card issued by the Department of Veterans' Affairs pursuant to s. 295.17.
- (b) To be totally disabled A Disability Award Notice issued by the United States Social Security Administration, upon proof of same. Any license issued under this paragraph after October 1, 1999, expires September 30, 2001. Upon proof of certification as provided in this paragraph, the license shall be reissued for a 2-year period and shall be reissued every 2 years thereafter. is not sufficient certification for obtaining a permanent fishing license under this section unless the notice certifies a resident is totally and permanently disabled. Any license issued after January 1, 1997, expires after 5 years and must be reissued, upon

request, every 5 years thereafter.

- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, any person who has received after July 1, 1997, and before July 1, 2000, a valid disability license under this subsection retains the rights vested thereunder until the license has expired.
- designate by rule no more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive days in each year as free saltwater-fishing days."Disabled
 Angler Fishing Days. "Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any disabled person may take saltwater marine
 fish for noncommercial purposes on a free-saltwater-fishing-day-bisabled Angler Fishing Day without obtaining or possessing a license or paying a license fee as prescribed in this section. A disabled person who takes saltwater-marine
 fish on a fishing-bay without obtaining a license or paying a fee must comply with all laws, rules, and <a href="regulations-governing-holders-of-a-fishing-license-and-all-other-conditions-and-limitations-regulating-the-taking-of-saltwater-marine-fish-as-are-imposed-by-law-or-rule.

Section 36. Subsection (1), paragraphs (f), (h), (i), and (k) of subsection (3), paragraphs (e), (g), and (h) of subsection (4), subsections (5) and (6) of section 370.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(1) DEFINITIONS; LICENSES AUTHORIZED.--Annual license or privilege taxes are hereby levied and imposed upon dealers in the state in saltwater products. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to deal in any such products

without first paying for and procuring the license required by this section. Application for all licenses shall be made to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Department of Environmental Protection on blanks to be furnished by it. All licenses shall be issued by the commission department upon payment to it of the license tax. The licenses are defined as:

- (a)1. "Wholesale county dealer" is any person, firm, or corporation which sells saltwater products to any person, firm, or corporation except to the consumer and who may buy saltwater products in the county designated on the wholesale license from any person licensed pursuant to s. 370.06(2) or from any licensed wholesale dealer.
- 2. "Wholesale state dealer" is a person, firm, or corporation which sells saltwater products to any person, firm, or corporation except to the consumer and who may buy saltwater products in any county of the state from any person licensed pursuant to s. 370.06(2) or from any licensed wholesale dealer.
- 3. "Wholesale dealer" is either a county or a state dealer.
- (b) A "retail dealer" is any person, firm, or corporation which sells saltwater products directly to the consumer, but no license is required of a dealer in merchandise who deals in or sells saltwater products consumed on the premises or prepared for immediate consumption and sold to be taken out of any restaurant licensed by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Any person, firm, or corporation which is both a wholesale dealer and a retail dealer shall obtain both a wholesale

dealer's license and a retail dealer's license. If a wholesale dealer has more than one place of business, the annual license tax shall be effective for all places of business, provided that the wholesale dealer supplies to the commission department a complete list of additional places of business upon application for the annual license tax.

- (3) APALACHICOLA BAY OYSTER SURCHARGE. --
- (f) The Department of Revenue shall collect the surcharge for transfer into the <u>General Inspection Trust Fund</u> of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services <u>Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund of the Department of Environmental Protection</u>.
- (h) Annually, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Environmental Protection shall furnish the Department of Revenue with a current list of wholesale dealers in the state.
- (i) Collections received by the Department of Revenue from the surcharge shall be transferred quarterly to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services General

 Inspection Trust Fund Environmental Protection Marine

 Resources Conservation Trust Fund, less the costs of administration.
- (k) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer

 Services Environmental Protection shall use or distribute funds generated by this surcharge, less reasonable costs of collection and administration, to fund the following oyster management and restoration programs in Apalachicola Bay:
 - 1. The relaying and transplanting of live oysters.
- 2. Shell planting to construct or rehabilitate oyster bars.
 - 3. Education programs for licensed oyster harvesters

on oyster biology, aquaculture, boating and water safety, sanitation, resource conservation, small business management, and other relevant subjects.

- 4. Research directed toward the enhancement of oyster production in the bay and the water management needs of the bay.
 - (4) TRANSPORTATION OF SALTWATER PRODUCTS.--
- transport, or to possess for the purpose of selling, delivering, shipping, or transporting, any saltwater products without all invoices of such products having thereon the wholesale dealer license number in such form as may be prescribed under the provisions of this subsection and the rules and regulations of the commission department. Any saltwater products found in the possession of any person who is in violation of this provision may be seized by the commission department and disposed of in the manner provided by law.
- (g) Wholesale dealers' licenses shall be issued only to applicants who furnish to the <u>commission</u> department satisfactory evidence of law-abiding reputation and who pledge themselves to faithfully observe all of the laws and regulations of this state relating to the conservation of, dealing in, taking, selling, transporting, or possession of saltwater products and to cooperate in the enforcement of all such laws to every reasonable extent. This pledge may be included in the application for license.
- (h) Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection <u>commits</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - (5) LICENSE DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION. --

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- A license issued to a wholesale or retail dealer is good only to the person to whom issued and named therein and is not transferable. The commission department may revoke, suspend, or deny the renewal of the license of any licensee:
- Upon the conviction of the licensee of any violation of the laws or regulations designed for the conservation of saltwater products;
- Upon conviction of the licensee of knowingly dealing in, buying, selling, transporting, possessing, or taking any saltwater product, at any time and from any waters, in violation of the laws of this state; or
- 3. Upon satisfactory evidence of any violation of the laws or any regulations of this state designed for the conservation of saltwater products or of any of the laws of this state relating to dealing in, buying, selling, transporting, possession, or taking of saltwater products.
- (b) Upon revocation of such license, no other or further license may be issued to the dealer within 3 years from the date of revocation except upon special order of the commission department. After revocation, it is unlawful for such dealer to exercise any of the privileges of a licensed wholesale or retail dealer.
- In addition to, or in lieu of, the penalty imposed pursuant to this subsection, the commission department may impose penalties pursuant to s. 370.021.
 - RECORDS TO BE KEPT ON SALTWATER PRODUCTS. --(6)
- Wholesale dealers shall be required by the commission department to make and preserve a record of the names and addresses of persons from whom or to whom saltwater products are purchased or sold, the quantity so purchased or

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sold from or to each vendor or purchaser, and the date of each such transaction. Retail dealers shall be required to make and preserve a record from whom all saltwater products are purchased. Such record shall be open to inspection at all times by the commission department. A report covering the sale of saltwater products shall be made monthly or as often as required by rule to the commission department by each wholesale dealer. All reports required under this subsection are confidential and shall be exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) except that, pursuant to authority related to interstate fishery compacts as provided by ss. 370.19(3) and 370.20(3), reports may be shared with another state if that state is a member of an interstate fisheries compact, and if that state has signed a Memorandum of Agreement or a similar instrument agreeing to preserve confidentiality as established by Florida law.

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

and

3. For a third or subsequent violation committed within 36 months of any previous two violations, a civil penalty of up to \$5,000.

The proceeds of all civil penalties collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and shall be used for administration, auditing, and law enforcement purposes.

Section 37. Subsection (1) of section 370.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.101 Saltwater fish; regulations.--

(1) The Division of Marine <u>Fisheries of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission</u> Resources is authorized to establish weight equivalencies when minimum lengths of saltwater fish are established by law, in those cases where the fish are artificially cultivated.

Section 38. Subsection (2) of section 370.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.11 Fish; regulation.--

(2) REGULATION; FISH; TARPON, ETC.--No person may sell, offer for sale, barter, exchange for merchandise, transport for sale, either within or without the state, offer to purchase or purchase any species of fish known as tarpon (Tarpon atlanticus) provided, however, any one person may carry out of the state as personal baggage or transport within or out of the state not more than two tarpon if they are not being transported for sale. The possession of more than two tarpon by any one person is unlawful; provided, however, any person may catch an unlimited number of tarpon if they are immediately returned uninjured to the water and released where

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the same are caught. No common carrier in the state shall knowingly receive for transportation or transport, within or without the state, from any one person for shipment more than two tarpon, except as hereinafter provided. It is expressly provided that any lawful established taxidermist, in the conduct of taxidermy, may be permitted to move or transport any reasonable number of tarpon at any time and in any manner he or she may desire, as specimens for mounting; provided, however, satisfactory individual ownership of the fish so moved or transported can be established by such taxidermist at any time upon demand. Common carriers shall accept for shipment tarpon from a taxidermist when statement of individual ownership involved accompanies bill of lading or other papers controlling the shipment. The Division of Marine Fisheries Resources may, in its discretion, upon application issue permits for the taking and transporting of tarpon for scientific purposes.

Section 39. Subsection (1) of section 370.1107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.1107 Definition; possession of certain licensed traps prohibited; penalties; exceptions; consent.--

(1) As used in this section, the term "licensed saltwater fisheries trap" means any trap for the taking of saltwater products required to be licensed by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and whose license fees and penalties are authorized by the Legislature pursuant to this chapter or by the commission for the taking of saltwater products.

Section 40. Subsections (1), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of section 370.1405, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

370.1405 Crawfish reports by dealers during closed

season required. --

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- (1) Within 3 days after the commencement of the closed season for the taking of saltwater crawfish, each and every seafood dealer, either retail or wholesale, intending to possess whole crawfish, crawfish tails, or crawfish meat during closed season shall submit to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Department of Environmental Protection, on forms provided by the commission department, a sworn report of the quantity, in pounds, of saltwater whole crawfish, crawfish tails, and crawfish meat in the dealer's name or possession as of the date the season closed. This report shall state the location and number of pounds of whole crawfish, crawfish tails, and crawfish meat. The commission department shall not accept any reports not delivered or postmarked by midnight of the 3rd calendar day after the commencement of the closed season, and any stocks of crawfish reported therein are declared a nuisance and may be seized by the commission department.
- (3) All dealers having reported stocks of crawfish may sell or offer to sell such stocks of crawfish; however, such dealers shall submit an additional report on the last day of each month during the duration of the closed season. Reports shall be made on forms supplied by the commission department. Each dealer shall state on this report the number of pounds brought forward from the previous report period, the number of pounds sold during the report period, the number of pounds, if any, acquired from a licensed wholesale dealer during the report period, and the number of pounds remaining on hand. In every case, the amount of crawfish sold plus the amount reported on hand shall equal the amount acquired plus the amount reported remaining on hand in the last submitted

report. Copies of records or invoices documenting the number of pounds acquired during the closed season must be maintained by the wholesale or retail dealer and shall be kept available for inspection by the commission department for a period not less than 3 years from the date of the recorded transaction. Reports postmarked later than midnight on the 3rd calendar day of each month during the duration of the closed season will not be accepted by the commission department. Dealers for which late supplementary reports are not accepted by the commission department must show just cause why their entire stock of whole crawfish, crawfish tails, or crawfish meat should not be seized by the commission department. Whenever a dealer fails to timely submit the monthly supplementary report as described in this subsection, the dealer may be subject to the following civil penalties:

- (a) For a first violation, the <u>commission</u> department shall assess a civil penalty of \$500.
- (b) For a second violation within the same crawfish closed season, the $\underline{\text{commission}}$ $\underline{\text{department}}$ shall assess a civil penalty of \$1,000.
- (c) For a third violation within the same crawfish closed season, the <u>commission</u> department shall assess a civil penalty of \$2,500 and may seize said dealer's entire stock of whole crawfish, crawfish tails, or crawfish meat and carry the same before the court for disposal. The dealer shall post a cash bond in the amount of the fair value of the entire remaining quantity of crawfish as determined by the judge. After posting the cash bond, a dealer shall have 24 hours to transport said products outside the limits of Florida for sale as provided by s. 370.061. Otherwise, the product shall be declared a nuisance and disposed of by the commission

department according to law.

- (4) All seafood dealers shall at all times during the closed season make their stocks of whole crawfish, crawfish tails, or crawfish meat available for inspection by the commission department.
- (5) Each wholesale and retail dealer in whole crawfish, crawfish tails, or crawfish meat shall keep throughout the period of the crawfish closed season copies of the bill of sale or invoice covering each transaction involving whole crawfish, crawfish tails, or crawfish meat. Such invoices and bills shall be kept available at all times for inspection by the commission department.
- (6) The <u>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission</u>

 Department of Environmental Protection is authorized to adopt rules incorporating by reference such forms as are necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

Section 41. Section 370.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial Rewording of section. See s. 370.25, F.S., for present text.)

- 370.25 Artificial reef program; grants, financial, and technical assistance to local governments.--
- (1) An artificial reef program is created within the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to enhance saltwater opportunities and to promote proper management of fisheries resources associated with artificial reefs for the public interest. Under the program, the commission may provide grants, financial, and technical assistance to coastal local governments, and nonprofit corporations qualified under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, for the siting and development of artificial reefs as well as monitoring and

evaluating their recreational, economic, and biological effectiveness. The program may be funded from state, federal, and private contributions.

- (2) The commission may adopt by rule procedures for submitting an application for financial assistance and criteria for allocating available funds.
- (3) The commission may adopt by rule criteria for siting, constructing, managing, and evaluating the effectiveness of artificial reefs placed in state or adjacent federal waters, consistent with this section.
- (4) The commission may adopt by rule criteria for determining the eligibility of nonprofit corporations qualified under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply for and receive funds available for artificial reef development or evaluation. The criteria must include, but are not limited to the following:
- (a) The corporation must show proof that it is a nonprofit corporation qualified under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (b) The corporation must state in its articles of incorporation or bylaws that one of its objectives is the development or monitoring of artificial reefs.
- (5) The commission's artificial reef program shall track all artificial reef development activities statewide, and maintain a computer database of this activity for the public interest and to facilitate long-range planning and coordination within the commission and among local governments.
 - (6) It is unlawful for any person to:
- 30 (a) Place artificial-reef-construction materials in
 - state water outside zones permitted under the terms and

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conditions defined in any artificial reef permits issued by
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    the United States Army Corps of Engineers or by the Fish and
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    Wildlife Conservation Commission.
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          (b) Store, possess, or transport on or across state
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    waters any materials reasonably suited for artificial reef
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    construction and stored in a manner providing ready access for
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    use and placement as an artificial reef, unless a valid cargo
   manifest issued by the commission or a commission-certified
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    inspector is onboard the transporting vessel. The manifest
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    will serve as authorization to use a valid permitted site or
    land-based staging area, will validate that the type of
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    artificial reef construction material being transported is
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    permissible for use at the permitted site, and will describe
    and quantify the artificial reef material being
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    transported. The manifest will also include the latitude and
    longitude coordinates of the proposed deployment location, the
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    valid permit number, and a copy of the permit conditions for
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    the permitted site. The manifest must be available for
    inspection by any authorized law enforcement officer or
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    commission employee.
          (7)(a) An initial violation of subsection (6) is a
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    misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.
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    775.082 or s. 775.083. A subsequent violation of subsection
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   6) which is committed within 12 months after a previous
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    violation of that subsection is a felony of the third degree,
   punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
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    775.084.
          (b) If a violation of subsection (6) occurs, a law
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    enforcement officer may terminate a vessel's voyage and order
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    the vessel operator to return immediately to port. Failure or
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    refusal to comply with an order to return to port shall
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constitute a felony of the third degree, punishable as 1 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 2 The vessel 3 operator must immediately dispose of the materials on shore 4 according to applicable waste disposal laws. 5 (c) If, at the time of the violation, the vessel that 6 is involved in the violation: 7 1. Is moored at a land-based facility, the registered 8 owner of the vessel is responsible for the violation. 2. Is underway or anchored, the captain or operator of 9 10 the vessel and the registered owner of the vessel are jointly 11 responsible for the violation. 12 (d) In addition to the penalties imposed in this subsection, the commission shall assess civil penalties of up 13 to \$5,000 against any person convicted of violating subsection 14 15 6) and may seek the suspension or revocation of the vessel registration, existing reef-construction permits, or other 16 17 state marine licenses held by the violator. For the purposes 18 of this section, conviction includes any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal. 19 Part II of chapter 370, Florida Statutes, 20 Section 42. consisting of sections 370.40 through 370.74, Florida 21 22 Statutes, is created and entitled "Freshwater Fisheries." Section 370.40, Florida Statutes, is 23 Section 43. 24 created to read: 25 370.40 Definitions.--In construing these statutes, when applied to saltwater and freshwater fish, shellfish, 26 27 crustacea, sponges, where the context permits, the word, 28 phrase, or term: 29 (1) "Authorization" means a number issued by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, or its authorized agent, 30

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which serves in lieu of a license or permit and affords the

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privilege purchased for a specified period of time.

- (2) "Closed season" is that portion of the year wherein the laws of Florida forbid the taking of particular varieties of fish.
- $\underline{\mbox{(3) "Commission" means the Fish and Wildlife}}$ Conservation Commission.
- (4) "Common carrier" includes any person, firm, or corporation which undertakes for hire, as a regular business, the transportation of persons or commodities from place to place, offering its services to all who may choose to employ it and pay its charges.
- (5) "Fish" includes all freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, crustacea, and sponges.
- water within a county or within several counties designated to improve fishing for public use and established and specifically circumscribed for authorized management by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the board of county commissioners of the county in which such waters lie under agreement between the commission and an owner with approval by the board of county commissioners or under agreement with the board of county commissioners for use of public waters in the county in which such waters lie.
- (7) "Fish pond" means a body of water that does not occur naturally and that has been constructed and is maintained primarily for the purpose of fishing.
- (8) "Fresh water," except where otherwise provided by law, includes all lakes, rivers, canals, and other waterways of Florida, to such point or points where the fresh and salt waters commingle to such an extent as to become unpalatable and unfit for human consumption, because of the saline

content, or to such point or points as may be fixed by the

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, by and with the

consent of the board of county commissioners of the county or

counties to be affected by such order. The Steinhatchee River

shall be considered fresh water from its source to mouth.

- (9) "Freshwater fish" includes all classes of pisces that are indigenous to fresh water.
- (10) "Open season" is that portion of the year wherein the laws of Florida for the preservation of fish permit the taking of particular varieties of fish.
 - (11) "Resident" means:
- (a) Any person who has continually resided in this state for 6 months; or
- (b) Any member of the United States Armed Forces who is stationed in this state.
- (12) "Take" means taking, attempting to take, pursuing, hunting, molesting, capturing, or killing freshwater fish or their nests or eggs, by any means, whether or not such actions result in obtaining possession of such freshwater fish or their nests or eggs.
- (13) "Transport" includes shipping, transporting, carrying, importing, exporting, receiving or delivering for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export.

Section 44. Section 372.0225, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.41, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

- (1) The Division of Freshwater Fisheries of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 responsible for directed and charged with the responsibility of:

- (a) Regulating Providing for the regulation of the promotion, marketing, and quality control of freshwater organisms produced in Florida and utilized commercially.
- (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) Conducting scientific, economic, and other studies and research on all freshwater organisms produced in the state and used commercially.
- (2) The responsibility with which the Division of Freshwater 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, chapter 597, the Florida Aquaculture Policy Act, and the rules adopted thereunder.

Section 45. Section 372.26, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.42, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.42 372.26 Imported fish.--

(1) No person shall import into the state or place in any of the fresh waters of the state any freshwater fish of any species without having first obtained a permit from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The commission is authorized to issue or deny such a permit upon the completion of studies of the species made by it to determine any

detrimental effect the species might have on the ecology of the state.

(2) Any person Persons in violation of this section commits shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 46. Section 372.27, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.43, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

atc., closed to all fishing.—It is unlawful for any person to take any fish within Marion County, from the waters of Rainbow Springs and Rainbow River (formerly known as Blue Springs and Blue Springs River) within a radius of 1 mile from the head of said spring, or from the waters of Silver Springs or Silver Springs Run from the head of said spring to its junction with the Oklawaha River; provided, that the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission may remove or cause to be removed any gar, mud fish or other predatory fish when in its judgment their removal is desirable.

Section 47. Section 372.31, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.44, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.44 372.31 Disposition of illegal fishing devices.--

(1) In all cases of arrest and conviction for use of illegal nets or traps or fishing devices in the fresh waters of this state, as provided in this chapter, such illegal net, trap, or fishing device is declared to be a nuisance and shall be seized and carried before the court having jurisdiction of such offense and said court shall order such illegal trap,

net, or fishing device forfeited to the Fish and Wildlife

Conservation Commission immediately after trial and conviction of the person in whose possession they were found.

- (2) When any illegal net, trap, or fishing device is found in the fresh waters of the state, and the owner of same shall not be known to the officer finding the same, such officer shall immediately procure from the county court judge an order forfeiting said illegal net, trap, or fishing device to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission may destroy such illegal net, trap, or fishing device, if in its judgment said net, trap, or fishing device is not of value in the work of the commission department.
- (3) (2) When any nets, traps, or fishing devices are found being used illegally in the fresh waters of this state as provided in this chapter, the same shall be seized and forfeited to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission as provided in this part chapter.
- Section 48. Section 372.311, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.441, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:
- 370.441 372.311 Disposition and appraisal of property seized under this chapter.--
- (1) Every officer seizing illegally used property pursuant to the provisions of this law shall forthwith make return of the seizure thereof and deliver the said property to the board of county commissioners of the county in which wherein the said property was seized. The said return to the board of county commissioners shall describe the property seized and give in detail the facts and circumstances under which the same was seized and state in full the reason why the seizing officer knew, or was led to believe, said property was

being used for and in connection with a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting the illegal use of nets, traps, or fishing devices. The said return shall contain the names of all persons, firms, and corporations known to the seizing officer to be interested in the seized property.

- (2) When any illegally used property is seized by any officer pursuant to this law and delivered to the board of county commissioners as aforesaid, the board shall forthwith fix the approximate value thereof and make return thereof to the clerk of the circuit court as hereinafter provided.
- shall contain a schedule of the property seized, describing the same in reasonable detail and giving in detail the facts and circumstances under which it was seized and state in full the reason why the seizing officer knew or was led to believe that the property was being used for or in connection with a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting the illegal use of nets, traps, or fishing devices; and a statement of the names of all persons, firms, and corporations known to be interested in the seized property and shall attach to their said return as exhibit thereto, the return of the seizing officer to the board.
- (4) The board of county commissioners shall hold the said seized property pending its disposal by the court as hereinafter provided.
- Section 49. Section 372.312, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.442, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.442 372.312 Forfeiture proceedings.--

(1) The return of the board aforesaid to the clerk of

the circuit court shall be taken and considered as the state's petition or libel in rem for the forfeiture of the property therein described, of which the circuit court of the county shall have jurisdiction, without regard to value. The said return shall be sufficient as said petition or libel notwithstanding the fact that it may contain no formal prayer or demand for forfeiture, it being the intention of the Legislature that forfeiture may be decreed without a formal prayer or demand therefor. The said return shall be subject to amendment at any time before final hearing, provided that copies thereof shall be served upon all persons, firms, or corporations who may have filed a claim prior to such amendment.

- (2) Upon the filing of said return, the clerk of the circuit court shall issue a citation, directed to all persons, firms, and corporations owning, having or claiming an interest in or lien upon the seized property, giving notice of the seizure and directing that all persons, firms, or corporations owning, having or claiming an interest therein or lien thereon to file their claim to, on, or in said property within the time fixed in said citation, as to persons, firms, and corporations not personally served, and within 20 days from personal service of said citation, when personal service is had.
- (3) The said citation may be in, or substantially in, the following form:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR COUNTY, FLORIDA.

31 IN RE FORFEITURE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY:

(here describe property) 1 2 THE STATE OF FLORIDA TO: 3 ALL PERSONS, FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS OWNING, HAVING OR 4 CLAIMING AN INTEREST IN OR LIEN ON THE ABOVE DESCRIBED 5 PROPERTY 6 7 YOU AND EACH OF YOU are hereby notified that the above 8 described property has been seized, under and by virtue of 9 chapter 370 372, as amended, and is now in the possession of 10 the board of county commissioners of this county, and you, and 11 each of you, are hereby further notified that a petition, 12 under said chapter, has been filed in the circuit court of the Judicial Circuit, in and for County, Florida, 13 14 seeking the forfeiture of the said property, and you are 15 hereby directed and required to file your claim, if any you 16 have, and show cause, on or before, ... (year)..., if not 17 personally served with process herein, and within twenty days from personal service if personally served with process 18 herein, why the said property should not be forfeited pursuant 19 to said chapter. Should you fail to file claim as herein 20 directed judgment will be entered herein against you in due 21 22 course. Persons not personally served with process may obtain a copy of the petition for forfeiture filed herein from the 23 24 undersigned clerk of court. WITNESS my hand and the seal of the above mentioned 25 court, at, Florida, this, ...(year).... 26 27 (COURT SEAL) ...(Clerk of the above mentioned court)... By ...(Deputy Clerk)... 28 29 30 (4) Such citation shall be returnable, as to persons served constructively, as therein directed, not less than 21

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nor more than 30 days, from the posting or publication thereof, and as to those personally served with process within 20 days from service thereof. A copy of the petition shall be served with the process when personally served. Personal service of process may be made in the same manner as a summons in chancery.

(5) If the value of the property seized is shown by the board's return to have an appraised value of \$1,000 or less, the above citation shall be served by posting at three public places in the county, one of which shall be the front door of the courthouse; if the value of the property is shown by the board's return to have an approximate value of more than \$1,000, the citation shall be published at least once each week for 2 consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general publication published in the county, if there be such a newspaper published in the county, and if not, then said notice of such publication shall be made by certificate of the clerk if publication is made by posting and by affidavit as provided in chapter 49, if made by publication in a newspaper, which affidavit or certificate shall be filed and become a part of the record in the cause. Failure of the record to show proof of such publication shall not affect any judgment made in the cause unless it shall affirmatively appear that no such publication was made.

Section 50. Section 372.313, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.443, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.443 372.313 Delivery of property to claimant.--Any person, firm, or corporation filing a claim in the cause, which claim shall state fully the her or his right, title, claim, or interest, in and to the seized property, may, at any

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time after said claim is filed with the clerk of the court, obtain possession of the seized property by filing a petition therefor with the board of county commissioners and posting with said board, to be approved by it, a surety bond, payable to the Governor of the state, in twice the amount of the value of the said property as fixed in the board's return to the clerk of the circuit court, with a corporate surety duly authorized to transact business in this state as surety, conditioned upon her or his paying to the board of county commissioners the value of the property together with costs of the proceeding, if judgment of forfeiture be entered by the court. Upon the posting of such bond with the board and the release of the property to the applicant the cause shall proceed to final judgment in the same manner, as it would have, had no such bond been filed, except that any exception to be issued in the cause pursuant to judgment may run against and be enforced against the person posting said bond and her or his surety.

Section 51. Section 372.314, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.4431, Florida Statutes, to read:

370.4431 372.314 Proceeding when no claim filed.--When no claim is filed in the cause within the time required the clerk shall enter a default against all persons, firms and corporations owning, claiming or having an interest in and to the property seized and the cause may then proceed in the same manner as a common-law cause after default, and final judgment shall be entered therein ex parte, except as may be herein otherwise provided.

Section 52. Section 372.315, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.444, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

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370.444 372.315 Proceeding when claim filed.--When one or more claims are filed in the cause, the cause shall be tried upon the issues made thereby with the petition for forfeiture with any affirmative defenses being deemed denied without further pleading. Judgment by default shall be entered against all other persons, firms, and corporations owning, claiming, or having an interest in and to the property seized, after which the cause shall proceed as in other common-law cases; except any claimant shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that said claimant she or he did not know or have any reason to believe, at the time the claimant's right, title, interest, or lien arose, that the property was being used for or in connection with the violation of any of the statutes or laws of this state prohibiting the illegal use of nets, traps, or fishing devices in the fresh waters of the state, and further that at said time there was no reasonable reason to believe that the said property might be used for such purpose. Where the owner or user of the property has been convicted of a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting the illegal use of nets, traps, or fishing devices in the fresh waters of the state, such conviction shall be prima facie evidence that each claimant had reason to believe that the property might be used for or in connection with a violation of such statutes and laws, and the burden of proof shall be upon each claimant to satisfy the court that she or he was without knowledge of such conviction, providing, however, the prima facie presumption of knowledge of a previous conviction of a violation of this law shall only apply to a subsequent proceeding involving the forfeiture of nets, traps, or fishing devices, when owned by such previous offender and upon which a lien is held by the same lienee

involved in the first claim proceedings. Trial of all such causes shall be without a jury, except in such cases as a trial by jury may be guaranteed by the State Constitution and in such cases trial by jury shall be deemed waived unless demanded in the claim filed.

Section 53. Section 372.316, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.445, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.445 372.316 State attorney to represent state.—Upon the filing of the board's return with the clerk of the circuit court, the said clerk shall furnish the state attorney with a copy thereof and the said state attorney shall represent the state in the forfeiture proceeding. The Department of Legal Affairs shall represent the state in all appeals from judgments of forfeiture to the Supreme Court. The state may appeal any judgment denying forfeiture in whole or in part or that may be otherwise adverse to the state.

Section 54. Section 372.317, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.446, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.446 372.317 Judgment of forfeiture.--On final hearing, the return of the board to the clerk of the circuit court shall be taken as prima facie evidence that the property seized was or had been used in, or in connection with, the violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting the illegal use of nets, traps, or fishing devices in the fresh waters of the this state and shall be sufficient predicate for a judgment of forfeiture in the absence of other proofs and evidence. The burden shall be upon the claimant to show that the property was not so used or, if so used, that the claimant they had no knowledge of such violation and no

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reason to believe that the seized property was or would be used for the violation of such statutes and laws. property is encumbered by a lien or retained title agreement under circumstances wherein the lienholder had no knowledge that the property was or would be used in violating such statutes and laws, and no reasonable reason to believe that it might be so used, then the court may declare a forfeiture of all other rights, titles and interests, subject, however, to the lien of such innocent lienholder, or may direct the payment of such lien from the proceeds of any sale of the said The proceedings and the judgment of forfeiture shall be in rem and shall be primarily against the property itself. Upon the entry of a judgment of forfeiture the court shall determine the disposition to be made of the property, which may include the destruction thereof, the sale thereof, the allocation thereof to some governmental function or use, or otherwise as the court may determine. Sales of such property shall be at public sale to the highest and best bidder therefor for cash after 2 weeks' public notice as the court may direct. Where the property has been delivered to a claimant upon the posting of a bond the court shall determine the value of the property or portion thereof subject to forfeiture and shall enter judgment against the principal and surety of the bond in such amount for which execution shall issue in the usual manner. Upon the application of any claimant the court may fix the value of the forfeitable interest or interests in the seized property and permit such claimant to redeem the said property upon the payment of a sum equal to said value which sum shall be disposed of as would the proceeds of a sale of the said property under a judgment of forfeiture.

Section 55. Section 372.318, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.447, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.447 372.318 Service charges.--Service charges required hereunder shall be the same as provided for sheriffs and clerks by under law for similar services in other cases and matters.

Section 56. Section 372.319, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.448, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.448 372.319 Disposition of proceeds of forfeiture.—All sums received from sale or other disposition of the seized property shall be paid into the county fine and forfeiture fund and shall become a part thereof.

Section 57. Section 372.321, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.449, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.449 372.321 Exercise of police power.--It is deemed by the Legislature that this law (ss. 370.44 to 370.448 372.31 to 372.319, both inclusive) is necessary for the more efficient and proper enforcement of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting the illegal use of nets, traps,or fishing devices in the fresh waters of the state and a lawful exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the public welfare, health, and safety of the people of the state. All the provisions of this law shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes.

Section 58. Effective July 1, 2000, section 370.45, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

370.45 Issuance of licenses or permits to take

freshwater aquatic life; costs; reporting.--

- (1) The provisions of this section shall apply to such licenses or permits as are established in this chapter.
- (2) The commission shall issue licenses and permits for taking freshwater aquatic life upon proof by the applicant that she or he is entitled to such license or permit. The commission shall establish the forms for such licenses and permits. Each applicant for a license, permit, or authorization shall provide the applicant's social security number on the application form. Disclosure of social security numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D program for child support enforcement and use by the commission, and as otherwise provided by law.
- (3) Licenses and permits for the state may be sold by the commission, by any tax collector in this state, or by any appointed subagent.
- (4)(a) In addition to any license or permit fee, \$1.50 shall be charged for each license or fish management area permit sold. Such charge is for the purpose of, and the source from which is subtracted, all administrative costs of issuing a license or permit, including, but not limited to, printing, distribution, and credit card fees.
- (b) Tax collectors may retain \$1 for each license or fish management area permit sold.
- (5) Licenses and permits shall be issued, without fee, to any resident who is certified:
- (a) To be totally and permanently disabled by the

 United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its

 predecessor, or by any branch of the United States Armed

 Forces, upon proof of same. Any license issued under this

 paragraph after January 1, 1997, expires after 5 years. Upon

request, the license shall be reissued for a 5 year period and shall be reissued every 5 years thereafter.

- (b) To be totally disabled by the United States Social Security Administration, upon proof of same. Any license issued under this paragraph after October 1, 1999, expires after two years. Upon proof of certification as provided in this paragraph, the license shall be reissued for a 2-year period and shall be reissued every 2 years thereafter.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, any person who has received after July 1, 1997, and before July 1, 2000, a valid disability license retains the rights vested thereunder until the license has expired.
- (6)(a) Tax collectors shall remit license and permit moneys, along with a report of funds collected and other required documentation, to the commission within 7 days following the last business day of the week in which the fees were received by the tax collector. The tax collector shall maintain records of all such licenses and permits which are sold and all stamps issued, voided, stolen, or lost. The tax collector is responsible to the commission for the fee for all licenses and permits sold and for the value of all stamps reported as lost. The tax collector shall report stolen permits to the appropriate law enforcement agency. The tax collector shall submit a written report and a copy of the law enforcement agency's report to the commission within 5 days after discovering the theft. The value of a validation stamp is \$5.
- (b) Tax collectors are also responsible for fees for all licenses and permits sold by their subagents and for the value of all stamps reported as lost. The commission may adopt rules to implement this section.

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    tax collector shall submit to the commission all unissued
    stamps for the previous year along with a written audit
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    report, on forms prescribed or approved by the commission, of
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    the numbers of the unissued stamps.
              Within 30 days after the submission of the annual
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    audit report, each county tax collector shall provide the
    commission with a written audit report on unissued, sold, and
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    voided licenses, permits, and stamps with a certified
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    reconciliation statement prepared by a certified public
    accountant. Concurrent with the submission of the
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    certification, the county tax collector shall remit to the
    commission the monetary value of all licenses, permits, and
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    stamps that are unaccounted for. Each tax collector is also
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    responsible for fees for all licenses, permits, and stamps
    distributed by the tax collector to subagents, sold by the tax
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    collector, or reported by the tax collector as lost.
           Section 59. Effective July 1, 2000, section 370.46,
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    Florida Statutes, is created to read:
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           370.46 Licenses and permits; exemptions; fees.--No
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    person, except as provided in this section, shall take
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    freshwater fish within this state without having first
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    obtained a license, permit, or authorization and paid the fees
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    set forth in this section, unless such license is issued
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    without fee as provided in s. 370.45. Such license, permit, or
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    authorization shall authorize the person to whom it is issued
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    to take freshwater fish in accordance with law and commission
    rules. Such license, permit, or authorization is not
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    transferable. Each license or permit must bear on its face in
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    indelible ink the name of the person to whom it is issued and
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    other information requested by the commission. Such license,
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Not later than August 15 of each year, each county

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| 1 | permit, or authorization issued by the commission or any agent |
| 2 | must be in the personal possession of the person to whom |
| 3 | issued while taking freshwater fish. The failure of such |
| 4 | person to exhibit such license, permit, or authorization to |
| 5 | the commission or its wildlife officers when such person is |
| 6 | found taking freshwater fish is a violation of law. A |
| 7 | positive form of identification is required when using an |
| 8 | authorization, a lifetime license, or a 5-year license, or |
| 9 | when otherwise required by the license or permit. The |
| 10 | lifetime licenses and 5-year licenses provided for in this |
| 11 | section shall be embossed with the name, date of birth, date |
| 12 | of issuance, and other pertinent information as deemed |
| 13 | necessary by the commission. A certified copy of the |
| 14 | applicant's birth certificate shall accompany each application |
| 15 | for a lifetime license for a resident 12 years of age or |
| 16 | younger. Each applicant for a license, permit, or |
| 17 | authorization shall provide the applicant's social security |
| 18 | number on the application form. Disclosure of social security |
| 19 | numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to |
| 20 | the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D child support |
| 21 | enforcement program and use by the commission, and as |
| 22 | otherwise provided by law. |
| 23 | (1) A license or permit is not required for: |

- (a) Any child under 16 years of age, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.
- (b) Any person freshwater fishing in the person's county of residence on the person's homestead or the homestead of the person's spouse or minor child, or any minor child freshwater fishing on the homestead of her or his parent.
- (c) Any resident who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, who is not stationed in this state, when

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home on leave for 30 days or less, upon submission of orders. 1 2 (d) Any resident when freshwater fishing with live or 3 natural bait, using poles or lines which are not equipped with 4 a fishing line retrieval mechanism, and freshwater fishing for 5 noncommercial purposes in the county of her or his residence, 6 except on legally established fish management areas. 7 paragraph may be cited as the "Dempsey J. Barron, W. D. Childers, and Joe Kershaw Cane Pole Tax Repeal Act of 1976." 8 (e) Any person fishing in a fish pond of 20 acres or 9 10 less which is located entirely within the private property of 11 the fish pond owner. 12 (f) Any person fishing in a fish pond which is 13 licensed in accordance with s. 372.5705. (q) Any person freshwater fishing who has been 14 15 accepted as a client for developmental services by the Department of Children and Family Services, which department 16 17 shall furnish such person proof thereof. 18 (h) Any resident 65 years of age or older who has in her or his possession proof of age and residency. A free 19 license may be obtained from any tax collector's office upon 20 proof of age and residency. 21 (2) For residents and nonresidents, the license and 22 fees for noncommercial fishing in this state, and the activity 23 24 authorized thereby, are as follows: 25 (a) A fishing license for a resident to take freshwater fish in this state is \$12. 26 27 (b) A fishing license for a nonresident to take freshwater fish in this state for 7 consecutive days is \$15. 28 (c) A combination license for a resident to take 29 freshwater fish and saltwater fish is \$24 for a 1-year 30

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license.

- (d) A fishing license for a nonresident to take freshwater fish in this state is \$30.
- (e) A combination fishing and hunting license for a resident to take freshwater fish and game in this state is \$22.
- (f) A combination license for a resident to hunt and to take freshwater fish and saltwater fish is \$34 for a 1-year license.
- (g) A sportsman's license for a resident is \$66. The sportsman's license authorizes the holder to take freshwater fish and game, subject to state and federal laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of the commission, in effect at the time of taking, and authorizes the same activities authorized by a management area permit, a muzzle-loading gun permit, a turkey permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, and an archery permit. A nonresident may not purchase a sportsman's license.
- (3) In addition to any license required by this chapter, the following permits and fees for certain fishing, and recreational uses, and the activities authorized thereby, are:
- (a)1. Management area permits to fish or otherwise use for outdoor recreational purposes land owned, leased, or managed by the commission or the state for the use and benefit of the commission, up to \$25 annually. Permits and fees for short-term use of land owned, leased, or managed by the commission may be established by rule of the commission for any activity on such lands. Such permits and fees may be in lieu of or in addition to the annual management area permit. Other than for fishing, the provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply on any lands not owned by the commission,

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unless the commission has obtained the written consent of the
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    owner or primary custodian of such lands.
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           2. A recreational user permit fee to fish or otherwise
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    use for outdoor recreational purposes land leased by the
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    commission from private nongovernmental owners, except for
    those lands located directly north of the Apalachicola
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    National Forest, east of the Ochlockonee River until the point
    the river meets the dam forming Lake Talquin, and south of the
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    closest federal highway. The fee for this permit shall be
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   based upon economic compensation desired by the landowner,
    fish population levels, and administrative costs. The permit
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    fee shall be set by commission rule on a per-acre basis. On
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    property currently in the private landowner payment program,
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    the prior year's landowner payment shall be used to augment
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    the recreational user permit fee so as to decrease the permit
    fee for the users of that property. The spouse and dependent
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    children of a permittee are exempt from the recreational user
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    permit fee when engaged in outdoor recreational activities
    other than hunting in the company of the
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    permittee. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
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    chapter, there are no other exclusions, exceptions, or
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    exemptions from this permit fee. The recreational user permit
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    fee, less an administrative permit fee of up to $25 per
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    permit, shall be remitted to the landowner as provided in the
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    lease agreement for each area.
              A special use permit for limited-entry fishing,
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    where such fishing is authorized by commission rule, shall be
    up to $100 per day but shall not exceed $250 per week.
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    Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, there are
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    no exclusions, exceptions, or exemptions from this fee. In
    addition to the fee, the commission may charge each applicant
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for a special use permit a nonrefundable application fee of up
to \$10.

- (c) The fee for a permanent hunting, freshwater fishing, and saltwater and fishing license for a resident 64 years of age or older is \$12.
- (4) The commission is authorized to reduce the fees for licenses and permits under this section for residents of those states with which the commission has entered into reciprocal agreements with respect to such fees.
- (5) The commission may designate by rule no more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive days in each year as free fishing days. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any person may take freshwater fish for noncommercial purposes on a free fishing day without obtaining or possessing a license or paying a license fee as prescribed in this section. A person who takes freshwater fish on a free fishing day without obtaining a license or paying a fee must comply with all laws, rules, and regulations governing holders of a fishing license and all other conditions and limitations regulating the taking of freshwater fish as are imposed by law or rule.
- (6) A resident lifetime sportsman's license authorizes the holder to engage in the following noncommercial activities:
- (a) To take or attempt to take or possess freshwater fish, marine fish, and game, consistent with state and federal laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of the commission, in effect at the time of taking.
- (b) All activities authorized by a management area permit, a muzzle-loading gun permit, a turkey permit, an archery permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, a snook permit,

| 1 | and a crawfish permit. |
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| 2 | (7) The fee for a resident lifetime sportsman's |
| 3 | license is: |
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| 5 | (b) 5-12 years of age\$700 |
| 6 | (c) 13 years of age or older\$1,000 |
| 7 | (8) A resident lifetime freshwater fishing license |
| 8 | authorizes the holder to engage in the following noncommercial |
| 9 | activities: |
| 10 | (a) To take or attempt to take or possess freshwater |
| 11 | fish consistent with state and federal laws, rules, and |
| 12 | regulations, including rules of the commission, in effect at |
| 13 | the time of taking. |
| 14 | (b) All activities authorized by a management area |
| 15 | permit, excluding hunting. |
| 16 | (9) The fee for a resident lifetime freshwater fishing |
| 17 | license is: |
| 18 | (a) 4 years of age or younger\$125 |
| 19 | (b) 5-12 years of age\$225 |
| 20 | (c) 13 years of age or older\$300 |
| 21 | (10) Fees collected pursuant to s. 370.0605(2) for |
| 22 | 5-year saltwater fishing licenses, fees collected pursuant to |
| 23 | s. 370.0605(6)(e) for replacement 5-year and lifetime |
| 24 | licenses, fees collected pursuant to s. 370.0615 for lifetime |
| 25 | saltwater fishing licenses, and 30 percent of the fee for the |
| 26 | lifetime sportsman's license shall be transferred within 30 |
| 27 | days following the last day of the month in which the license |
| 28 | fees were received by the commission to the Marine Resources |
| 29 | Conservation Trust Fund. |
| 30 | (11) The following 5-year licenses are authorized: |
| 31 | (a) A 5-year freshwater fishing license for a resident |

to take or attempt to take or possess freshwater fish in this state for 5 consecutive years is \$60 and authorizes the holder to engage in noncommercial activities to take or attempt to take or possess freshwater fish consistent with state and federal laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of the commission, in effect at the time of taking.

consider the sale of 5-year licenses as provided in this chapter shall be deposited into the Dedicated License Trust Fund. One-fifth of the total proceeds derived from the sale of 5-year licenses and replacement 5-year licenses, and all interest derived therefrom, shall be available for appropriation annually.

Section 60. Section 372.5705, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.461, Florida Statutes, and is amended to read:

370.461 372.5705 Fish pond license.--The owner of a fish pond of more than 20 acres which is located entirely within the owner's her or his property may obtain a license from the commission for such pond at a fee of \$3 per surface acre., and No fishing license shall be required of any person fishing in such licensed pond.

Section 61. Section 370.462, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

370.462 Expiration of licenses and permits.--Each license or permit issued under this chapter must be dated when issued. Each license or permit issued under this chapter remains valid for 12 months after the date of issuance, except for a lifetime license issued pursuant to s. 370.46 which is valid from the date of issuance until the death of the individual to whom the license is issued unless otherwise revoked in accordance with s. 372.99, or a 5-year license

issued pursuant to s. 370.46 which is valid for 5 consecutive 1 years from the date of purchase unless otherwise revoked in 2 3 accordance with s. 372.99, or a license issued pursuant to s. 4 370.46(2)(b), which is valid for the period specified on the license. A resident lifetime license or a resident 5-year 5 license that has been purchased by a resident of this state 6 7 and who subsequently resides in another state shall be honored for activities authorized by that license. 8 9 Section 62. Section 370.463, Florida Statutes, is 10 created to read: 11 370.463 Review of fees for licenses and permits; 12 review of exemptions. -- The fees for licenses and permits 13 established under this chapter, and exemptions thereto, shall be reviewed by the Legislature during its regular session 14 15 every 5 years beginning in 2000. Section 370.464, Florida Statutes, is Section 63. 16 17 created to read: 18 370.464 Management area permit revenues.--The 19 commission shall expend the revenue generated from the sale of the management area permit as provided for in s. 370.46(3)(a) 20 or that pro rata portion of any license that includes 21 management area privileges as provided for in s. 370.46(2)(e) 22 for the lease, management, and protection of lands for 23 24 fishing. 25 Section 64. Section 370.465, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 26 27 370.465 Appointment of subagents for the sale of 28 licenses and permits. --29 (1) A county tax collector who elects to sell licenses 30 and permits may appoint any person as a subagent for the sale of licenses and permits that the tax collector is allowed to 31

sell under this chapter. The following are requirements for subagents:

- (a) Each subagent must serve at the pleasure of the county tax collector.
- (b) Neither an employee of the county tax collector nor her or his relative or next of kin, by blood or otherwise, may be appointed as a subagent.
- (c) The tax collector may require each subagent to post an appropriate bond as determined by the tax collector, using an insurance company acceptable to the tax collector.

 In lieu of such bond, the tax collector may purchase blanket bonds covering all or selected subagents or may allow a subagent to post such other security as is required by the tax collector.
- (d) A subagent may sell licenses and permits as are determined by the tax collector at such specific locations within the county and in states contiguous to Florida as will best serve the public interest and convenience in obtaining said licenses and permits. The commission may uniformly prohibit subagents from selling certain licenses or permits.
- (e) It is unlawful for any person to handle licenses or permits for a fee or compensation of any kind unless she or he has been appointed as a subagent.
- (f) Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this law commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (g) A subagent may charge and receive as her or his compensation 50 cents for each license or permit sold. This charge is in addition to the sum required by law to be collected for the sale and issuance of each fishing license or permit.

- (h) A subagent shall submit payment for and report the sale of licenses and permits to the tax collector as prescribed by the tax collector but no less frequently than monthly.
- (i) Subagents shall submit an activity report for sales made during the reporting period on forms prescribed or approved by the commission. Periodic audits may be performed at the discretion of the commission.
- (2) If a tax collector elects not to appoint subagents, the commission may appoint subagents within that county. Subagents shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. The commission may establish, by rule, procedures for selection of subagents. The following are requirements for subagents so appointed:
- (a) The commission may require each subagent to post an appropriate bond as determined by the commission, using an insurance company acceptable to the commission. In lieu of the bond, the commission may purchase blanket bonds covering all or selected subagents or may allow a subagent to post other security as required by the commission.
- (b) A subagent may sell licenses and permits as authorized by the commission at specific locations within the county and in states as will best serve the public interest and convenience in obtaining licenses and permits. The commission may prohibit subagents from selling certain licenses or permits.
- (c) It is unlawful for any person to handle licenses or permits for a fee or compensation of any kind unless she or he has been appointed as a subagent.
- (d) Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this section commits a misdemeanor of the second

degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (e) A subagent may charge and receive as her or his compensation 50 cents for each license or permit sold. This charge is in addition to the sum required by law to be collected for the sale and issuance of each license or permit. In addition, a subagent fee for the sale of licenses over the telephone by credit card shall be established by competitive bid procedures which are overseen by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- (f) A subagent shall submit payment for and report the sale of licenses and permits to the commission as prescribed by the commission.
- (g) Subagents shall maintain records of all licenses and permits sold and all stamps issued, voided, stolen, or lost. Subagents are responsible to the commission for the fees for all licenses and permits sold and for the value of all stamps reported as lost. Subagents must report all stolen validation stamps to the appropriate law enforcement agency. The subagent shall submit a written report and a copy of the law enforcement agency's report to the commission within 5 days after discovering the theft. The value of a lost validation stamp is \$5.
- (h) Each subagent shall submit an activity report for sales made during the reporting period on forms prescribed or approved by the commission. Periodic audits may be performed at the discretion of the commission.
- (i) By July 15 of each year, each subagent shall submit to the commission all unissued stamps for the previous year along with a written audit report, on forms prescribed or approved by the commission, on the numbers of the unissued stamps.

(3) All social security numbers which are provided 1 2 pursuant to ss. 370.45 and 370.46 and are contained in records 3 of any subagent appointed pursuant to this section are 4 confidential as provided in those sections. Section 65. Section 370.47, Florida Statutes, is 5 6 created to read: 7 370.47 False statement in application for license or 8 permit. -- Any person who swears or affirms to any false statement in any application for fishing license or permit 9 10 provided by this chapter, is guilty of violating this chapter, and shall be subject to the penalty provided in s. 372.83, and 11 12 any false statement contained in any application for such 13 license or permit renders the fishing license or permit void. Section 66. Section 370.471, Florida Statutes, is 14 15 created to read: 370.471 Entering false information on licenses or 16 17 permits. -- Whoever knowingly and willfully enters false 18 information on or allows or causes false information to be entered on or shown upon any license or permit issued under 19 the provisions of this chapter in order to avoid prosecution 20 or to assist another to avoid prosecution, or for any other 21 22 wrongful purpose shall be punished as provided in s. 372.83. Section 67. Section 370.48, Florida Statutes, is 23 24 created to read: 370.48 License and permit not transferable.--A person 25 may not alter or change in any manner, or lend or transfer to 26 27 another, any fishing license or permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, nor may any other person, other 28 29 than the person to whom it is issued, use the same. 30 Section 68. Section 370.49, Florida Statutes, is

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created to read:

license or permit to replace a lost or destroyed license issued under this chapter may be obtained by submitting an application requesting replacement. The fee is \$10 for each application for a replacement of a lifetime license and \$2 for each application for replacement for any other license or permit, which shall be for the purpose of, and the source from which is subtracted, all administrative costs of issuing the fishing license or permit, including, but not limited to, printing, distribution, and credit card fees. The office of the tax collector may retain \$1 for each application for a replacement license. Fees collected from the issuance of replacement lifetime licenses and 5-year licenses shall be deposited into the Dedicated License Trust Fund and shall be available for appropriation.

Section 69. Section 372.65, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.50, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.50 372.65 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

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:

- (a) The fee for a resident commercial fishing license, which permits a resident to take freshwater fish or frogs by any lawful method prescribed by the commission and to sell such fish or frogs, shall be \$25. The license provided for in this paragraph shall also allow noncommercial fishing as provided by law and commission rules, and the license in s. $370.46(2)(a)\frac{372.57(2)(a)}{a}$ shall not be required.
- (b) The fee for a resident freshwater fish dealer's license, which permits a resident to import, export, or sell freshwater fish or frogs, including live bait, shall be \$40.
- (c) The fee for a nonresident commercial <u>freshwater</u> fishing license, which permits a nonresident to take freshwater fish or frogs as provided in paragraph (a), shall be \$100.
- (d) The fee for a nonresident retail <u>freshwater</u> fish dealer's license, which permits a nonresident to sell freshwater fish or frogs to a consumer, shall be \$100.
- (e) The fee for a nonresident wholesale <u>freshwater</u> fish dealer's license, which permits a nonresident to sell freshwater fish or frogs within the state, and to buy freshwater fish or frogs for resale, shall be \$500.
- (f) The fee for a nonresident wholesale <u>freshwater</u> fish buyer's license, which permits a nonresident who does not sell freshwater fish or frogs in Florida to buy freshwater fish or frogs from resident fish dealers for resale outside the state, shall be \$50.

- (g) Any individual or business issued an aquaculture certificate, pursuant to s. 597.004, shall be exempt from the requirements of this chapter with respect to aquaculture products authorized under such certificate.
- (h) There is levied, in addition to any other license fee thereon, an annual gear license fee of \$50 upon each person fishing with trawl seines used in the fresh waters of the state.
- (i) There is levied, in addition to any other license fee thereon, an annual gear license fee of \$100 upon each person fishing with haul seines used in the fresh waters of the state.
- (2) The provisions of ss. $\underline{370.45}$ $\underline{372.561}$ and $\underline{370.462}$ $\underline{372.571}$, except those provisions relating to issuance without fee to certain classes of persons, shall apply to licenses issued under this section.
- (3) Each boat engaged in commercial <u>freshwater</u> fishing shall have at least one licensed commercial fisher on board.
- (4) It shall be unlawful for any resident freshwater fish dealer, or any nonresident wholesale or nonresident retail <u>freshwater</u> fish dealer, or any nonresident wholesale <u>freshwater</u> fish buyer to buy freshwater fish or frogs from any unlicensed person.
- Section 70. Section 372.651, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.501, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:
- 370.501 372.651 Haul seine and trawl permits; freshwater lakes in excess of 500 square miles; fees.--
- (1) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is authorized to issue <u>haul seine and trawl</u> permits for each haul seine or trawl used in freshwater lakes in the state having an

area in excess of 500 square miles.

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- (2) The commission may charge an annual fee for the issuance of such permits which shall not exceed:
 - (a) For a resident trawl permit, \$50.
 - (b) For a resident haul seine permit, \$100.
- (c) For a nonresident or alien trawl or haul seine permit, \$500.

Section 71. Section 372.653, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.502, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.502 372.653 Required tagging of fish; lakes in excess of 500 square miles; tag fee; <u>freshwater</u> game fish taken in lakes of 500 square miles or less.--

- (1)(a) No <u>freshwater</u> game fish taken from, or caught in, a lake in this state the area of which is in excess of 500 square miles shall be sold for consumption in this state unless it is tagged in the manner required by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Bass or pickerel taken by any method other than hook and line shall be returned immediately to the water. Trawls and haul seines shall not be operated within 1 mile of rooted aquatic vegetation.
- (b) In order that such program of tagging be self-sufficient, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is authorized to assess a fee of not more than 5 cents per tag, payable at the time of delivery of the tag.
- (2) No freshwater game fish shall be taken from a lake in this state the area of which is 500 square miles or less other than with pole and line; rod and reel; or plug, bob, spinner, spoon, or other artificial bait or lure.
- (3) No freshwater game fish taken from a lake in this state the area of which is 500 square miles or less shall be

offered for sale or sold. 1 2 Section 72. Section 370.60, Florida Statutes, is 3 created to read: 4 370.60 Prosecutions.--The prosecuting officers of the 5 several courts of criminal jurisdiction of this state shall 6 investigate and prosecute all violations of the laws relating 7 to freshwater fish, which may be brought to their attention by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or its 8 conservation officers, or which may otherwise come to their 9 10 knowledge. Section 73. Section 370.601, Florida Statutes, is 11 12 created to read: 370.601 Harassment of fishers.--13 (1) A person may not intentionally, within a publicly 14 15 or privately owned fish management area or on any state-owned 16 water body: 17 (a) Interfere with or attempt to prevent the lawful taking of fish by another. 18 (b) Attempt to disturb fish, or attempt to affect 19 their behavior with the intent to prevent their lawful taking 20 21 by another. 22 (2) Any person who violates subsection (1) commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 23 24 775.082 or s. 775.083. Section 74. Section 370.61, Florida Statutes, is 25 created to read: 26 27 370.61 Noncriminal infractions.--(1) Any person cited for committing a noncriminal 28 infraction specified in s. 370.68 shall be cited to appear 29 30 before the county court. The civil penalty for any noncriminal infraction involving the license and permit 31

requirements of s. 370.46 is \$50, in addition to the cost of 1 2 the amount of the license or permit involved in the 3 infraction, except as otherwise provided in this section. The 4 civil penalty for any other noncriminal infraction is \$50, 5 except as otherwise provided in this section. 6 (2) Any person cited for an infraction under this 7 section may: 8 (a) Post a bond, which shall be equal in amount to the 9 applicable civil penalty; or 10 (b) Sign and accept a citation indicating a promise to 11 appear before the county court. 12 The officer may indicate on the citation the time and location 13 14 of the scheduled hearing and shall indicate the applicable civil penalty. 15 16 (3) Any person who willfully refuses to post a bond or 17 accept and sign a summons commits a misdemeanor of the second 18 degree. 19 (4) Any person charged with a noncriminal infraction 20 under this section may: 21 (a) Pay the civil penalty, either by mail or in 22 person, within 30 days after the date of receiving the 23 citation; or 24 (b) If the person has posted bond, forfeit bond by not 25 appearing at the designated time and location. 26 27 If the person cited follows either of these procedures, she or 28 he shall be deemed to have admitted the infraction and to have 29 waived her or his right to a hearing on the issue of 30 commission of the infraction. Such admission shall not be

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used as evidence in any other proceeding.

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- (5) Any person electing to appear before the county court or who is required so to appear shall be deemed to have waived the limitations on the civil penalty specified in subsection (1). The court, after a hearing, shall make a determination as to whether an infraction has been committed. If the commission of an infraction has been proven, the court may impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$500. (6) At a hearing under this chapter, the commission of a charged infraction must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. (7) If a person is found by the hearing official to have committed an infraction, she or he may appeal that finding to the circuit court. Section 75. Section 370.62, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 370.62 Disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures .-- All moneys collected from fines, penalties, or forfeitures of bail of persons convicted under part II of this chapter shall be deposited in the fine and forfeiture fund of the county where such convictions are had. Section 76. Section 370.63, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 370.63 Confiscation and disposition of illegally taken freshwater fish. -- All freshwater fish seized under the authority of part II of this chapter shall, upon conviction of the offender or sooner if the court so orders, be forfeited and given to some hospital or charitable institution and receipt therefor sent to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Section 77. Section 370.64, Florida Statutes, is
 - 370.64 Cooperative agreements with United States

created to read:

Forest Service; penalty.--The Fish and Wildlife Conservation

Commission is authorized and empowered:

- (1) To enter into cooperative agreements with the United States Forest Service for the development of fish management and demonstration projects on and in the Osceola National Forest in Columbia and Baker Counties, and in the Ocala National Forest in Marion, Lake, and Putnam Counties, and in the Apalachicola National Forest in Liberty County. However, no such cooperative agreements shall become effective in any county concerned until confirmed by the board of county commissioners of such county expressed through appropriate resolution.
- Service, to make, adopt, promulgate, amend, and repeal rules and regulations, consistent with law, for the further or better control of fishing, shorten seasons, and reduce bag limits, or shorten or close seasons on any species of fish, within the limits prescribed by the Florida law, in the above enumerated National Forests or parts thereof, when it shall find after investigation that such action is necessary to assure the maintenance of an adequate supply of wildlife.
- years of age and over, and not to exceed \$2 for persons under the age of 18 years, over and above the license fee for hunting now required by law. This additional fee is to apply only on areas covered by above cooperative agreements. The proceeds from this additional license fee shall be used in the development of fish management, propagation of fish and protection of the areas covered by the cooperative agreements as the commission and the United States Forest Service may deem proper. Nothing in this section shall be construed as

authorizing the commission to change any penalty prescribed by 1 2 law or to change the amount of general license fees or the general authority conferred by licenses prescribed by law. 3 4 (4) In addition to the requirements of chapter 120, notice of the making, adoption, and promulgation of the above 5 6 rules and regulations shall be given by posting said notices, 7 or copies of the rules and regulations, in the offices of the county judges and in the post offices within the area to be 8 affected and within 10 miles thereof. In addition to the 9 10 posting of said notices, as aforesaid, copies of said notices 11 or of said rules and regulations shall also be published in 12 newspapers published at the county seats of Baker, Columbia, 13 Marion, Lake, Putnam, and Liberty Counties, or so many thereof 14 as have newspapers, once not more than 35 nor less than 28 15 days and once not more than 21 nor less than 14 days prior to the opening of the state hunting season in said areas. Any 16 17 person violating any rules or regulations promulgated by the 18 commission to cover these areas under cooperative agreements between the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the 19 United States Forest Service, none of which shall be in 20 conflict with the laws of Florida, commits a misdemeanor of 21 22 the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 23 775.083. 24 Section 78. Section 372.75, Florida Statutes, is 25 renumbered as section 370.65, Florida Statutes, to read: 370.65 372.75 Use of explosives and other substances 26 27 prohibited. -- No person may throw or place, or cause to be thrown or placed, any dynamite, lyddite, gunpowder, cannon 28 cracker, acids, filtration discharge, debris from mines, 29 30 Indian berries, sawdust, green walnuts, walnut leaves, creosote, oil, or other explosives or deleterious substance or

force into the fresh waters of this state whereby fish therein are or may be injured. Nothing in this section may be construed as preventing the release of water slightly discolored by mining operations or water escaping from such operations as the result of providential causes.

Section 79. Section 370.66, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

370.66 Search and seizure authorized and limited.--The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and its conservation officers shall have authority when they have reasonable and probable cause to believe that the provisions of this chapter have been violated, to board any vessel, boat, or vehicle or to enter any fishhouse or warehouse or other building, exclusive of residence, in which fish or fish nets are kept and to search for and seize any such fish or fish nets had or held therein in violation of law. However, no search without warrant shall be made under any of the provisions of part II of this chapter, unless the officer making such search has such information from a reliable source as would lead a prudent and cautious person to believe that some provision of part II of this chapter is being violated.

Section 80. Section 370.661, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

370.661 Issuance of warrant for search of private dwelling.--

(1) A search warrant may be issued on application by a commissioned officer of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation

Commission to search any private dwelling occupied as such when it is being used for the unlawful sale or purchase of freshwater fish being unlawfully kept therein. The term

"private dwelling" shall be construed to include the room or

rooms used and occupied, not transiently but solely as a residence, in an apartment house, hotel, boardinghouse, or lodginghouse. No warrant for the search of any private dwelling shall be issued except upon probable cause supported by sworn affidavit of some creditable witness that she or he has reason to believe that the said conditions exist, which affidavit shall set forth the facts on which such reason for belief is based.

(2) This section shall not be construed as being in conflict with, but is supplemental to, chapter 933.

Section 81. Section 370.67, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

370.67 Assent to federal acts.--

- (1) The state hereby assents to the provisions of the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of August 9, 1950, as amended. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall perform such activities as are necessary to conduct sportfish restoration projects, as defined in such act of Congress and in compliance with the act and rules adopted thereunder by the United States Department of the Interior. Furthermore, the commission shall develop and implement programs to manage, protect, restore, and conserve marine mammals and the marine fishery and shall develop and implement similar programs for freshwater aquatic life.
- (2) Revenues from fees paid by sport fishers may not be diverted to purposes other than the administration of fish programs by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

 Administration of the state fish programs includes only those functions of fish management as are the responsibility of and under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation

This section shall be construed in harmony with s. 1 2 372.77. 3 Section 82. Section 370.671, Florida Statutes, is 4 created to read: 5 370.671 Federal conservation of fish; limited jurisdiction. --6 7 (1) Consent of the State of Florida is hereby given to 8 the United States for acquisition of lands, waters, or lands and waters, or interests therein, for the purpose of managing, 9 10 protecting, and propagating fish and for other conservation uses in the state, provided prior notice has been given by the 11 12 Federal Government to the Board of Trustees of the Internal 13 Improvement Trust Fund and the board of county commissioners of the county where the lands proposed for purchase are 14 15 located, of such proposed action stating the specific use to be made of and the specific location and description of such 16 17 lands desired by the Federal Government for any such 18 conservation use, and that such plans for acquisition and use of said lands be approved by the Board of Trustees of the 19 Internal Improvement Trust Fund and the board of county 20 commissioners of the county where the lands proposed for 21 purchase are located, provided further that nothing herein 22 contained shall be construed to give the consent of the State 23 24 of Florida to the acquisition by the United States of lands, waters, or lands and waters, or interests therein, through 25 exercise of the power of eminent domain, provided further that 26 27 the provisions of this act shall not apply to lands owned by the several counties or by public corporations. 28 29 The United States may exercise concurrent jurisdiction over lands so acquired and carry out the intent 30 31 and purpose of the authority except that the existing laws of

Florida relating to the Department of Environmental Protection 1 2 or the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall prevail 3 relating to any area under their supervision. 4 Section 83. Section 370.68, Florida Statutes, is 5 created to read: 6 370.68 Noncriminal infractions; criminal penalties; 7 suspension and revocation of licenses and permits .--(1) A person is guilty of a noncriminal infraction, 8 punishable as provided in s. 370.61, if she or he violates any 9 10 of the following provisions: (a) Rules, regulations, or orders relating to the 11 12 filing of reports or other documents required of persons who 13 are licensed or who hold permits issued by the commission. Rules, regulations, or orders relating to fish 14 (b) 15 management areas. (c) Rules, regulations, or orders relating to daily 16 17 use permits, camping restrictions, the use of alcoholic 18 beverages, vehicle use, and check station requirements within fish management areas or other areas managed by the 19 20 commission. (d) Rules, regulations, or orders establishing size or 21 slot limits for freshwater game fish. 22 (e) Rules, regulations, or orders regulating vessel 23 24 size or specifying motor restrictions on specified water 25 bodies. (f) Rules, regulations, or orders relating to the 26 27 registration of airboats operated on state lands. (g) Section 370.46, relating to fishing licenses. 28 29 30 A person who fails to pay the civil penalty specified in s. 370.61 within 30 days after being cited for a noncriminal 31

infraction or to appear before the court pursuant to that section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (2) A person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, if she or he violates any of the following rules, regulations, or orders of the commission:
- (a) Rules, regulations, or orders that specify season or time periods for the taking of freshwater fish.
- (b) Rules, regulations, or orders that specify bag limits or restrict methods of taking freshwater fish.
- (c) Rules, regulations, or orders that relate to the sale, possession for sale, purchase, transfer, transportation, or importation of freshwater fish.
- (d) Rules, regulations, or orders that prohibit public access for specified periods to fish management areas or other areas managed by the commission.
- (e) All other rules, regulations, and orders of the commission, except those specified in subsection (1).
- (3) Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who violates any provision of this chapter commits, for the first offense, a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and commits, for the second offense or any subsequent offense, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (4) The court may order the suspension or revocation of any license or permit issued to a person pursuant to this chapter, if that person commits a criminal offense specified in this chapter or a noncriminal infraction specified in this section.

Section 84. Section 370.69, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

Section 85. Section 372.85, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.70, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.70 372.85 Contaminating fresh waters.--

- (1) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to cause any dyestuff, coal tar, oil, sawdust, poison, or deleterious substances to be thrown, run, or drained into any of the fresh running waters of this state in quantities sufficient to injure, stupefy, or kill fish which may inhabit the same at or below the point where any such substances are discharged, or caused to flow or be thrown into such waters; provided, that it shall not be a violation of this section for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in any mining industry to cause any water handled or used in any branch of such industry to be discharged on the surface of land where such industry or branch thereof is being carried on under such precautionary measures as shall be approved by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- (2) Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section <u>commits</u> shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 for the first offense, and for the second or subsequent offense <u>commits</u> shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.

775.082 or s. 775.083. 1 2 Section 86. Section 370.71, Florida Statutes, is 3 created to read: 4 370.71 Jim Woodruff Dam; reciprocity agreements.--The 5 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission of the State of 6 Florida is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement of the 7 reciprocity with the game and fish commissioners or the 8 appropriate officials or departments of the State of Georgia and the State of Alabama relative to the taking of freshwater 9 10 fish from the waters of the lake created by the Jim Woodruff 11 Dam by permitting reciprocal license privileges. 12 Section 87. Section 370.72, Florida Statutes, is 13 created to read: 370.72 St. Mary's River; reciprocity agreements.--The 14 15 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission of the State of Florida is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement of 16 17 reciprocity with the game and fish commissioner or the 18 appropriate officials or departments of the State of Georgia 19 relative to the taking of freshwater fish from the waters of the St. Mary's River by permitting reciprocal agreement 20 21 license privileges. Section 88. Section 372.9903, Florida Statutes, is 22 renumbered as section 370.73, Florida Statutes, and amended to 23 24 read: 25 370.73 372.9903 Illegal possession or transportation of freshwater game fish in commercial quantities; penalty .--26 27 (1) Whoever possesses, moves, or transports any black bass, bream, speckled perch, or other freshwater game fish in 28 commercial quantities in violation of law or the rules of the 29 30 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission commits shall be

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guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as

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provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2) For the purposes of this section "commercial quantities" shall be deemed to be a quantity of freshwater game fish of 150 or more pounds, and the possession, movement, or transportation of freshwater game fish in excess of such weight shall constitute prima facie evidence of possession or transportation for commercial purposes.

Section 89. Section 372.9904, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.731, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.731 372.9904 Seizure of illegal devices; disposition; appraisal; forfeiture.--

- (1) Any vehicle, vessel, or other transportation device used in the commission of the offense prohibited by s. 370.73 372.9903, except a vehicle, vessel, or other transportation device duly registered as a common carrier and operated in lawful transaction of business as such carrier, shall be seized by the arresting officer, who shall promptly make return of the seizure and deliver the property to the director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The return shall describe the property seized and recite in detail the facts and circumstances under which it was seized, together with the reason that the property was subject to seizure. The return shall also contain the names of all persons known to the officer to be interested in the property.
- (2) The commission, upon receipt of the property, shall promptly fix its value and make return thereof to the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein the article was seized; after which, on proper showing of ownership of the property by someone other than the person arrested, the property shall be returned by the court to the said owner.

(3) Upon conviction of the violator, the property, if owned by the person convicted, shall be forfeited to the state under the procedure set forth in ss. 370.442-370.447

372.312-372.318, when not inconsistent with this section. All amounts received from the sale or other disposition of the property shall be paid into the State Game Trust Fund or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable. If the property is not sold or converted, it shall be delivered to the director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Section 90. Section 372.9905, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.732, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

370.732 372.9905 Applicability of ss. 370.73 and 370.731 372.9903 and 372.9904.—The provisions of ss. 370.73 and 370.731 372.9903 and 372.9904 relating to seizure and forfeiture of vehicles, vessels, or other transportation devices shall not apply when such vehicles, vessels, or other transportation devices are owned by, or titled in the name of, innocent parties. The provisions of said sections shall not vitiate any valid lien, retain title contract, or chattel mortgage on such vehicles, vessels, or other transportation devices if such lien, retain title contract, or chattel mortgage is properly of public record at the time of the seizure.

Section 91. Section 372.993, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 370.74, Florida Statutes, to read:

370.74 372.993 Land-based commercial and recreational fishing activities; legislative findings and purpose; definitions; legal protection; local ordinances; prohibited activity.--

- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—The Legislature finds that commercial and recreational fishing constitute activities of statewide importance and that the continuation of commercial and recreational fishing will benefit the health and welfare of the people of this state. The Legislature further finds that commercial and recreational fishing operations conducted in developing and urbanizing areas are potentially subject to curtailment as a result of local government zoning and nuisance ordinances which may unreasonably force the closure of productive commercial and recreational fishing operations. It is the purpose of this act to prevent the curtailment or abolishment of commercial and recreational fishing operations solely because the area in which they are located has changed in character or the operations are displeasing to neighboring residents.
- (2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this act, "commercial fishing operation" means any type of activity conducted on land, requiring the location or storage of commercial fishing equipment such as fishing vessels, fishing gear, docks, piers, loading areas, landing areas, and cold storage facilities, including any activity necessary to prepare finfish or shellfish for refrigeration. This definition does not include operations with the sole or primary function of processing seafood.
- (3) LEGAL PROTECTION OF COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHING OPERATIONS. -- No commercial or recreational fishing operation shall be declared a public or private nuisance solely because of a change in ownership or a change in the character of the property in or around the locality of the operation.
 - (4) LOCAL ORDINANCE. -- No local governing authority

shall adopt any ordinance that declares any commercial or recreational fishing operation to be a nuisance solely because it is a commercial or recreational fishing operation, or any zoning ordinance that unreasonably forces the closure of any commercial or recreational fishing operation. Nothing in this act shall prevent a local government from regulating commercial and recreational fishing operations, including by requiring the use of methods, structures, or appliances where such use will prevent, ameliorate, or remove conditions which create or may create a nuisance or, pursuant to the applicable local zoning code, by declaring a commercial or recreational fishing operation to be a nonconforming use.

(5) WHEN EXPANSION OF OPERATION NOT PERMITTED.--This act shall not be construed to permit an existing commercial or recreational fishing operation to change to a larger operation with regard to emitting more noise or odor, where such change violates local ordinances or regulations or creates a nuisance.

Section 92. Section 372.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.001 Definitions.--In construing these statutes, when applied to saltwater and freshwater fish, shellfish, crustacea, sponges, wild birds, and wild animals, where the context permits, the word, phrase, or term:

 $\underline{(1)}$ "Authorization" means a number issued by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, or its authorized agent, which serves in lieu of a license or permit \underline{issued} \underline{under} the provisions of this chapter and affords the privilege purchased for a specified period of time.

(2) (8) "Closed season" is that portion of the year wherein the laws of Florida forbid the taking of particular

species of game or varieties of fish. 1 2 (3)(16) "Commission" means the Fish and Wildlife 3 Conservation Commission. 4 (4) "Common carrier" includes any person, firm, or 5 corporation which undertakes for hire, as a regular business, the transportation of persons or commodities from place to 6 7 place, offering its services to all who may choose to employ 8 it and pay its charges. (5)(4) "Fur-bearing animals" includes muskrat, mink, 9 10 raccoon, otter, civet cat, skunk, red and gray fox, and 11 opossum. 12 (6)(3) "Game" means deer, bear, squirrel, rabbits, 13 and, where designated by commission rules, wild hogs, ducks, 14 geese, rails, coots, gallinules, snipe, woodcock, wild 15 turkeys, grouse, pheasants, quail, and doves. 16 (7) "Nongame" includes all species and populations 17 of indigenous wild vertebrates and invertebrates in the state that are not defined as game. 18 (8) (8) (7) "Open season" is that portion of the year 19 20 wherein the laws of Florida for the preservation of fish and game permit the taking of particular species of game or 21 22 varieties of fish. 23 (9)(14) "Private hunting preserve" includes any area 24 set aside by a private individual or concern on which 25 artificially propagated game or birds are taken. (10)(1) "Resident" means: 26 27 Any person who has continually resided in this state for 6 months; or 28 (b) Any member of the United States Armed Forces who 29

is stationed in this state.

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pursuing, hunting, molesting, capturing, or killing any wildlife or freshwater fish, their nests or eggs, by any means, whether or not such actions result in obtaining possession of such wildlife or freshwater fish or their nests or eggs.

(12)(13) "Transport" includes shipping, transporting, carrying, importing, exporting, receiving or delivering for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export.

(2) "Fish and game" includes all fresh and saltwater

- (2) "Fish and game" includes all fresh and saltwater fish, shellfish, crustacea, sponges, wild birds, and wild animals.
- (6) "Freshwater fish" includes all classes of pisces that are indigenous to fresh water.
- (9) "Fresh water," except where otherwise provided by law, includes all lakes, rivers, canals, and other waterways of Florida, to such point or points where the fresh and salt waters commingle to such an extent as to become unpalatable and unfit for human consumption, because of the saline content, or to such point or points as may be fixed by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, by and with the consent of the board of county commissioners of the county or counties to be affected by such order. The Steinhatchee River shall be considered fresh water from its source to mouth.
- (11) "Fish pond" means a body of water that does not occur naturally and that has been constructed and is maintained primarily for the purpose of fishing.
- (15) "Fish management area" is a pond, lake, or other water within a county or within several counties designated to improve fishing for public use and established and specifically circumscribed for authorized management by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the board of

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county commissioners of the county in which such waters lie under agreement between the commission and an owner with approval by the board of county commissioners or under agreement with the board of county commissioners for use of public waters in the county in which such waters lie.

Section 93. Section 372.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.021 Powers, duties, and authority of commission; rules, regulations, and orders.—The Fish and Wildlife

Conservation Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission may exercise the powers, duties, and authority granted by s. 9, Art. IV of the Constitution of Florida, and as otherwise authorized by the Legislature, by the adoption of rules, regulations, and orders in accordance with chapter 120.

Section 94. Section 372.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.05 Duties of <u>executive</u> director.--The <u>Executive</u> Director <u>of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission</u> shall:

- (1) Keep full and correct minutes of the proceedings of said commission at its meetings, which minutes shall be open for public inspection.
- (2) Purchase such supplies and employ such help and assistants as may be reasonably necessary in the performance of the executive director's duties.
- (3) Have full authority to represent the commission in its dealings with other state departments, county commissioners, and the federal government.
- (4) Submit to the commission at each of its meetings a report of all the <u>executive</u> director's actions and doings as official representative of the commission.

- (5) Visit each county in the state at least once each year and oftener if it appears to the $\underline{\text{executive}}$ director to be necessary.
- (6) Appoint, fix salaries of, and at pleasure remove, subject to the approval of the commission, assistants and other employees who shall have such powers and duties as may be assigned to them by the commission or executive director.
- (7) Have such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by the commission in pursuance of its duties under s. 9, Art. IV of the State Constitution.

Section 95. Section 372.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.07 Police powers of commission and its agents.--

- (1) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the executive director and the executive director's assistants designated by her or him, and each wildlife officer are constituted peace officers with the power to make arrests for violations of the laws of this state when committed in the presence of the officer or when committed on lands under the supervision and management of the commission. The general laws applicable to arrests by peace officers of this state shall also be applicable to said director, assistants, and wildlife officers. Such persons may enter upon any land or waters of the state for performance of their lawful duties and may take with them any necessary equipment, and such entry shall not constitute a trespass.
- (2) Said officers shall have power and authority to enforce throughout the state all laws relating to game, nongame birds, freshwater fish, and fur-bearing animals and all rules and regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission relating to wild animal life, marine

<u>life</u>, and freshwater aquatic life, and in connection with said laws, rules, and regulations, in the enforcement thereof and in the performance of their duties thereunder, to:

- (a) Go upon all premises, posted or otherwise;
- (b) Execute warrants and search warrants for the violation of said laws;
- (c) Serve subpoenas issued for the examination, investigation, and trial of all offenses against said laws;
- (d) Carry firearms or other weapons, concealed or otherwise, in the performance of their duties;
- (e) Arrest upon probable cause without warrant any person found in the act of violating any of the provisions of said laws or, in pursuit immediately following such violations, to examine any person, boat, conveyance, vehicle, game bag, game coat, or other receptacle for wild animal life, marine life, or freshwater aquatic life, or any camp, tent, cabin, or roster, in the presence of any person stopping at or belonging to such camp, tent, cabin, or roster, when said officer has reason to believe, and has exhibited her or his authority and stated to the suspected person in charge the officer's reason for believing, that any of the aforesaid laws have been violated at such camp;
- (f) Secure and execute search warrants and in pursuance thereof to enter any building, enclosure, or car and to break open, when found necessary, any apartment, chest, locker, box, trunk, crate, basket, bag, package, or container and examine the contents thereof;
- (g) Seize and take possession of all wild animal life, marine life, or freshwater aquatic life taken or in possession or under control of, or shipped or about to be shipped by, any person at any time in any manner contrary to said laws.

(3) It is unlawful for any person to resist an arrest authorized by this section or in any manner to interfere, either by abetting, assisting such resistance, or otherwise interfering with said executive director, assistants, or wildlife officers while engaged in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by law or regulation of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Section 96. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 372.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.105 Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund.-
(2) The principal of the fund shall be derived from the following:

(b) Proceeds from the sale of lifetime licenses issued in accordance with ss. 370.46 and s. 372.57 with the exception of the saltwater portion of the lifetime sportsman's license.

Section 97. Subsection (1) of section 372.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.106 Dedicated License Trust Fund.--

(1) There is established within the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission the Dedicated License Trust Fund. The fund shall be credited with moneys collected pursuant to ss. 370.0605, 370.46, and 372.57 for 5-year licenses and replacement 5-year licenses.

Section 98. Section 372.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.121 Control and management of state game lands.--

(1) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is authorized to make, adopt, promulgate, amend, repeal, and enforce all reasonable rules and regulations necessary for the protection, control, operation, management, or development of lands or waters owned by, leased by, or otherwise assigned to,

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the commission for fish or wildlife management purposes, including but not being limited to the right of ingress and egress. Before any such rule or regulation is adopted, other than one relating to wild animal life, marine life, or freshwater aquatic life, the commission shall obtain the consent and agreement, in writing, of the owner, in the case of privately owned lands or waters, or the owner or primary custodian, in the case of public lands or waters.

(2) Any person violating or otherwise failing to comply with any rule or regulation so adopted <u>commits</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 99. Effective July 1, 2000, section 372.561, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.561 Issuance of licenses to take wild animal life or freshwater aquatic life; costs; reporting.--

- (1) The provisions of this section shall apply to such licenses or permits as are established in s. 372.57.
- (2) The commission shall issue licenses and permits to take wild animal life or freshwater aquatic life upon proof by the applicant for licensure that she or he is entitled to such license or permit. The commission shall establish the forms for such licenses and permits. Each applicant for a license, permit, or authorization shall provide the applicant's social security number on the application form. Disclosure of social security numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D program for child support enforcement and use by the commission, and as otherwise provided by law.
- (3) Licenses and permits for the state may be sold by the commission, by any tax collector in this state, or by any

appointed subagent.

- (4)(a) In addition to any license or permit fee, the sum of \$1.50 shall be charged for each license or management area permit sold. Such charge is for the purpose of, and the source from which is subtracted, all administrative costs of issuing a license or permit, including, but not limited to, printing, distribution, and credit card fees.
- (b) Tax collectors may retain \$1 for each license or management area permit sold.
- (5) Hunting and fishing licenses and permits shall be issued, without fee, to any resident who is certified:
- (a) To be totally and permanently disabled by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by the United States Social Security Administration, by any branch of the United States Armed Forces, or by the verified written statement which is based upon the criteria for permanent and total disability in chapter 440 of a physician licensed in this state or who holds a valid identification card issued under the provisions of s. 295.17, upon proof of the same. Any license issued under this paragraph after January 1, 1997, expires after 5 years. Upon request, the license shall be reissued for a 5-year period and shall be reissued every 5 years thereafter; or.
- (b) To be totally disabled A Disability Award Notice issued by the United States Social Security Administration, upon proof of the same. Any license issued under this provision after October 1, 1999, expires after 2 years. Upon proof of certification as provided in this paragraph, the license shall be reissued for a 2-year period and shall be reissued every 2 years thereafter is not sufficient

certification for obtaining a permanent hunting and fishing license under this section unless said form certifies a resident is totally and permanently disabled.

- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, any person who has received after July 1, 1997, and before July 1, 2000, a valid disability license issued under this subsection retains the rights vested thereunder until the license has expired.
- (6)(a) Tax collectors shall remit license and permit moneys, along with a report of funds collected and other required documentation, to the commission within 7 days following the last business day of the week in which the fees were received by the tax collector. The tax collector shall maintain records of all such licenses and permits which are sold, and all stamps issued voided, stolen, or lost. The tax collector is responsible to the commission for the fee for all licenses and permits sold and for the value of all stamps reported as lost. The tax collector shall report stolen permits to the appropriate law enforcement agency. The tax collector shall submit a written report and a copy of the law enforcement agency's report to the commission within 5 days after discovering the theft. The value of a validation stamp is \$5.
- (b) Tax collectors are also responsible for fees for all licenses and permits sold by their subagents and for the value of all stamps reported as lost. The commission may adopt rules to implement this section.
- (c) Not later than August 15 of each year, each county tax collector shall submit to the commission all unissued stamps for the previous year along with a written audit report, on forms prescribed or approved by the commission, of

the numbers of the unissued stamps.

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audit report, each county tax collector shall provide the commission with a written audit report on unissued, sold, and voided licenses, permits, and stamps with a certified reconciliation statement prepared by a certified public accountant. Concurrent with the submission of the certification, the county tax collector shall remit to the commission the monetary value of all licenses, permits, and stamps that are unaccounted for. Each tax collector is also responsible for fees for all licenses, permits, and stamps distributed by him or her to subagents, sold by him or her, or reported by him or her as lost.

Section 100. Effective July 1, 2000, section 372.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.57 Licenses and permits; exemptions; fees.--No person, except as provided herein, shall take game, freshwater fish, or fur-bearing animals within this state without having first obtained a license, permit, or authorization and paid the fees hereinafter set forth, unless such license is issued without fee as provided in s. 372.561. Such license, permit, or authorization shall authorize the person to whom it is issued to take game, freshwater fish, or fur-bearing animals in accordance with law and commission rules. Such license, permit, or authorization is not transferable. Each license or permit must bear on its face in indelible ink the name of the person to whom it is issued and other information requested by the commission. Such license, permit, or authorization issued by the commission or any agent must be in the personal possession of the person to whom issued while taking gamefreshwater fish, or fur-bearing animals. The failure of such

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person to exhibit such license, permit, or authorization to the commission or its wildlife officers, when such person is found taking game, freshwater fish, or fur-bearing animals, is a violation of law. A positive form of identification is required when using an authorization, a lifetime license, a 5-year license, or when otherwise required by the license or permit. The lifetime licenses and 5-year licenses provided herein shall be embossed with the name, date of birth, the date of issuance, and other pertinent information as deemed necessary by the commission. A certified copy of the applicant's birth certificate shall accompany each application all applications for a lifetime license for a resident residents 12 years of age or and younger. Each applicant for a license, permit, or authorization shall provide the applicant's social security number on the application form. Disclosure of social security numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D child support enforcement program and use by the commission, and as otherwise provided by law.

- (1) A license or permit is not required for:
- (a) Any child under 16 years of age except as otherwise provided in this chapter.
- (b) Any person hunting or fishing in the person's county of residence on the person's homestead or the homestead of the person's spouse or minor child, or any minor child hunting or fishing on the homestead of her or his parent.
- (c) Any resident who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, who is not stationed in this state, when home on leave for 30 days or less, upon submission of orders.
- (d) Any resident when fishing with live or natural bait, using poles or lines which are not equipped with a

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fishing line retrieval mechanism, and fishing for noncommercial purposes in the county of her or his residence, except on legally established fish management areas. This paragraph, as amended by chapter 76-156, Laws of Florida, may be cited as the "Dempsey J. Barron, W. D. Childers, and Joe Kershaw Cane Pole Tax Repeal Act of 1976." (e) Any person fishing in a fish pond of 20 acres or less which is located entirely within the private property of the fish pond owner. (f) Any person fishing in a fish pond which is

- licensed in accordance with s. 372.5705.
- (g) Any person fishing who has been accepted as a client for developmental services by the Department of Children and Family Services, which department shall furnish such person proof thereof.
- (d)(h) Any resident 65 years of age or older who has in her or his possession proof of age and residency. A free license may be obtained from any tax collector's office upon proof of age and residency.
- (2) For residents and nonresidents, the license and fees for noncommercial fishing and for hunting and trapping in this state, and the activity authorized thereby, are as follows:
- (a) A fishing license for a resident to take freshwater fish in this state is \$12.
- (b) A fishing license for a nonresident to take freshwater fish in this state for 7 consecutive days is \$15.
- (c) A fishing license for a nonresident to take freshwater fish in this state is \$30.
- (a) (e) A hunting license for a resident to take game in this state is \$11.

- $\underline{\text{(b)}(f)}$ A hunting license for a nonresident to take game in this state is \$150.
- $\underline{(c)}(g)$ A hunting license for a nonresident to take game in this state for 10 consecutive days is \$25.
- $\underline{(d)}$ (h) A license for a resident and nonresident to take fur-bearing animals in this state is \$25.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}(d)}$ A combination fishing and hunting license for a resident to take freshwater fish and game in this state is \$22.
- (f) A combination license for a resident to hunt and to take freshwater fish and saltwater fish is \$34 for a 1-year license.
- (g) A permanent hunting, freshwater fishing, and saltwater fishing license for a resident 64 years of age or older is \$12.
- (h)(i) A sportsman's license for a resident is \$66. The sportsman's license authorizes the holder to take freshwater fish and game, subject to state and federal laws, rules, and regulations, including and rules of the commission, in effect at the time of taking, and authorizes the same activities authorized by a management area permit, a muzzle-loading gun permit, a turkey permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, and an archery permit. A nonresident may not purchase a sportsman's license.
- (3) A resident or nonresident taking fur-bearing animals by the use of guns or dogs only and not by the use of traps or other devices, and not for commercial purposes, who has purchased the license provided for hunting in this section, received a no-cost license, or is exempt from the license requirements of this chapter is not required to purchase a the license provided in paragraph (2)(h). A

resident who is age 65 or older is not required to purchase \underline{a} the license provided in paragraph (2)(h).

- (4) In addition to any license required by this chapter, the following permits and fees for certain hunting—fishing, and recreational uses, and the activities authorized thereby, are:
- (a) A Florida waterfowl permit to take wild ducks or geese within this state or its coastal waters is \$3.
- (b)1. Management area permits to hunt, fish, or otherwise use for outdoor recreational purposes, land owned, leased, or managed by the commission or the state of Florida for the use and benefit of the commission, up to \$25 annually. Permits, and fees thereof, for short-term use of land which is owned, leased, or managed by the commission may be established by rule of the commission for any activity on such lands. Such permits and fees may be in lieu of or in addition to the annual management area permit. Other than for hunting or fishing, the provisions of this subparagraph paragraph shall not apply on any lands not owned by the commission, unless the commission shall have obtained the written consent of the owner or primary custodian of such lands.
- 2. A recreational user permit fee to hunt, fish, or otherwise use for outdoor recreational purposes, land leased by the commission from private nongovernmental owners, except for those lands located directly north of the Apalachicola National Forest, east of the Ochlockonee River until the point the river meets the dam forming Lake Talquin, and south of the closest federal highway. The fee for this permit shall be based upon economic compensation desired by the landowner, game population levels, desired hunter density, and administrative costs. The permit fee shall be set by

commission rule on a per-acre basis. On property currently in the private landowner payment program, the prior year's landowner payment shall be used to augment the recreational user permit fee so as to decrease the permit fee for the users of that property. One minor dependent child, 16 years old or under, per permittee may hunt under the supervision of the permittee and is exempt from the permit fee. The spouse and dependent children of a permittee are exempt from the permit fee when engaged in outdoor recreational activities other than hunting in the company of the permittee. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, there are no other exclusions, exceptions, or exemptions from this permit fee. The recreational user permit fee, less an administrative permit fee of up to \$25 per permit, shall be remitted to the landowner as provided in the lease agreement for each area.

- (c) A muzzle-loading gun permit to hunt within this state with a muzzle-loading gun during those game seasons in which hunting with a modern firearm is not allowed is \$5.
- (d) An archery permit to hunt within this state with a bow and arrow during those game seasons in which hunting with a firearm is not allowed is \$5.
- (e) A Florida turkey permit to take wild turkeys within this state is \$5.
- (f) A special use permit for limited entry hunting or fishing, where such hunting or fishing is authorized by commission rule, shall be up to \$100 per day but shall not exceed \$250 per week. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, there are no exclusions, exceptions, or exemptions from this fee. In addition to the fee, the commission may charge each applicant for a special use permit a nonrefundable application fee of up to \$10.

- (g) The fee for a permanent hunting and fishing license for a resident 64 years of age or older is \$12.(5) The commission is authorized to reduce the fees
- (5) The commission is authorized to reduce the fees for licenses and permits under this section for residents of those states with which the commission has entered into reciprocal agreements with respect to such fees.
- (6) The commission may designate by rule no more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive days in each year as free fishing days. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any person may take freshwater fish for noncommercial purposes on a free fishing day without obtaining or possessing a license or paying a license fee as prescribed in this section. A person who takes freshwater fish on a free fishing day without obtaining a license or paying a fee must comply with all laws and regulations governing holders of a fishing license and all other conditions and limitations regulating the taking of freshwater fish as are imposed by law or rule.
- $\underline{(6)}$ (7) A resident lifetime sportsman's license authorizes the holder to engage in the following noncommercial activities:
- (a) To take or attempt to take or possess freshwater fish, <u>saltwater</u> marine fish, and game, consistent with state and federal <u>laws</u>, <u>rules</u>, <u>and</u> regulations, <u>including</u> and rules of the commission, in effect at the time of taking.
- (b) All activities authorized by a management area permit, a muzzle-loading gun permit, a turkey permit, an archery permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, a snook permit, and a crawfish permit.
- $\underline{(7)}$ (8) The fee for a resident lifetime sportsman's license is:
 - (a) 4 years of age or younger.....\$400

| , | (1) 5 10 5 |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | (b) 5-12 years of age\$700 |
| 2 | (c) 13 years of age or older\$1,000 |
| 3 | (8)(9) A resident lifetime hunting license authorizes |
| 4 | the holder to engage in the following noncommercial |
| 5 | activities: |
| 6 | (a) To take or attempt to take or possess game |
| 7 | consistent with state and federal <u>laws</u> , rules, and |
| 8 | regulations, including and rules of the commission, in effect |
| 9 | at the time of taking. |
| 10 | (b) All activities authorized by a management area |
| 11 | permit, excluding fishing, a muzzle-loading gun permit, a |
| 12 | turkey permit, an archery permit, and a Florida waterfowl |
| 13 | permit. |
| 14 | (9) (10) The fee for a resident lifetime hunting |
| 15 | license <u>is</u> shall be : |
| 16 | (a) 4 years of age or younger\$200 |
| 17 | (b) 5-12 years of age\$350 |
| 18 | (c) 13 years of age or older\$500 |
| 19 | (11) A resident lifetime freshwater fishing license |
| 20 | authorizes the holder to engage in the following noncommercial |
| 21 | activities: |
| 22 | (a) To take or attempt to take or possess freshwater |
| 23 | fish consistent with state and federal regulations and rules |
| 24 | of the commission in effect at the time of taking. |
| 25 | (b) All activities authorized by a management area |
| 26 | permit, excluding hunting. |
| 27 | (12) The fee for a resident lifetime freshwater |
| 28 | fishing license shall be: |
| 29 | (a) 4 years of age or younger\$125 |
| 30 | (b) 5-12 years of age\$225 |
| 31 | (c) 13 years of age or older\$300 |

(13) Fees collected pursuant to s. 370.0605(2) for 5-year saltwater fishing licenses, fees collected pursuant to s. 370.0605(6)(e) for replacement 5-year and lifetime licenses, fees collected pursuant to s. 370.0615 for lifetime saltwater fishing licenses, and 30 percent of the fee for the lifetime sportsman's license shall be transferred within 30 days following the last day of the month in which the license fees were received by the commission to the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund.

(14) The following 5-year licenses are authorized:

(a) A 5-year freshwater fishing license for a resident
to take or attempt to take or possess freshwater fish in this
state for 5 consecutive years is \$60 and authorizes the holder
to engage in noncommercial activities to take or attempt to
take or possess freshwater fish consistent with state and
federal regulations and rules of the commission in effect at
the time of taking.

(10)(b) A 5-year hunting license for a resident to take or attempt to take or possess game in this state for 5 consecutive years is \$55 and authorizes the holder to engage in noncommercial activities to take or attempt to take or possess game consistent with state and federal laws, rules, and regulations, including and rules of the commission, in effect at the time of taking.

(11)(15) Proceeds from the sale of 5-year licenses as provided in this chapter shall be deposited into the Dedicated License Trust Fund. One-fifth of the total proceeds derived from the sale of 5-year licenses and, replacement 5-year licenses, and all interest derived therefrom, shall be available for appropriation annually.

Section 101. Section 372.571, Florida Statutes, is

amended to read:

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372.571 Expiration of licenses and permits.--Each license or permit issued under this chapter must be dated when issued. Each license or permit issued under this chapter remains valid for 12 months after the date of issuance, except for a lifetime license issued pursuant to s. 372.57 which is valid from the date of issuance until the death of the individual to whom the license is issued unless otherwise revoked in accordance with s. 372.99, or a 5-year license issued pursuant to s. 372.57 which is valid for 5 consecutive years from the date of purchase unless otherwise revoked in accordance with s. 372.99 or a license issued pursuant to s. $372.57(2)(c)\frac{(b)}{(b)}$ or $\frac{(g)}{(g)}$, which is valid for the period specified on the license. A resident lifetime license or a resident 5-year license that has been purchased by a resident of this state and who subsequently resides in another state shall be honored for activities authorized by that license.

Section 102. Subsection (1) of section 372.5712, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.5712 Florida waterfowl permit revenues.--

(1) The commission shall expend the revenues generated from the sale of the Florida waterfowl permit as provided in s. 372.57(4)(a) or that pro rata portion of any license that includes waterfowl hunting privileges, as provided in s. 372.57(2)(h)(i)and(10)(14)(b)as follows: A maximum of 5 percent of the gross revenues shall be expended for administrative costs; a maximum of 25 percent of the gross revenues shall be expended for waterfowl research approved by the commission; and a maximum of 70 percent of the gross revenues shall be expended for projects approved by the commission, in consultation with the Waterfowl Advisory

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Council, for the purpose of protecting and propagating 1 2 migratory waterfowl and for the development, restoration, 3 maintenance, and preservation of wetlands within the state. 4 Section 103. Subsection (1) of section 372.5715, 5 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 6 372.5715 Florida wild turkey permit revenues.--7 (1) The commission shall expend the revenues generated 8 from the sale of the turkey permit as provided for in s. 9 372.57(4)(e) or that pro rata portion of any license that 10 includes turkey hunting privileges as provided for in s. 11 $372.57(2)(h)\frac{(i)}{(i)}$ and $(10)\frac{(14)(b)}{(b)}$ for research and management of 12 wild turkeys. 13 Section 104. Section 372.573, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 14 15 372.573 Management area permit revenues.--The 16 commission shall expend the revenue generated from the sale of 17 the management area permit as provided for in s. 372.57(4)(b) or that pro rata portion of any license that includes 18 management area privileges as provided for in s. 19 20 $372.57(2)(h)\frac{(i)}{(i)}$ and $(10)\frac{(14)(b)}{(14)}$ for the lease, management, and protection of lands for public hunting, fishing, and other 21 22 outdoor recreation. Section 105. Section 372.574, Florida Statutes, is 23 24 amended to read: 372.574 Appointment of subagents for the sale of 25 hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses and permits. --26 27 (1) A county tax collector who elects to sell licenses 28 and permits authorized in s. 372.57 may appoint any person as a subagent for the sale of fishing, hunting, and trapping 29

licenses and permits that the tax collector is allowed to

sell. The following are requirements for subagents:

- (a) Each subagent must serve at the pleasure of the county tax collector.
- (b) Neither an employee of the county tax collector nor her or his relative or next of kin, by blood or otherwise, may be appointed as a subagent.
- (c) The tax collector may require each subagent to post an appropriate bond as determined by the tax collector, using an insurance company acceptable to the tax collector. In lieu of such bond, the tax collector may purchase blanket bonds covering all or selected subagents or may allow a subagent to post such other security as is required by the tax collector.
- (d) A subagent may sell licenses and permits authorized in s. 372.57 as are determined by the tax collector at such specific locations within the county and in states contiguous to Florida as will best serve the public interest and convenience in obtaining licenses and permits. The commission may uniformly prohibit subagents from selling certain licenses or permits.
- (e) It is unlawful for any person to handle licenses or permits <u>authorized in s. 372.57</u> for a fee or compensation of any kind unless she or he has been appointed as a subagent.
- (f) Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this law $\underline{\text{commits}}$ is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (g) A subagent may charge and receive as her or his compensation 50 cents for each license or permit sold <u>as</u> <u>authorized in s. 372.57</u>. This charge is in addition to the sum required by law to be collected for the sale and issuance of each license or permit.

- (h) A subagent shall submit payment for and report the sale of licenses and permits <u>as authorized in s. 372.57</u> to the tax collector as prescribed by the tax collector but no less frequently than monthly.
- (i) Subagents shall submit an activity report for sales made during the reporting period on forms prescribed or approved by the commission. Periodic audits may be performed at the discretion of the commission.
- (2) If a tax collector elects not to appoint subagents, the commission may appoint subagents within that county. Subagents shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. The commission may establish, by rule, procedures for selection of subagents. The following are requirements for subagents so appointed:
- (a) The commission may require each subagent to post an appropriate bond as determined by the commission, using an insurance company acceptable to the commission. In lieu of the bond, the commission may purchase blanket bonds covering all or selected subagents or may allow a subagent to post other security as required by the commission.
- (b) A subagent may sell licenses and permits authorized in s. 372.57 as authorized by the direction of the commission at specific locations within the county and in states as will best serve the public interest and convenience in obtaining licenses and permits. The commission may prohibit subagents from selling certain licenses or permits.
- (c) It is unlawful for any person to handle licenses or permits for a fee or compensation of any kind unless he or she has been appointed as a subagent.
- (d) Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this section commits a misdemeanor of the second

degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (e) A subagent may charge and receive as his or her compensation 50 cents for each license or permit sold <u>as</u> <u>authorized in s. 372.57</u>. This charge is in addition to the sum required by law to be collected for the sale and issuance of <u>said each</u> license or permit. In addition, no later than July 1, 1997, a subagent fee for the sale of licenses over the telephone by credit card shall be established by competitive bid procedures which are overseen by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- (f) A subagent shall submit payment for and report the sale of licenses and permits <u>authorized in s. 372.57</u> to the commission as prescribed by the commission.
- (g) Subagents shall maintain records of all licenses and permits <u>authorized in s. 372.57 to be</u> sold and all stamps issued, voided, stolen, or lost. Subagents are responsible to the commission for the fees for all licenses and permits sold and for the value of all stamps reported as lost. Subagents must report all stolen validation stamps to the appropriate law enforcement agency. The subagent shall submit a written report and a copy of the law enforcement agency's report to the commission within 5 days after discovering the theft. The value of a lost validation stamp is \$5.
- (h) Subagents shall submit an activity report for sales made during the reporting period on forms prescribed or approved by the commission. Periodic audits may be performed at the discretion of the commission.
- (i) By July 15 of each year, each subagent shall submit to the commission all unissued stamps for the previous year along with a written audit report, on forms prescribed or approved by the commission, on the numbers of the unissued

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(3) All social security numbers which are provided pursuant to ss. 372.561 and 372.57 and are contained in records of any subagent appointed pursuant to this section are confidential as provided in those sections.

Section 106. Section 372.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.60 Issuing of replacement license or permit. -- A license or permit to replace a lost or destroyed license issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter may be obtained by submitting an application requesting replacement. The fee is \$10 for each application for a replacement of a lifetime license and \$2 for each application for replacement for any other license or permit, which shall be for the purpose of, and the source from which is subtracted, all administrative costs of issuing the license or permit, including, but not limited to, printing, distribution, and credit card fees. The office of the tax collector may retain \$1 for each application for a replacement license. Fees collected from the issuance of replacement lifetime licenses and 5-year licenses authorized in this chapter shall be deposited into the Dedicated License Trust Fund and shall be available for appropriation.

Section 107. Section 372.66, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.66 License required for fur and hide dealers.--

- (1) It is unlawful for any person to engage in the business of a dealer or buyer in alligator skins or green or dried furs in the state or purchase such skins within the state until such person has been licensed as herein provided.
 - (2) Any resident dealer or buyer who solicits business

through the mails, or by advertising, or who travels to buy or employs or has other agents or buyers, shall be deemed a resident state dealer and <u>must</u> shall be required to pay a license fee of \$100 per annum and shall pay an agent's license fee of \$5 per annum for each agent or traveling buyer employed by or buying for such licensed state dealer.

- (3) Any resident dealer or buyer who does not solicit by mail, advertise, travel to buy or employ or have agents or traveling buyers shall be deemed a resident local dealer and shall be required to pay a license fee of \$10 per annum.
- (3)(4) A nonresident dealer or buyer <u>must</u> shall be required to pay a license fee of \$500 per annum and shall pay a license fee of \$100 per annum for each agent, resident buyer or traveling buyer employed by or buying for or acting as agent for such nonresident buyer.
- (5) All agents' licenses shall be applied for by, and issued to, a resident state dealer or nonresident dealer and shall show name and residence of such agent and shall be in possession of such agent at all times when engaged in buying furs or hides. Application for such licenses shall be made to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on blanks furnished by it.
- (4)(6) All dealers and buyers shall forward to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission each 2 weeks during open season a report showing number and kind of hides bought and name of trapper from whom bought and the trapper's license number, or if trapper is exempt from license under any of the provisions of this chapter, such report shall show the nature of such exemption. No common carrier shall knowingly ship or transport or receive for transportation any hides or furs unless such shipments have marked thereon name of shipper and

the number of her or his fur-animal license or fur dealer's license.

Section 108. Subsection (2) of section 372.661, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.661 Private hunting preserve, license; exception.--

(2) A commercial hunting preserve license, which shall exempt patrons of licensed preserves from the licensure requirements of s. 372.57(2)(a), (b), (c), and (h)(e), (f), (g), and (i), (4)(a), (c), (d), and (e), (6), (8), and (10) (7), (9), and (14)(b) while hunting on the licensed preserve property, shall be \$500. Such commercial hunting preserve license shall be available only to those private hunting preserves licensed pursuant to this section which are operated exclusively for commercial purposes, which are open to the public, and for which a uniform fee is charged to patrons for hunting privileges.

Section 109. Subsections (6) and (7) of section 372.674, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

372.674 Environmental education.--

- (6) The advisory council shall:
- (a) Serve as a forum for the discussion and study of problems that affect the environment which could be improved with environmental education.
- (b) Develop a recommended priority list for projects to be funded through the Florida Panther Research and Management Trust Fund and the Save the Manatee Trust Fund and review and evaluate projects implemented through the fund.
- (c) Review and evaluate annual funding needs for educational activities and materials which will assist Florida public school students, teachers, and administrators in the

perception and understanding of ecological principles and environmental problems.

- (d) Cooperate with the Department of Education in evaluating annual project proposals for projects to be funded through the Florida Panther Research and Management Trust Fund and the Save the Manatee Trust Fund to develop and distribute model instructional materials for use in environmental education to integrate environmental education into the general curriculum of public school districts, community colleges, and universities.
- (e) Cooperate with the Department of Environmental Protection in evaluating annual proposals for projects to be funded through the Florida Panther Research and Management Trust Fund and the Save the Manatee Trust Fund that can promote an understanding about environmental protection programs and activities administered by the department.
- (f) Not less than 90 days prior to each regular session of the Legislature, prepare an annual report of its activities and recommendations and transmit it to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- (7) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall review the recommended list of projects to be funded from the Florida Panther Research and Management Trust Fund and the Save the Manatee Trust Fund by August of each year and make a final determination of projects to receive grants from available appropriations by the Legislature. The commission shall act upon the recommended list within 45 days after receipt of the list.

Section 110. Section 372.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.70 Prosecutions.--The prosecuting officers of the several courts of criminal jurisdiction of this state shall investigate and prosecute all violations of the laws relating to game, freshwater fish, nongame birds, and fur-bearing animals which may be brought to their attention by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or its conservation officers, or which may otherwise come to their knowledge.

Section 111. Section 372.7015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.7015 Illegal killing, taking, possessing, or selling wildlife or game; fines; disposition of fines.—In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who violates the criminal provisions of this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter by illegally killing, taking, possessing, or selling game or fur-bearing animals as defined in s. 372.001(5) or (6)(3) or (4)in or out of season while violating chapter 810 shall pay a fine of \$250 for each such violation, plus court costs and any restitution ordered by the court. All fines collected under this section shall be deposited into the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's State Game Trust Fund.

Section 112. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 372.7016, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.7016 Voluntary Authorized Hunter Identification

Program.--

(2) Any person hunting on private land enrolled in the Voluntary Authorized Hunter Identification Program shall have readily available on the land at all times when hunting on the property written authorization from the owner or his or her authorized representative to be on the land for the purpose of hunting. The written authorization shall be presented on

demand to any law enforcement officer, the owner, or the authorized agent of the owner.

(a) For purposes of this section, the term "hunting" means to be engaged in or reasonably equipped to engage in the pursuit or taking by any means of any animal described in s. 372.001(5) or (6)(3) or (4), and the term "written authorization" means a card, letter, or other written instrument which shall include, but need not be limited to, the name of the person or entity owning the property, the name and signature of the person granting the authorization, a description by township, range, section, partial section, or other geographical description of the land to which the authorization applies, and a statement of the time period during which the authorization is valid.

Section 113. Section 372.705, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.705 Harassment of hunters-or trappers, or fishers.--

- (1) A person may not intentionally, within a publicly or privately owned wildlife management or fish management area or on any state-owned water body:
- (a) Interfere with or attempt to prevent the lawful taking of fish,game,or nongame animals by another.
- (b) Attempt to disturb fish, game, or nongame animals or attempt to affect their behavior with the intent to prevent their lawful taking by another.
- (2) Any person who violates subsection (1) <u>commits</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 114. Section 372.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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372.73 Confiscation and disposition of illegally taken game. -- All game and freshwater fish seized under the authority of this chapter shall, upon conviction of the offender or sooner if the court so orders, be forfeited and given to some hospital or charitable institution and receipt therefor sent to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. All furs or hides or fur-bearing animals seized under the authority of this chapter shall, upon conviction of the offender, be forfeited and sent to the commission, which shall sell the same and deposit the proceeds of such sale to the credit of the State Game Trust Fund or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable. If any such hides or furs are seized and the offender is unknown, the court shall order such hides or furs sent to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, which shall sell such hides and furs and deposit the proceeds of such sale to the credit of the State Game Trust Fund or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable. Section 115. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 372.74, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 372.74 Cooperative agreements with U. S. Forest Service; penalty. -- The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is authorized and empowered: (1) To enter into cooperative agreements with the United States Forest Service for the development of game, bird, fish, reptile, or fur-bearing animal management and demonstration projects on and in the Osceola National Forest in Columbia and Baker Counties, and in the Ocala National

Forest in Marion, Lake, and Putnam Counties and in the Apalachicola National Forest in Liberty County. Provided,

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however, that no such cooperative agreements shall become effective in any county concerned until confirmed by the board of county commissioners of such county expressed through appropriate resolution.

- Service, to make, adopt, promulgate, amend, and repeal rules and regulations, consistent with law, for the further or better control of hunting, fishing, and control of wildlife in the above National Forests or parts thereof; to shorten seasons and reduce bag limits, or shorten or close seasons on any species of game, bird, fish, reptile, or fur-bearing animal within the limits prescribed by the Florida law, in the above enumerated National Forests or parts thereof, when it shall find after investigation that such action is necessary to assure the maintenance of an adequate supply of wildlife.
- (4) In addition to the requirements of chapter 120, notice of the making, adoption, and promulgation of the above rules and regulations shall be given by posting said notices, or copies of the rules and regulations, in the offices of the county judges and in the post offices within the area to be affected and within 10 miles thereof. In addition to the posting of said notices, as aforesaid, copies of said notices or of said rules and regulations shall also be published in newspapers published at the county seats of Baker, Columbia, Marion, Lake, Putnam, and Liberty Counties, or so many thereof as have newspapers, once not more than 35 nor less than 28 days and once not more than 21 nor less than 14 days prior to the opening of the state hunting season in said areas. person violating any rules or regulations promulgated by the commission to cover these areas under cooperative agreements between the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the

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United States Forest Service, none of which shall be in conflict with the laws of Florida, <u>commits</u> shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 116. Section 372.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.76 Search and seizure authorized and limited.--The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and its conservation officers shall have authority when they have reasonable and probable cause to believe that the provisions of this chapter have been violated, to board any vessel, boat, or vehicle or to enter any fishhouse or warehouse or other building, exclusive of residence, in which game, hides, or fur-bearing animals, fish, or fish nets are kept and to search for and seize any such game, hides, or fur-bearing animals, fish, or fish nets had or held therein in violation of law. Provided, however, that no search without warrant shall be made under any of the provisions of this chapter, unless the officer making such search has such information from a reliable source as would lead a prudent and cautious person to believe that some provision of this chapter is being violated.

Section 117. Subsection (1) of section 372.761, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.761 Issuance of warrant for search of private dwelling.--

(1) A search warrant may be issued on application by a commissioned officer of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to search any private dwelling occupied as such when it is being used for the unlawful sale or purchase of wildlife or freshwater fish being unlawfully kept therein.

The term "private dwelling" shall be construed to include the

room or rooms used and occupied, not transiently but solely as a residence, in an apartment house, hotel, boardinghouse, or lodginghouse. No warrant for the search of any private dwelling shall be issued except upon probable cause supported by sworn affidavit of some creditable witness that she or he has reason to believe that the said conditions exist, which affidavit shall set forth the facts on which such reason for belief is based.

Section 118. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 372.7701, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

372.7701 Assent to federal acts.--

- (1) The state hereby assents to the provisions of the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of August 9, 1950, as amended. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall perform such activities as are necessary to conduct wildlife and sportfish restoration projects, as defined in such Act of Congress and in compliance with the act and rules adopted thereunder by the United States Department of the Interior. Furthermore, the commission shall develop and implement programs to manage, protect, restore, and conserve marine mammals and the marine fishery and shall develop and implement similar programs for wild animal life and freshwater aquatic life.
- fishers may not be diverted to purposes other than the administration of fish and wildlife programs by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Administration of the state fish and wildlife programs includes only those functions of fish and wildlife management as are the responsibility of and under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

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Section 119. Subsection (1) of section 372.771, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.771 Federal conservation of fish and wildlife; limited jurisdiction.--

(1) Consent of the State of Florida is hereby given, to the United States for acquisition of lands, waters, or lands and waters or interests therein, for the purpose of managing, protecting and propagating fish and wildlife and for other conservation uses in the state, providing prior notice has been given by the Federal Government to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, the board of county commissioners of the county where the lands proposed for purchase are located, of such proposed action stating the specific use to be made of and the specific location and description of such lands desired by the Federal Government for any such conservation use, and that such plans for acquisition and use of said lands be approved by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, the board of county commissioners of the county where the lands proposed for purchase are located; provided further that nothing herein contained shall be construed to give the consent of the State of Florida to the acquisition by the United States of lands, waters, or lands and waters, or interests therein, through exercise of the power of eminent domain; provided further that the provisions of this act shall not apply to lands owned by the several counties or by public corporations.

Section 120. Section 372.83, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.83 Noncriminal infractions; criminal penalties; suspension and revocation of licenses and permits.--

(1) A person is guilty of a noncriminal infraction,

punishable as provided in s. 372.711, if she or he violates 1 2 any of the following provisions: (a) Rules, regulations, or orders relating to the 3 4 filing of reports or other documents required of persons who 5 are licensed or who hold permits issued by the commission 6 under the provisions of this chapter. 7 (b) Rules, regulations, or orders relating to fish 8 management areas. (b)(c) Rules, regulations, or orders relating to quota 9 10 hunt permits, daily use permits, hunting zone assignments, camping restrictions, the use of alcoholic beverages, vehicle 11 12 use, and check station requirements within wildlife management 13 areas or other areas managed by the commission. 14 (c)(d) Rules, regulations, or orders requiring permits 15 free of charge to possess captive wildlife for personal use. 16 (e) Rules, regulations, or orders establishing size or 17 slot limits for freshwater game fish. (d)(f) Rules, regulations, or orders regulating vessel 18 19 size or specifying motor restrictions on specified water 20 bodies. 21 (e) (g) Rules, regulations, or orders relating to the registration of off-road vehicles and airboats operated on 22 23 state lands. 24 (f) (h) Section 372.57, relating to hunting, fishing, 25 and trapping licenses. (g)(i) Section 372.988, relating to required clothing 26 27 for persons hunting deer. 28 29 A person who fails to pay the civil penalty specified in s.

372.711 within 30 days after being cited for a noncriminal

infraction or to appear before the court pursuant to that

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section <u>commits</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (2) A person <u>commits</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, if she or he violates any of the following rules, regulations, or orders of the commission:
- (a) Rules, regulations, or orders that specify season or time periods for the taking of freshwater fish or wildlife.
- (b) Rules, regulations, or orders that specify bag limits or restrict methods of taking freshwater fish or wildlife.
- (c) Rules, regulations, or orders that relate to the sale, possession for sale, purchase, transfer, transportation, or importation of freshwater fish or wildlife.
- (d) Rules, regulations, or orders that prohibit public access for specified periods to wildlife management areas or other areas managed by the commission.
- (e) Rules, regulations, or orders that require a person to pay a fee to obtain a permit to possess captive wildlife or that require the maintenance of records relating to captive wildlife.
- (f) All other rules, regulations, and orders of the commission, except those specified in subsection (1).
- (3) Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who violates any provision of this chapter <u>commits</u> is guilty, for the first offense, of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and <u>commits</u> is guilty, for the second offense or any subsequent offense, of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - (4) The court may order the suspension or revocation

of any license or permit issued to a person pursuant to this chapter, if that person commits a criminal offense specified in this chapter or a noncriminal infraction specified in this section.

Section 121. Section 372.97, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.97 Jim Woodruff Dam; reciprocity agreements.--The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission of the state is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement of the reciprocity with the game and fish commissioners or the appropriate officials or departments of the State of Georgia and the State of Alabama relative to the taking of game and freshwater fish from the waters of the lake created by the Jim Woodruff Dam by permitting reciprocal license privileges.

Section 122. Section 372.971, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.971 St. Mary's River; reciprocity agreements.--The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission of the state is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement of reciprocity with the game and fish commissioner or the appropriate officials or departments of the State of Georgia relative to the taking of game and freshwater fish from the waters of the St. Mary's River by permitting reciprocal agreement license privileges.

Section 123. Subsection (3) of section 372.9901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.9901 Seizure of illegal devices; disposition; appraisal; forfeiture.--

(3) Upon conviction of the violator, the property, if owned by the person convicted, shall be forfeited to the state under the procedure set forth in ss. 370.442 through 370.447

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372.312 through 372.318, where not inconsistent with this section. All amounts received from the sale or other disposition of the property shall be paid into the State Game Trust Fund or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable. If the property is not sold or converted, it shall be delivered to the Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Section 124. Subsection (1) of section 372.991, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.991 Nongame Wildlife Trust Fund.--

(1) The Legislature recognizes the value of maintaining ecologically healthy and stable populations of a wide diversity of fish and wildlife species and recognizes the need for monitoring, research, management, and public awareness of all wildlife species in order to guarantee that self-sustaining populations be conserved. The Legislature further recognizes that research and management for game species traditionally have been supported by licenses and fees collected by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for consumptive uses of wildlife and that no such support mechanism is available for species not commonly pursued for sport or profit. It is the intent of the Legislature that the funds provided herein be spent to identify and meet the needs of nongame wildlife as a first priority with the ultimate goal of establishing an integrated approach to the management and conservation of all native fish, wildlife, and plants.

Section 125. Section 20.255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20.255 Department of Environmental Protection.--There

is created a Department of Environmental Protection. 1 2 (1) The head of the Department of Environmental 3 Protection shall be a secretary, who shall be appointed by the 4 Governor, with the concurrence of three or more members of the 5 Cabinet. The secretary shall be confirmed by the Florida Senate. The secretary shall serve at the pleasure of the 6 7 Governor. 8 (2)(a) There shall be three two deputy secretaries and 9 an executive coordinator for ecosystem management who are to 10 be appointed by and shall serve at the pleasure of the 11 secretary. The secretary may assign any either deputy 12 secretary the responsibility to supervise, coordinate, and formulate policy for any division, office, or district. The 13 following special offices are established and headed by 14 15 managers, each of whom is to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the secretary: 16 17 1. Office of Chief of Staff, 2.1. Office of General Counsel, 18 3.2. Office of Inspector General, 19 4.3. Office of External Affairs Communication, the 20 latter including public information, legislative liaison, 21 22 cabinet liaison, and special projects, 4. Office of Water Policy, 23 24 Office of Legislative and Government Affairs, and 25 Intergovernmental Programs, 26 Office of Ecosystem Planning and Coordination, 27 Office of Environmental Education, and an 6.8. Office of Greenways and Trails. 28 29 (b) The executive coordinator for ecosystem management 30 shall coordinate policy within the department to assure the

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implementation of the ecosystem management provisions of

chapter 93-213, Laws of Florida. The executive coordinator for ecosystem management shall supervise only the Office of Water Policy, the Office of Intergovernmental Programs, the Office of Ecosystem Planning and Coordination, and the Office of Environmental Education. The executive coordinator for ecosystem management may also be delegated authority by the secretary to act on behalf of the secretary; this authority may include the responsibility to oversee the inland navigation districts.

(c) The other special offices not supervised by the executive coordinator for ecosystem management shall report to the secretary; however, the secretary may assign them, for daily coordination purposes, to report through a senior manager other than the secretary.

(b)(d) There shall be six administrative districts involved in regulatory matters of waste management, water resource management facilities, wetlands, and air resources, which shall be headed by managers, each of whom is to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the secretary. Divisions of the department may have one assistant or two deputy division directors, as required to facilitate effective operation.

The managers of all divisions and offices specifically named in this section and the directors of the six administrative districts are exempt from part II of chapter 110 and are included in the Senior Management Service in accordance with s. 110.205(2)(i). No other deputy secretaries or senior management positions at or above the division level, except those established in chapter 110, may be created without

specific legislative authority.

| 1 | (3) The following divisions of the Department of |
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| 2 | Environmental Protection are established: |
| 3 | (a) Division of Administrative Services. |
| 4 | (b) Division of Air Resource Management. |
| 5 | (c) Division of Water Resource Management. |
| 6 | (d) Division of Law Enforcement. |
| 7 | (e) Division of Resource Assessment and Management. |
| 8 | (f) Division of Waste Management. |
| 9 | (g) Division of Recreation and Parks. |
| 10 | (h) Division of State Lands, the director of which is |
| 11 | to be appointed by the secretary of the department, subject to |
| 12 | confirmation by the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Board |
| 13 | of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. |
| 14 | |
| 15 | In order to ensure statewide and intradepartmental |
| 16 | consistency, the department's divisions shall direct the |
| 17 | district offices and bureaus on matters of interpretation and |
| 18 | applicability of the department's rules and programs. All of |
| 19 | the existing legal authorities and actions of the Department |
| 20 | of Environmental Regulation and the Department of Natural |
| 21 | Resources are transferred to the Department of Environmental |
| 22 | Protection, including, but not limited to, all pending and |
| 23 | completed actions on orders and rules, all enforcement |
| 24 | matters, and all delegations, interagency agreements, and |
| 25 | contracts with federal, state, regional, and local |
| 26 | governments, and private entities. |
| 27 | (4) The secretary of the Department of Environmental |
| 28 | Protection is vested with the authority to take agency action |
| 29 | under laws in effect on or before the effective date of this |
| 30 | act, including those actions which were within the purview of |
| 31 | the Governor and Cabinet. However, the existing functions of |

the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Siting Board as set forth in part II of chapter 403, reviewing stricter than federal standards of the Environmental Regulatory Commission as set forth in s. 403.804, siting a multipurpose hazardous waste facility as set forth in part IV of chapter 403, or certifying an industrial project as set forth in part IV of chapter 288, shall not be transferred to the Secretary of Environmental Protection, and nothing herein shall be construed to change any such function of the Governor and Cabinet.

(5) Except for those orders reviewable as provided in s. 373.4275, the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission, has the exclusive authority to review any order or rule of the department which, prior to July 1, 1994, the Governor and Cabinet, as head of the Department of Natural Resources, had authority to issue or promulgate, other than a rule or order relating to an internal procedure of the department.

(a) Such review may be initiated by a party to the proceeding by filing a request for review with the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission and serving a copy on the department and on any person named in the rule or order within 20 days after adoption of the rule or the rendering of the order. Where a proceeding on an order has been initiated pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57, such review shall be initiated within 20 days after the department has taken final agency action in the proceeding. The request for review may be accepted by any member of the commission. For the purposes of this section, the term "party" shall mean any affected person who submitted oral or written testimony, sworn or unsworn, to the department of a substantive nature which stated, with

particularity, objections to or support for the rule or order 1 2 that are cognizable within the scope of the provisions and 3 purposes of the applicable statutory provisions, or any person 4 who participated as a party in a proceeding instituted pursuant to chapter 120. 5 (b) Review by the Land and Water Adjudicatory 6 7 Commission is appellate in nature and shall be based on the 8 record below. The matter shall be heard by the commission not 9 more than 60 days after receipt of the request for review. 10 (c) If the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission 11 determines that a rule or order is not consistent with the 12 provisions and purposes of this chapter, it may, in the case 13 of a rule, require the department to initiate rulemaking proceedings to amend or repeal the rule or, in the case of an 14 15 order, rescind or modify the order or remand the proceeding to the department for further action consistent with the order of 16 17 the Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission. (d) A request for review under this section shall not 18 be a precondition to the seeking of judicial review pursuant 19 20 to s. 120.68, or the seeking of an administrative determination of rule validity pursuant to s. 21 22 23 The Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission may adopt rules setting forth its procedures for reviewing orders or rules of 24 25 the department consistent with the provisions of this section. (6) The following divisions of the Department of 26 27 Environmental Protection are established: (a) Division of Administrative and Technical Services. 28 29 (b) Division of Air Resource Management. (c) Division of Water Resource Management. 30 (d) Division of Law Enforcement. 31

(e) Division of Resource Assessment and Management. 1 2 (f) Division of Waste Management. 3 (g) Division of Recreation and Parks. 4 (h) Division of State Lands, the director of which is 5 to be appointed by the secretary of the department, subject to confirmation by the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Board 6 7 of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. 8 9 In order to ensure statewide and intradepartmental 10 consistency, the department's divisions shall direct the 11 district offices and bureaus on matters of interpretation and 12 applicability of the department's rules and programs. 13 (4)(7) Law enforcement officers of the Department of Environmental Protection who meet the provisions of s. 943.13 14 are constituted law enforcement officers of this state with 15 full power to investigate and arrest for any violation of the 16 17 laws of this state, and the rules of the department and the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. The 18 general laws applicable to investigations, searches, and 19 20 arrests by peace officers of this state apply to such law enforcement officers. 21 22 (5) Records and documents of the Department of Environmental Protection shall be retained by the department 23 24 as specified in record retention schedules established under

(a) Destroy, or otherwise dispose of, those records and documents in conformity with the approved retention schedules.

the general provisions of chapters 119 and 257. Further, the

(b) Photograph, microphotograph, or reproduce such records and documents on film, as authorized and directed by

department is authorized to:

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the approved retention schedules, whereby each page will be exposed in exact conformity with the original records and documents retained in compliance with the provisions of this section. Photographs or microphotographs in the form of film or print of any records, made in compliance with the provisions of this section, shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof would have and shall be treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of such photographs or microphotographs shall be admitted in evidence equally with the original photographs or microphotographs. The impression of the seal of the Department of Environmental Protection on a certificate made by the department and signed by the Secretary of Environmental Protection entitles the certificate to be received in all courts and in all proceedings in this state and is prima facie evidence of all factual matters set forth in the certificate. A certificate may relate to one or more records as set forth in the certificate or in a schedule attached to the certificate.

(6)(9) The Department of Environmental Protection may require that bond be given by any employee of the department, payable to the Governor of the state and the Governor's successor in office, for the use and benefit of those whom it concerns, in such penal sums and with such good and sufficient surety or sureties as are approved by the department, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of the employee.

(7) There is created as a part of the Department of Environmental Protection an Environmental Regulation Commission. The commission shall be composed of seven

residents of this state appointed by the Governor, subject to 1 2 confirmation by the Senate. The commission shall include one, 3 but not more than two, members from each water management 4 district who have resided in the district for at least 1 year, 5 and the remainder shall be selected from the state at large. Membership shall be representative of agriculture, the 6 7 development industry, local government, the environmental community, lay citizens, and members of the scientific and 8 technical community who have substantial expertise in the 9 10 areas of the fate and transport of water pollutants, toxicology, epidemiology, geology, biology, environmental 11 12 sciences, or engineering. The Governor shall appoint the 13 chair, and the vice chair shall be elected from among the 14 membership. The members serving on the commission on July 1, 15 1995, shall continue to serve on the commission for the 16 remainder of their current terms. All appointments thereafter 17 shall continue to be for 4-year terms. The Governor may at any time fill a vacancy for the unexpired term. The members of the 18 commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be paid 19 20 travel and per diem as provided in s. 112.061 while in the performance of their official duties. Administrative, 21 22 personnel, and other support services necessary for the commission shall be furnished by the department. 23 24 Section 126. Section 370.0205, Florida Statutes, is 25 renumbered as section 20.2551, Florida Statutes, to read: 20.2551 370.0205 Citizen support organizations; use of 26 27 property; audit; public records; partnerships.--

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under the provisions of chapter 617 and approved by the

"citizen support organization" means an organization which is:

(1) DEFINITIONS. -- For the purposes of this section, a

A Florida corporation not for profit incorporated

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Department of State;

- (b) Organized and operated to conduct programs and activities; raise funds; request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests of money; acquire, receive, hold, invest, and administer, in its own name, securities, funds, objects of value, or other property, real or personal; and make expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of the Department of Environmental Protection or individual units of the department. The citizen support organization may not receive funds from the department or the Florida Marine Research Institute by grant, gift, or contract unless specifically authorized by the Legislature;
- (c) Determined by the appropriate division of the Department of Environmental Protection to be consistent with the goals of the department and in the best interests of the state; and
- (d) Approved in writing by the department to operate for the direct or indirect benefit of the individual units of the department. Such approval shall be given in a letter of agreement from the department.
 - (2) USE OF PROPERTY.--
- (a) The department may permit, without charge, appropriate use of fixed property and facilities of the department by a citizen support organization subject to the provisions of this section. Such use shall be directly in keeping with the approved purposes of the citizen support organization and may not be made at times or places that would unreasonably interfere with normal department operations.
- (b) The department may prescribe by rule any condition with which a citizen support organization shall comply in order to use fixed property or facilities of the department.

- (c) The department shall not permit the use of any fixed property or facilities by a citizen support organization which does not provide equal membership and employment opportunities to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, or national origin.
- which has annual expenditures of \$100,000 or more shall cause an annual postaudit of its financial accounts to be conducted by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with rules to be adopted by the department. The annual audit report shall be submitted to the Auditor General and the department for review. The Auditor General and the department are each authorized to require and obtain from the citizen support organization, or from its independent auditor, such data as may be needed relative to the operation of the organization.
- (4) PUBLIC RECORDS.--All records of the citizen support organization constitute public records for the purposes of chapter 119.
 - (5) PARTNERSHIPS.--
- (a) The Legislature recognizes that many of the lands managed by the department need a variety of facilities to enhance the use and potential of such lands and that many of the department's programs are of interest to, and could benefit from the support of, local citizen groups. Such facilities and programs include, but are not limited to, improved access, camping areas, picnicking shelters, management offices and facilities, environmental education facilities and programs, and cleanup and restoration projects. The need for such facilities and programs has exceeded the ability of the state to provide funding in a timely manner

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with available moneys. The Legislature finds it to be in the public interest to provide incentives for partnerships with private entities whose intent is the production of additional revenues to help enhance the use and potential of state property and environmental programs and projects funded by the department.

(b) The Legislature may annually appropriate funds, to be used as matching funds in conjunction with private donations, for capital improvement facilities development on state lands or the enhancement of department sponsored environmental programs or projects of local interest to citizen support organizations formed under this section. Citizen support organizations organized and operating for the benefit of the department may acquire private donations pursuant to this section, and matching state funds for approved projects or programs may be provided in accordance with this subsection. The department is authorized to properly recognize and honor a private donor by placing a plaque or other appropriate designation noting the contribution to project or program facilities or by naming project or program facilities after the person or organization that provided matching funds.

Section 127. Section 161.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

161.031 Personnel and facilities.—The Department of Environmental Protection may call to its assistance temporarily, any engineer or other employee in any state agency or department or in the University of Florida or other educational institution financed wholly or in part by the state, for the purpose of devising the most effective and economical method of averting and preventing erosion,

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hurricane, and storm damages. These employees shall not receive additional compensation, except for actual necessary expenses incurred while working under the direction of the department Division of Marine Resources.

Section 128. Section 370.041, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 161.242, Florida Statutes, to read:

161.242 370.041 Harvesting of sea oats and sea grapes prohibited; possession prima facie evidence of violation.--

- (1) The purpose of this section is to protect the beaches and shores of the state from erosion by preserving natural vegetative cover to bind the sand.
- (2) It is unlawful for any purpose to cut, harvest, remove, or eradicate any of the grass commonly known as sea oats or Uniola paniculata and Coccolobis uvifera commonly known as sea grapes from any public land or from any private land without consent of the owner of such land or person having lawful possession thereof. Possession of either Uniola paniculata or Coccolobis uvifera by other than the owner of such land shall constitute prima facie evidence of violation of this section. However, licensed, certified nurserymen who grow any of the native plants listed in this section from seeds or by vegetative propagation are specifically permitted to sell these commercially grown plants and shall not be in violation of this section of the law if they do so, as it is the intent of the law to preserve and encourage the growth of these native plants which are rapidly disappearing from the state.

Section 129. Section 161.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

161.36 General powers of authority.--In order to most effectively carry out the purposes of this part, the board of

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county commissioners, as the county beach and shore preservation authority and as the governing body of each beach and shore preservation district established thereby, shall be possessed of broad powers to do all manner of things necessary or desirable in pursuance of this end; provided, however, nothing herein shall diminish or impair the regulatory authority of the Department of Environmental Protection department or Division of Marine Resources under part I of this chapter, or the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund under chapter 253. Such powers shall specifically include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (1) To make contracts and enter into agreements;
- (2) To sue and be sued;
- (3) To acquire and hold lands and property by any lawful means;
 - (4) To exercise the power of eminent domain;
- (5) To enter upon private property for purposes of making surveys, soundings, drillings and examinations, and such entry shall not be deemed a trespass;
- (6) To construct, acquire, operate and maintain works and facilities;
 - (7) To make rules and regulations; and
- (8) To do any and all other things specified or implied in this part.

Section 130. Paragraph (kk) of subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the

following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed

by this chapter.

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(7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS. --

(kk) Citizen support organizations.--Beginning July 1, 1996, nonprofit organizations that are incorporated under chapter 617 or hold a current exemption from federal corporate income tax under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and that have been designated citizen support organizations in support of state-funded environmental programs or the management of state-owned lands in accordance with s. 20.2551 370.0205, or to support one or more state parks in accordance with s. 258.015 are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

Section 131. Paragraph (f) of subsection (3) of section 259.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

259.101 Florida Preservation 2000 Act.--

(3) LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAMS SUPPLEMENTED. -- Less the costs of issuance, the costs of funding reserve accounts, and other costs with respect to the bonds, the proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to this act shall be deposited into the Florida Preservation 2000 Trust Fund created by s. 375.045. Ten percent of the proceeds of any bonds deposited into the Preservation 2000 Trust Fund shall be distributed by the Department of Environmental Protection to the Department of Environmental Protection for the purchase by the South Florida Water Management District of lands in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties identified in s. 7, chapter 95-349, Laws of Florida. This distribution shall apply for any bond issue for the 1995-1996 fiscal year. For the 1997-1998 fiscal year only, \$20 million per year from the proceeds of any bonds deposited into the Florida Preservation 2000 Trust Fund shall be distributed by the Department of Environmental Protection to

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the St. Johns Water Management District for the purchase of 2 lands necessary to restore Lake Apopka. The remaining proceeds shall be distributed by the Department of Environmental Protection in the following manner: (f) Two and nine-tenths percent to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission to fund the acquisition of inholdings and additions to lands managed by the commission which are important to the conservation of fish and wildlife. 10 Local governments may use federal grants or loans, private 11 12 donations, or environmental mitigation funds, including 13 environmental mitigation funds required pursuant to s. 338.250, for any part or all of any local match required for 14 15 the purposes described in this subsection. Bond proceeds 16 allocated pursuant to paragraph (c) may be used to purchase lands on the priority lists developed pursuant to s. 259.035. Title to lands purchased pursuant to paragraphs (a), (d), (e), 18 (f), and (g) shall be vested in the Board of Trustees of the 19 Internal Improvement Trust Fund, except that title to lands, 20 or rights or interests therein, acquired by either the 21 22 Southwest Florida Water Management District or the St. Johns River Water Management District in furtherance of the Green 23 24 Swamp Land Authority's mission pursuant to s. 380.0677(3), 25 shall be vested in the district where the acquisition project is located. Title to lands purchased pursuant to paragraph 26 27 (c) may be vested in the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, except that title to lands, or rights 28

Management District in furtherance of the Green Swamp Land

Water Management District or the St. Johns River Water

or interests therein, acquired by either the Southwest Florida

Authority's mission pursuant to s. 380.0677(3), shall be 1 2 vested in the district where the acquisition project is 3 located. This subsection is repealed effective October 1, 4 2000. Prior to repeal, the Legislature shall review the 5 provisions scheduled for repeal and shall determine whether to 6 reenact or modify the provisions or to take no action. 7 Section 132. Subsection (2) of section 270.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 8 9 270.22 Proceeds of state lands to go into Internal 10 Improvement Trust Fund; exception. --11 Rental fees for aquaculture leases pursuant to s. 12 253.71(2) shall be deposited into the General Inspection 13 Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Environmental Protection. 14 15 Such fees generated by shellfish-related aquaculture leases 16 shall be used for shellfish-related aquaculture activities, 17 including research, lease compliance inspections, mapping, and 18 siting. 19 Section 133. Paragraph (h) of subsection (5) of section 288.109, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 20 21 288.109 One-Stop Permitting System. --By January 1, 2001, the following state agencies, 22 and the programs within such agencies which require the 23 24 issuance of licenses, permits, and approvals to businesses, 25 must also be integrated into the One-Stop Permitting System: The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Game and 26 27 Freshwater Fish Commission. 28 Section 134. Subsection (6) of section 316.193,

(6) With respect to any person convicted of a 163

Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.--

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violation of subsection (1), regardless of any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4): (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as a condition of such probation, shall order the defendant to participate in public service or a community work project for a minimum of 50 hours; or the court may order instead, that any defendant pay an additional fine of \$10 for each hour of public service or community work otherwise required, if, after consideration of the residence or location of the defendant at the time public service or community work is required, payment of the fine is in the best interests of the state. However, the total period of probation and incarceration may not exceed 1 year. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (g). For the second conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior

order imprisonment for not less than 10 days. The court must

also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or

conviction for violation of this section, the court shall

actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 30 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 30 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (g). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

- (c) For the third or subsequent conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 30 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 90 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 90 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (g). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.
- (d) The court must at the time of sentencing the defendant issue an order for the impoundment or immobilization of a vehicle. Within 7 business days after the date that the court issues the order of impoundment or immobilization, the clerk of the court must send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the registered owner of each vehicle, if the registered owner is a person other than the defendant, and

to each person of record claiming a lien against the vehicle.

- (e) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle when the offense occurred may submit to the court a police report indicating that the vehicle was stolen at the time of the offense or documentation of having purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed from an entity other than the defendant or the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the vehicle was stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs. If the court denies the request to dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization, the petitioner may request an evidentiary hearing.
- (f) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle when the offense occurred, and whose vehicle was stolen or who purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed directly from the defendant or the defendant's agent, may request an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the impoundment or immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the vehicle was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the defendant other than through the transaction, and that such purchase would not circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs.
- (g) The court shall also dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle if the court finds that the family of the owner of the vehicle has no other private means of transportation.

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- (h) All costs and fees for the impoundment or immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be paid by the owner of the vehicle or, if the vehicle is leased or rented, by the person leasing or renting the vehicle, unless the impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed. All provisions of s. 713.78 shall apply.
- The person who owns a vehicle that is impounded or immobilized under this paragraph, or a person who has a lien of record against such a vehicle and who has not requested a review of the impoundment pursuant to paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (g), may, within 10 days after the date that person has knowledge of the location of the vehicle, file a complaint in the county in which the owner resides to determine whether the vehicle was wrongfully taken or withheld from the owner or lienholder. Upon the filing of a complaint, the owner or lienholder may have the vehicle released by posting with the court a bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the costs and fees for impoundment or immobilization, including towing or storage, to ensure the payment of such costs and fees if the owner or lienholder does not prevail. When the bond is posted and the fee is paid as set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate releasing the vehicle. At the time of release, after reasonable inspection, the owner or lienholder must give a receipt to the towing or storage company indicating any loss or damage to the vehicle or to the contents of the vehicle.
- (j) A defendant, in the court's discretion, may be required to serve all or any portion of a term of imprisonment to which the defendant has been sentenced pursuant to this section in a residential alcoholism treatment program or a residential drug abuse treatment program. Any time spent in

such a program must be credited by the court toward the term 2 of imprisonment. 3 4 For the purposes of this section, any conviction for a 5 violation of s. 327.35; a previous conviction for the violation of former s. 316.1931, former s. 327.351, former s. 6 7 860.01, or former s. 316.028; or a previous conviction outside this state for driving or boating under the influence, driving 8 or boating while intoxicated, driving or boating with an 9 10 unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving or boating with an unlawful breath-alcohol level, or any other similar 11 12 alcohol-related or drug-related traffic or boating offense, is 13 also considered a previous conviction for violation of this section. However, in satisfaction of the fine imposed pursuant 14 15 to this section, the court may, upon a finding that the defendant is financially unable to pay either all or part of 16 17 the fine, order that the defendant participate for a specified additional period of time in public service or a community 18 work project in lieu of payment of that portion of the fine 19 20 which the court determines the defendant is unable to pay. In determining such additional sentence, the court shall consider 21 the amount of the unpaid portion of the fine and the 22 reasonable value of the services to be ordered; however, the 23 24 court may not compute the reasonable value of services at a 25 rate less than the federal minimum wage at the time of sentencing. 26 27 Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section Section 135. 316.635, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 28 29 316.635 Courts having jurisdiction over traffic and 30 boating violations; powers relating to custody and detention 31 of minors.--

- (1) A court which has jurisdiction over traffic and boating violations shall have original jurisdiction in the case of any minor who is alleged to have committed a violation of law or of a county or municipal ordinance pertaining to the operation of a motor vehicle or vessel; however, any traffic or boating offense that is punishable by law as a felony shall be under the jurisdiction of the circuit court.
- (2) If a minor is arrested for the commission of a criminal traffic <u>or boating</u> offense and transportation is necessary, the minor shall not be placed in any police car or other vehicle which at the same time contains an adult under arrest, except upon special order of the circuit court. However, if the minor is alleged to have participated with an adult in the same offense or transaction, the minor may be transported in the same vehicle with the adult.
- (3) If a minor is taken into custody for a criminal traffic <u>or boating</u> offense or a violation of chapter 322 and the minor does not demand to be taken before a magistrate, the arresting officer or booking officer shall immediately notify, or cause to be notified, the minor's parents, guardian, or responsible adult relative of the action taken. After making every reasonable effort to give notice, the arresting officer or booking officer may:
- (a) Issue a notice to appear pursuant to chapter 901 and release the minor to a parent, guardian, responsible adult relative, or other responsible adult;
- (b) Issue a notice to appear pursuant to chapter 901 and release the minor pursuant to s. 903.06;
- (c) Issue a notice to appear pursuant to chapter 901 and deliver the minor to an appropriate substance abuse treatment or rehabilitation facility or refer the minor to an

appropriate medical facility as provided in s. 901.29. If the minor cannot be delivered to an appropriate substance abuse treatment or rehabilitation facility or medical facility, the arresting officer may deliver the minor to an appropriate intake office of the Department of Juvenile Justice, which shall take custody of the minor and make any appropriate referrals; or

(d) If the violation constitutes a felony and the minor cannot be released pursuant to s. 903.03, transport and deliver the minor to an appropriate Department of Juvenile Justice intake office. Upon delivery of the minor to the intake office, the department shall assume custody and proceed pursuant to chapter 984 or chapter 985.

If action is not taken pursuant to paragraphs (a)-(d), the minor shall be delivered to the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the department shall make every reasonable effort to contact the parents, guardian, or responsible adult relative to take custody of the minor. If there is no parent, guardian, or responsible adult relative available, the department may retain custody of the minor for up to 24 hours.

Section 136. Subsection (1) of section 318.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.32 Jurisdiction; limitations.--

(1) Hearing officers shall be empowered to accept pleas from and decide the guilt or innocence of any person, adult or juvenile, charged with any civil traffic or boating infraction and shall be empowered to adjudicate or withhold adjudication of guilt in the same manner as a county court judge under the statutes, rules, and procedures presently existing or as subsequently amended, except that hearing

officers shall not:

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- (a) Have the power to hold a defendant in contempt of court, but shall be permitted to file a motion for order of contempt with the appropriate state trial court judge;
- (b) Hear a case involving a traffic crash or boating accident resulting in injury or death; or
- Hear a criminal traffic or boating offense case or a case involving a civil traffic or boating infraction issued in conjunction with a criminal traffic or boating offense.

Section 137. Section 318.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.38 Nonseverability.--If the provisions of s. 318.32 authorizing hearing officers to impose the same sanctions as county court judges for civil traffic or boating infractions are found to be unconstitutional by the Florida Supreme Court, then the hearing officers shall have no further jurisdiction over any civil traffic or boating infractions.

Section 138. Paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (5) of section 320.08, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.08 License taxes.--Except as otherwise provided herein, there are hereby levied and imposed annual license taxes for the operation of motor vehicles, mopeds, motorized bicycles as defined in s. 316.003(2), and mobile homes, as defined in s. 320.01, which shall be paid to and collected by the department or its agent upon the registration or renewal of registration of the following:

- SEMITRAILERS, FEES ACCORDING TO GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT; SCHOOL BUSES; SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES .--
- (d) A wrecker, as defined in s. 320.01(40), which is used to tow a vessel as defined in s. 327.02(37)(36), a disabled, abandoned, stolen-recovered, or impounded motor

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vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(38), or a replacement motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(39): \$30 flat.

- (e) A wrecker, as defined in s. 320.01(40), which is used to tow any motor vehicle, regardless of whether or not such motor vehicle is a disabled motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(38), a replacement motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(39), a vessel as defined in s. 327.02(37)(36), or any other cargo, as follows:
- 1. Gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or more, but less than 15,000 pounds: \$87 flat.
- 2. Gross vehicle weight of 15,000 pounds or more, but less than 20,000 pounds: \$131 flat.
- 3. Gross vehicle weight of 20,000 pounds or more, but less than 26,000 pounds: \$186 flat.
- 4. Gross vehicle weight of 26,000 pounds or more, but less than 35,000 pounds: \$240 flat.
- 5. Gross vehicle weight of 35,000 pounds or more, but less than 44,000 pounds: \$300 flat.
- 6. Gross vehicle weight of 44,000 pounds or more, but less than 55,000 pounds: \$572 flat.
- 7. Gross vehicle weight of 55,000 pounds or more, but less than 62,000 pounds: \$678 flat.
- 8. Gross vehicle weight of 62,000 pounds or more, but less than 72,000 pounds: \$800 flat.
- 9. Gross vehicle weight of 72,000 pounds or more: \$979 flat.

Section 139. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 320.08058, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.08058 Specialty license plates.--

- (1) MANATEE LICENSE PLATES.--
 - (b) The manatee license plate annual use fee must be

deposited into the Save the Manatee Trust Fund, created within 2 the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and shall be 3 used only for the purposes specified in s. 370.12(4). The 4 funds deposited in the Save the Manatee Trust Fund may be used only for manatee-related environmental education; manatee 5 6 research; facilities, as provided in s. 370.12(4)(b); and 7 manatee protection and recovery. Section 140. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of 8 section 323.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 9 10 323.001 Wrecker operator storage facilities; vehicle 11 holds.--12 (4) The requirements for a written hold apply when the 13 following conditions are present: 14 (b) The officer has probable cause to believe the 15 vehicle should be seized and forfeited under 370.442 s. 16 372.312; 17 Section 141. Section 373.1401, Florida Statutes, is 18 amended to read: 19 373.1401 Management of lands of water management 20 districts. -- The governing board of each water management 21 district may contract with a federal or state agency, a 22 county, a municipality, or any other governmental entity or environmental nonprofit organization to provide for the 23 24 improvement, management, or maintenance of any real property 25 owned by or under the control of the district. Cooperative and license agreement between the Central and 26 27 Southern Florida Flood Control District and the United States of America, dated November 22, 1950, as amended, shall not be 28 29 extended automatically as provided in the agreement but may be 30 extended to a date no later than January 1, 2003.

notice of termination and cancellation of the automatic

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extensions of this agreement by the Executive Director of the
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    South Florida Water Management District shall be provided, no
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    later than September 1, 2000, to the person or entity of the
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    United States of America who is designated under the agreement
    to receive such notice. Any renewal or extension of this
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    Cooperative and license agreement or any other lease or
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    management agreement after January 1, 2003 between the South
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    Florida Water Management District and any Department, Agency
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    or entity of the United States of America for the management
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    or occupancy of State or District owned land within Water
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    Conservation Area 1 must be based upon prior, specific
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    <u>legislative</u> <u>authorization</u> by law.
           Section 142. Subsections (6) and (12) of section
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    373.4149, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
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           373.4149 Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Plan.--
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           (6) The Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Plan
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    Implementation Committee shall be appointed by the governing
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   board of the South Florida Water Management District to
    develop a strategy for the design and implementation of the
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   Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Plan. The committee shall consist
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    of the chair of the governing board of the South Florida Water
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    Management District, who shall serve as chair of the
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    committee, the policy director of Environmental and Growth
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    Management in the office of the Governor, the secretary of the
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    Department of Environmental Protection, the director of the
   Division of Water Facilities or its successor division within
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    the Department of Environmental Protection, the director of
    the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development within
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    the office of the Governor, the secretary of the Department of
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    Community Affairs, the Executive Director of the Fish and
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    Wildlife Conservation Game and Freshwater Fish Commission, the
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director of the Department of Environmental Resource
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   Management of Miami-Dade County, the director of the
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   Miami-Dade County Water and Sewer Department, the Director of
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    Planning in Miami-Dade County, a representative of the Friends
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    of the Everglades, a representative of the Florida Audubon
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    Society, a representative of the Florida chapter of the Sierra
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    Club, four representatives of the nonmining private landowners
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    within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area, and four
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    representatives from the limestone mining industry to be
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    appointed by the governing board of the South Florida Water
    Management District. Two ex officio seats on the committee
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   will be filled by one member of the Florida House of
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    Representatives to be selected by the Speaker of the House of
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   Representatives from among representatives whose districts, or
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    some portion of whose districts, are included within the
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    geographical scope of the committee as described in subsection
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    (3), and one member of the Florida Senate to be selected by
    the President of the Senate from among senators whose
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    districts, or some portion of whose districts, are included
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    within the geographical scope of the committee as described in
    subsection (3). The committee may appoint other ex officio
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    members, as needed, by a majority vote of all committee
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   members. A committee member may designate in writing an
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    alternate member who, in the member's absence, may participate
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    and vote in committee meetings.
           (12) The secretary of the Department of Environmental
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Protection, the secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, the secretary of the Department of Community Affairs, the secretary of the Department of Transportation, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Game and Freshwater Fish

Commission, and the executive director of the South Florida

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Water Management District may enter into agreements with landowners, developers, businesses, industries, individuals, and governmental agencies as necessary to effectuate the provisions of this section.

Section 143. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 373.41492, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.41492 Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Mitigation Plan; mitigation for mining activities within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt.--

(6)

(b) Expenditures must be approved by an interagency committee consisting of representatives from each of the following: the Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management, the Department of Environmental Protection, the South Florida Water Management District, and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. In addition, the limerock mining industry shall select a representative to serve as a nonvoting member of the interagency committee. At the discretion of the committee, additional members may be added to represent federal regulatory, environmental, and fish and wildlife agencies.

Section 144. Subsection (3) of section 403.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.141 Civil liability; joint and several liability.--

(3) In assessing damages for fish killed, the value of the fish is to be determined in accordance with a table of values for individual categories of fish which shall be promulgated by the department. At the time the table is adopted, the department shall utilize tables of values established by the Department of Environmental Protection and

the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Game and Fresh Water Fish 1 2 Commission. The total number of fish killed may be estimated 3 by standard practices used in estimating fish population. 4 Section 145. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of 5 section 570.235, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 6 570.235 Pest Exclusion Advisory Committee.--7 (1) There is created within the department a Pest 8 Exclusion Advisory Committee. The advisory committee shall be 9 composed of 24 members. 10 (b) In addition, the committee shall be composed of 11 the following 7 members: 12 Two members representing and appointed by the 13 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States 14 Department of Agriculture. 15 One member representing and appointed by the 16 Florida Department of Health. 17 One member representing and appointed by the 18 Florida Department of Environmental Protection. 19 4. One member representing and appointed by the Fish 20 and Wildlife Conservation Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish 21 Commission. 22 5. One member appointed by the Speaker of the House of 23 Representatives. 24 6. One member appointed by the President of the 25 Senate. Section 146. Paragraph (e) of subsection (7) of 26 section 590.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 27 590.02 Division powers, authority, and duties; 28 29 liability; building structures; Florida Center for Wildfire

and Forest Resources Management Training .--

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The division may organize, staff, equip, and

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operate the Florida Center for Wildfire and Forest Resources Management Training. The center shall serve as a site where fire and forest resource managers can obtain current knowledge, techniques, skills, and theory as they relate to their respective disciplines.

(e) An advisory committee consisting of the following individuals or their designees must review program curriculum, course content, and scheduling: the Director of the Florida Division of Forestry; the Assistant Director of the Florida Division of Forestry; the Director of the School of Forest Resources and Conservation of the University of Florida; the Director of the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Environmental Protection; the Director of the Division of the State Fire Marshal; the Director of the Florida Chapter of The Nature Conservancy; the Executive Vice President of the Florida Forestry Association; the President of the Florida Farm Bureau Federation; the Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission; the Executive Director of a Water Management District as appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture; the Supervisor of the National Forests in Florida; the President of the Florida Fire Chief's Association; and the Executive Director of the Tall Timbers Research Station.

Section 147. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 597.004, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

597.004 Aquaculture certificate of registration.--

- (5) SALE OF AOUACULTURE PRODUCTS.--
- (b) Aquaculture shellfish must be sold and handled in accordance with shellfish handling regulations of the
- Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Environmental

Protection established to protect public health. 1 2 Section 148. Subsection (3) of section 705.101, 3 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 4 705.101 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter: 5 "Abandoned property" means all tangible personal 6 property which does not have an identifiable owner and which 7 has been disposed on public property in a wrecked, 8 inoperative, or partially dismantled condition or which has no apparent intrinsic value to the rightful owner. However, 9 10 vessels determined to be derelict by the Fish and Wildlife 11 Conservation Commission Department of Environmental Protection 12 or a county or municipality in accordance with the provisions 13 of s. 823.11 shall not be included in this definition. Section 149. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 14 15 705.103, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 705.103 Procedure for abandoned or lost property. --16 17 (2) Whenever a law enforcement officer ascertains that an article of lost or abandoned property is present on public 18 19 property and is of such nature that it cannot be easily 20 removed, the officer shall cause a notice to be placed upon such article in substantially the following form: 21 22 NOTICE TO THE OWNER AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ATTACHED 23 PROPERTY. This property, to wit: ...(setting forth brief 24 25 description)... is unlawfully upon public property known as ...(setting forth brief description of location)... and must 26 27 be removed within 5 days; otherwise, it will be removed and disposed of pursuant to chapter 705, Florida Statutes. The 28 owner will be liable for the costs of removal, storage, and 29 30 publication of notice. Dated this: ... (setting forth the date

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of posting of notice)..., signed: ...(setting forth name,

title, address, and telephone number of law enforcement 2 officer).... 3 4 Such notice shall be not less than 8 inches by 10 inches and shall be sufficiently weatherproof to withstand normal 5 6 exposure to the elements. In addition to posting, the law 7 enforcement officer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain the name and address of the owner. If such is 8 reasonably available to the officer, she or he shall mail a 9 10 copy of such notice to the owner on or before the date of 11 posting. If the property is a motor vehicle as defined in s. 12 320.01(1) or a vessel as defined in s. 327.02, the law 13 enforcement agency shall contact the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or the Department of Environmental 14 15 Protection, respectively, in order to determine the name and address of the owner and any person who has filed a lien on 16 17 the vehicle or vessel as provided in s. 319.27(2) or (3) or s. 328.15(1). On receipt of this information, the law enforcement 18 agency shall mail a copy of the notice by certified mail, 19 return receipt requested, to the owner and to the lienholder, 20 21 if any. If, at the end of 5 days after posting the notice and mailing such notice, if required, the owner or any person 22 interested in the lost or abandoned article or articles 23 24 described has not removed the article or articles from public 25 property or shown reasonable cause for failure to do so, the following shall apply: 26 27 (a) For abandoned property, the law enforcement agency may retain any or all of the property for its own use or for 28 use by the state or unit of local government, trade such 29 30 property to another unit of local government or state agency,

donate the property to a charitable organization, sell the

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property, or notify the appropriate refuse removal service.

- (b) For lost property, the officer shall take custody and the agency shall retain custody of the property for 90 days. The agency shall publish notice of the intended disposition of the property, as provided in this section, during the first 45 days of this time period.
- If the agency elects to retain the property for use by the unit of government, donate the property to a charitable organization, surrender such property to the finder, sell the property, or trade the property to another unit of local government or state agency, notice of such election shall be given by an advertisement published once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the property was found if the value of the property is more than \$100. If the value of the property is \$100 or less, notice shall be given by posting a description of the property at the law enforcement agency where the property was turned in. The notice must be posted for not less than 2 consecutive weeks in a public place designated by the law enforcement agency. The notice must describe the property in a manner reasonably adequate to permit the rightful owner of the property to claim it.
- 2. If the agency elects to sell the property, it must do so at public sale by competitive bidding. Notice of the time and place of the sale shall be given by an advertisement of the sale published once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the sale is to be held. The notice shall include a statement that the sale shall be subject to any and all liens. The sale must be held at the nearest suitable place to that where the lost or abandoned property is held or stored. The advertisement must

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include a description of the goods and the time and place of the sale. The sale may take place no earlier than 10 days after the final publication. If there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county where the sale is to be held, the advertisement shall be posted at the door of the courthouse and at three other public places in the county at least 10 days prior to sale. Notice of the agency's intended disposition shall describe the property in a manner reasonably adequate to permit the rightful owner of the property to identify it.

(4) The owner of any abandoned or lost property who, after notice as provided in this section, does not remove such property within the specified period shall be liable to the law enforcement agency for all costs of removal, storage, and destruction of such property, less any salvage value obtained by disposal of the property. Upon final disposition of the property, the law enforcement officer shall notify the owner, if known, of the amount owed. In the case of an abandoned boat or motor vehicle, any person who neglects or refuses to pay such amount is not entitled to be issued a certificate of registration for such boat or motor vehicle, or any other boat or motor vehicle, until such costs have been paid. The law enforcement officer shall supply the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Environmental Protection with a list of persons whose boat registration privileges have been revoked under this subsection or and the Department of Motor Vehicles with a list of persons whose motor vehicle privileges have been revoked under this subsection. Neither the department nor any other person acting as agent thereof shall issue a certificate of registration to a person whose boat or motor vehicle registration privileges have been revoked, as

provided by this subsection, until such costs have been paid. 1 2 Section 150. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of 3 section 713.78, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 4 713.78 Liens for recovering, towing, or storing 5 vehicles and documented undocumented vessels .--For the purposes of this section, the term: 6 (1)7 (b) "Vessel" means every description of watercraft, barge, and air boat used or capable of being used as a means 8 of transportation on water, other than a seaplane or a 9 10 'documented has the same meaning as the term "undocumented 11 vessel" as defined in s. $327.02(8)\frac{(36)}{}$. 12 Section 151. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 810.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 13 14 810.09 Trespass on property other than structure or 15 conveyance. --16 (2)17 (f) Any person who in taking or attempting to take any animal described in s. 372.001(5) or $(6)\frac{(3)}{(3)}$ or (4), or in 18 killing, attempting to kill, or endangering any animal 19 described in s. 585.01(13) knowingly propels or causes to be 20 propelled any potentially lethal projectile over or across 21 private land without authorization commits trespass, a felony 22 of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 23 24 775.083, or s. 775.084. For purposes of this paragraph, the 25 term "potentially lethal projectile" includes any projectile launched from any firearm, bow, crossbow, or similar tensile 26 27 device. This section shall not apply to any governmental

agent or employee acting within the scope of his or her

Statutes, is amended to read:

official duties.

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Section 152. Subsection (1) of section 832.06, Florida

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832.06 Prosecution for worthless checks given tax collector for licenses or taxes; refunds.--

(1) Whenever any person, firm, or corporation violates the provisions of s. 832.05 by drawing, making, uttering, issuing, or delivering to any county tax collector any check, draft, or other written order on any bank or depository for the payment of money or its equivalent for any tag, title, lien, tax (except ad valorem taxes), penalty, or fee relative to a boat, airplane, motor vehicle, driver license, or identification card; any occupational license, beverage license, or sales or use tax; or any hunting or fishing license, the county tax collector, after the exercise of due diligence to locate the person, firm, or corporation which drew, made, uttered, issued, or delivered the check, draft, or other written order for the payment of money, or to collect the same by the exercise of due diligence and prudence, shall swear out a complaint in the proper court against the person, firm, or corporation for the issuance of the worthless check or draft. If the state attorney cannot sign the information due to lack of proof, as determined by the state attorney in good faith, for a prima facie case in court, he or she shall issue a certificate so stating to the tax collector. If payment of the dishonored check, draft, or other written order, together with court costs expended, is not received in full by the county tax collector within 30 days after service of the warrant, 30 days after conviction, or 60 days after the collector swears out the complaint or receives the certificate of the state attorney, whichever is first, the county tax collector shall make a written , Florida Statutes, report to this effect to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles relative to motor vehicles and vessels, to the

Department of Revenue relative to occupational licenses and 1 2 the sales and use tax, to the Division of Alcoholic Beverages 3 and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional 4 Regulation relative to beverage licenses, or to the Fish and 5 Wildlife Conservation Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission relative to hunting and fishing licenses, containing a 6 7 statement of the amount remaining unpaid on the worthless check or draft. If the information is not signed, the 8 certificate of the state attorney is issued, and the written 9 10 report of the amount remaining unpaid is made, the county tax collector may request the sum be forthwith refunded by the 11 12 appropriate governmental entity, agency, or department. If a 13 warrant has been issued and served, he or she shall certify to 14 that effect, together with the court costs and amount 15 remaining unpaid on the check. The county tax collector may request that the sum of money certified by him or her be 16 17 forthwith refunded by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Revenue, the Division of 18 Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the Department of Business 19 20 and Professional Regulation, or the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission to the 21 county tax collector. Within 30 days after receipt of the 22 request, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 23 24 the Department of Revenue, the Division of Alcoholic Beverages 25 and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, or the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Game and 26 27 Fresh Water Fish Commission, upon being satisfied as to the correctness of the certificate of the tax collector, or the 28 29 report, shall refund to the county tax collector the sums of 30 money so certified or reported. If any officer of any court 31 issuing the warrant is unable to serve it within 60 days after

the issuance and delivery of it to the officer for service, 1 2 the officer shall make a written return to the county tax 3 collector to this effect. Thereafter, the county tax collector 4 may certify that the warrant has been issued and that service 5 has not been had upon the defendant and further certify the amount of the worthless check or draft and the amount of court 6 7 costs expended by the county tax collector, and the county tax 8 collector may file the certificate with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles relative to motor vehicles 9 10 and vessels, with the Department of Revenue relative to 11 occupational licenses and the sales and use tax, with the 12 Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the Department 13 of Business and Professional Regulation relative to beverage licenses, or with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Game and 14 15 Fresh Water Fish Commission relative to hunting and fishing licenses, together with a request that the sums of money so 16 17 certified be forthwith refunded by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Revenue, the 18 Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the Department 19 20 of Business and Professional Regulation, or the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission to 21 the county tax collector, and within 30 days after receipt of 22 the request, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor 23 24 Vehicles, the Department of Revenue, the Division of Alcoholic 25 Beverages and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, or the Fish and Wildlife Conservation 26 27 Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, upon being satisfied as to the correctness of the certificate, shall refund the sums 28 29 of money so certified to the county tax collector. Section 153. Paragraph (e) of subsection (5) of 30

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section 932.7055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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 $932.7055\,$ Disposition of liens and forfeited property.--

- (5) If the seizing agency is a state agency, all remaining proceeds shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. However, if the seizing agency is:
- (e) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the State Game Trust Fund as provided in ss. 372.73, 372.9901, and 370.731 372.9904, into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund as provided in s. 370.061, or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable.

Section 154. Subsection (2) of section 938.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.17 County delinquency prevention. --

(2) In counties in which the sheriff's office is a partner in a juvenile assessment center pursuant to s.

985.209, or a partner in a suspension program developed in conjunction with the district school board in the county of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the court shall assess court costs of \$3 per case, in addition to any other authorized cost or fine, on every person who, with respect to a charge, indictment, prosecution commenced, or petition of delinquency filed in that county or circuit, pleads guilty, nolo contendere to, or is convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for, or has an adjudication withheld for, a felony or misdemeanor, or a criminal traffic or boating offense, or a handicapped parking violation under state law, or a violation of any municipal or county ordinance, if the violation constitutes a misdemeanor under state law.

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Section 155. Paragraph (j) of subsection (3) of section 947.146, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
947.146 Control Release Authority.--

(3) Within 120 days prior to the date the state correctional system is projected pursuant to s. 216.136 to exceed 99 percent of total capacity, the authority shall determine eligibility for and establish a control release date for an appropriate number of parole ineligible inmates committed to the department and incarcerated within the state who have been determined by the authority to be eligible for discretionary early release pursuant to this section. establishing control release dates, it is the intent of the Legislature that the authority prioritize consideration of eligible inmates closest to their tentative release date. authority shall rely upon commitment data on the offender information system maintained by the department to initially identify inmates who are to be reviewed for control release consideration. The authority may use a method of objective risk assessment in determining if an eligible inmate should be Such assessment shall be a part of the department's released. management information system. However, the authority shall have sole responsibility for determining control release eligibility, establishing a control release date, and effectuating the release of a sufficient number of inmates to maintain the inmate population between 99 percent and 100 percent of total capacity. Inmates who are ineligible for control release are inmates who are parole eligible or inmates who:

(j) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of DUI manslaughter under s. 316.193(3)(c)3. or BUI

manslaughter under s. 327.35(3)(c)3., and are sentenced, or

have been sentenced at any time, as a habitual offender for such offense, or have been sentenced at any time in another jurisdiction as a habitual offender for such offense;

In making control release eligibility determinations under this subsection, the authority may rely on any document leading to or generated during the course of the criminal proceedings, including, but not limited to, any presentence or postsentence investigation or any information contained in arrest reports relating to circumstances of the offense.

Section 156. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 985.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.05 Court records.--

- (1) The clerk of the court shall make and keep records of all cases brought before it pursuant to this part. The court shall preserve the records pertaining to a child charged with committing a delinquent act or violation of law until the child reaches 24 years of age or reaches 26 years of age if he or she is a serious or habitual delinquent child, until 5 years after the last entry was made, or until 3 years after the death of the child, whichever is earlier, and may then destroy them, except that records made of traffic or boating offenses in which there is no allegation of delinquency may be destroyed as soon as this can be reasonably accomplished. The court shall make official records of all petitions and orders filed in a case arising pursuant to this part and of any other pleadings, certificates, proofs of publication, summonses, warrants, and writs that are filed pursuant to the case.
- (2) The clerk shall keep all official records required by this section separate from other records of the circuit court, except those records pertaining to motor vehicle

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violations, which shall be forwarded to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, and except those records pertaining to boating violations, which shall be forwarded to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Except as provided in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(4), official records required by this part are not open to inspection by the public, but may be inspected only upon order of the court by persons deemed by the court to have a proper interest therein, except that a child and the parents, quardians, or legal custodians of the child and their attorneys, law enforcement agencies, the Department of Juvenile Justice and its designees, the Parole Commission, and the Department of Corrections shall always have the right to inspect and copy any official record pertaining to the child. The court may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect, and make abstracts from, official records under whatever conditions upon the use and disposition of such records the court may deem proper and may punish by contempt proceedings any violation of those conditions.

Section 157. Subsection (3) of section 985.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.212 Fingerprinting and photographing. --

(3) This section does not prohibit the fingerprinting or photographing of child traffic or boating violators. All records of such traffic or boating violations shall be kept in the full name of the violator and shall be open to inspection and publication in the same manner as adult traffic or boating violations. This section does not apply to the photographing of children by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Family Services.

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Section 158. Sections 370.013, 370.017, 370.032,
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    370.033, 370.034, 370.036, 370.037, 370.038, 370.0606,
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    370.0805, 372.04, 372.061, 373.197, 403.261, subsection (12)
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    of section 370.14, Florida Statutes, and s. 258.398, Florida
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    Statutes, 1997 Edition are repealed.
           Section 159. Except as otherwise provided, this act
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    shall take effect upon becoming a law.
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    ======= T I T L E
                                 A M E N D M E N T ========
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    And the title is amended as follows:
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           On page 1, line 2 thru page 5, line 13,
   remove from the title of the bill: all of said lines
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14
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    and insert in lieu thereof:
16
           An act relating to the Fish and Wildlife
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           Conservation Commission; amending s. 327.02,
           F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 327.04,
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           F.S., relating to rules; amending s. 327.22,
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           F.S., relating to the regulation of vessels by
           municipalities or counties; creating s.
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           327.302, F.S.; providing for boating accident
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           report forms; amending s. 327.33, F.S.;
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           revising provisions relating to reckless or
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           careless operation of a vessel; providing
          penalties; renumbering and amending s. 861.065,
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           F.S.; revising divers-down flag requirements;
           revising requirements for operation of vessels
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           in the vicinity of a divers-down flag;
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           providing penalties; amending s. 327.331, F.S.;
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           providing for noncriminal infractions,
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effective October 1, 2001; amending s. 327.355, F.S., relating to operation of vessels by persons under 21 years of age who have consumed alcoholic beverages; amending s. 327.36, F.S., relating to mandatory adjudication of certain offenses; amending s. 327.37, F.S.; requiring persons engaging in water skiing, parasailing, or aquaplaning to wear a noninflatable flotation device; amending s. 327.39, F.S., relating to the regulation of personal watercraft; requiring the use of noninflatable flotation devices; prohibiting the lease, hiring, or rental of personal watercraft under certain circumstances; providing a penalty; providing commission rulemaking authority; amending s. 327.395, F.S., relating to boating safety identification cards; requiring that certain boater education or boater safety courses include a component relating to divers; amending s. 327.40, F.S.; clarifying requirements for uniform waterway markers for safety and navigation; providing permit exemptions; providing commission rulemaking authority; amending s. 327.41, F.S.; clarifying requirements for uniform waterway regulatory markers; amending s. 327.46, F.S.; clarifying rulemaking authority for the commission to establish restricted areas for public safety purposes; creating s. 327.49, F.S.; providing for the testing of vessels and vessel motors; amending s. 327.53, F.S.; relating to marine

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sanitation; amending s. 327.54, F.S., relating to liveries; revising requirements for preride or prerental instruction; revising age requirements for the lease, hire, or rental of personal watercraft; requiring liveries to carry liability insurance; providing a penalty; amending s. 327.60, F.S.; prohibiting local regulations from discriminating against personal watercraft; amending s. 327.72, F.S.; increasing time for payment of civil penalties; amending s. 327.73, F.S., relating to noncriminal infractions; reenacting s. 327.73(1)(p) for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 327.39, F.S.; providing additional time for payment of civil penalties; providing additional penalties; providing for additional court costs in certain circumstances; authorizing public works or community service in certain circumstances; amending s. 327.73, F.S.; effective October 1, 2001; relating to noncriminal infractions for violations of vessel laws; amending s. 327.731, F.S., relating to mandatory education for violators; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 327.803, F.S.; providing for an increase in membership of the Boating Advisory Council; modifying purpose; amending s. 328.48, F.S.; clarifying vessel registration requirements; amending s. 328.56, F.S.; clarifying vessel registration number requirements; amending s. 328.66, F.S.;

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relating to county vessel registration fees; amending s. 328.70, F.S.; providing requirements for classification of recreational vessels and livery vessels; amending s. 328.72, F.S.; relating to vessel registration; providing requirements for display of antique vessel registration numbers and decals; amending s. 328.72, F.S., providing for the distribution of vessel registration fees effective July 1, 2001; amending s. 328.76, F.S.; clarifying the use of vessel registration fees; creating part I of chapter 370, F.S., relating to saltwater fisheries; amending 370.06, F.S., relating to saltwater products license requirements; clarifying disability exemptions; amending s. 370.0605, F.S.; revising saltwater fishing licenses and providing fees; clarifying disability exemptions; authorizing the commission to designate free saltwater fishing days by rule; amending s. 370.07, F.S.; transferring specific regulatory powers from the Department of Environmental Protection to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; providing for the deposit of certain funds in the General Inspection Trust Fund of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; amending s. 370.101, F.S.; providing certain responsibilities for the Division of Marine Fisheries at the Fish and Wildlife

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Conservation Commission; amending s. 370.11, F.S.; authorizing the Division of Marine Fisheries to issue permits for scientific purposes; amending s. 370.1107, F.S.; revising the definition of "licensed saltwater fisheries trap"; amending s. 370.1405, F.S., transferring specific regulatory powers from the Department of Environmental Protection to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; amending s. 370.25, F.S.; relating to the artificial fishing reef program; transferring responsibilities from the Department of Environmental Protection to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; creating part II of chapter 370, F.S., relating to freshwater fisheries; creating s. 370.40, F.S.; providing definitions; renumbering s. 372.0225, F.S., relating to certain responsibilities for the Division of Freshwater Fisheries of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; renumbering s. 372.26, F.S., relating to prohibiting the importation of freshwater fish into the state; renumbering s. 372.27, F.S., relating to closing Silver Springs and Rainbow Springs to all fishing; renumbering s. 372.31, F.S., relating to the disposition of illegal fishing devices; renumbering s. 372.311, F.S., relating to the disposition and appraisal of seized property; renumbering s. 372.312, F.S., relating to forfeiture proceedings; renumbering s. 372.313, F.S., relating to the delivery of

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property to claimant; renumbering s. 372.314, F.S., relating to certain proceedings; renumbering s. 372.315, F.S., relating to procedures when claims are filed; renumbering s. 372.316, F.S., relating to representation by the state attorney; renumbering s. 372.317, F.S., relating to judgment of forfeiture; renumbering s. 372.318, F.S., relating to service charges; renumbering s. 372.319, F.S., relating to disposition of forfeiture proceeds; renumbering s. 372.321, F.S., relating to the lawful exercise of police powers; creating s. 370.45, F.S.; effective July 1, 2000; regulating the sale of licenses and permits for the taking of freshwater aquatic life; providing for costs and reporting; creating s. 370.46, F.S.; effective July 1, 2000; providing requirements for licenses to take freshwater fish within the state; providing fees; providing exemptions from requirements; renumbering s. 372.5705, F.S., relating to fish pond licenses; creating s. 370.462, F.S.; providing for the expiration of licenses and permits; creating s. 370.463, F.S.; providing for review of fees for licenses and permits; creating s. 370.464, F.S.; providing requirements for the expenditure of management area permit revenues; creating s. 370.465, F.S.; providing for the appointment of subagents for the sale of licenses and permits; creating ss. 370.47 and 370.471, F.S.;

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providing penalties for false statements on applications for licenses or permits; creating s. 370.48, F.S.; prohibiting the transfer of licenses or permits; creating s. 370.49, F.S.; establishing a process for issuing replacement licenses or permits; renumbering s. 372.65, F.S., relating to freshwater fish dealer's license; correcting a cross reference; renumbering s. 372.651, F.S., relating to haul seine and trawl permits; renumbering s. 372.653, F.S., relating to the tagging of fish; creating s. 370.60, F.S.; providing for prosecution of violators of laws relating to freshwater fish; creating s. 370.601, F.S.; prohibiting harassment of persons fishing; creating s. 370.61, F.S.; providing causes and penalties for noncriminal infractions; creating s. 370.62, F.S.; providing for the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures; creating s. 370.63, F.S.; authorizing the confiscation of illegally taken freshwater fish; creating s. 370.64, F.S.; providing for cooperative agreements with the United States Forest Service; providing penalties; renumbering s. 372.75, F.S., relating to the prohibited use of explosives and other substances in the fresh waters of the state; creating s. 370.66, F.S.; authorizing limited search and seizure by conservation officers; creating s. 370.661, F.S.; authorizing the issuance of search warrants in certain circumstances; creating s.

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370.67, F.S.; assenting to the provisions of the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of 1950; creating s. 370.671, F.S.; providing for federal conservation of fish and limited jurisdiction of the United States; creating s. 370.68, F.S.; providing for noncriminal infractions; providing penalties; creating s. 370.69, F.S.; providing for the forfeiture or denial of licenses and permits; renumbering s. 372.85, F.S., relating to the contamination of fresh waters of the state; providing penalties; creating ss. 370.71 and 370.72, F.S.; providing for reciprocal agreements for taking fish in certain waters; renumbering s. 372.9903, F.S., relating to the illegal possession or transportation of freshwater game fish in commercial quantities; renumbering s. 372.9904, F.S.; providing for the seizure and disposition of illegal devices; renumbering s. 372.9905, F.S., relating to the seizure and forfeiture of vehicles, vessels, or other transportation devices; renumbering s. 372.993, F.S., relating to land-based commercial and recreational fishing activities; amending s. 372.001, F.S.; providing definitions; amending s. 372.021, F.S.; providing authority to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; amending s. 372.05, F.S.; establishing the duties of the Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; amending s. 372.07, F.S.; providing for the police powers of the

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Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; amending s. 372.105, F.S.; authorizing certain revenues to be deposited into the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund; amending s. 372.106, F.S.; authorizing certain revenues to be deposited into the Dedicated License Trust Fund; amending s. 372.121, F.S., relating to the control and management of state game lands; including referral to marine life; amending s. 372.561, F.S.; effective July 1, 2000; providing for licenses to take wild animal life; deleting reference to fisheries; amending s. 372.57, F.S.; effective July 1, 2000; establishing requirements for licenses to take wild animal life; providing fees; providing exemptions; deleting reference to fisheries; amending s. 372.571, F.S., relating to conditions for the expiration of licenses and permits; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 372.5712, F.S., relating to the expenditure of Florida waterfowl permit revenues; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 372.5715, F.S., relating to the expenditure of Florida wild turkey permit revenues; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 372.573, F.S., relating to the expenditure of management area permit revenues; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 372.574, F.S., relating to the appointment of subagents for the sale of licenses and permits; providing cross references; amending s. 372.60, F.S., relating

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to procedures for issuing replacement licenses or permits; amending s. 372.66, F.S.; eliminating certain licenses and fees for fur and hide dealers; amending s. 372.661, F.S., relating to requirements for private hunting preserves; correcting cross references; amending s. 372.674, F.S.; relating to environmental education; amending s. 372.70, F.S., relating to the prosecution of violators of certain laws; deleting reference to freshwater fish; amending s. 372.7015, F.S., relating to penalties for the illegal killing and taking of wildlife; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 372.7016, F.S., relating to a voluntary authorized hunter identification program; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 372.705, F.S., relating to the harassment of hunters and trappers; amending s. 372.73, F.S., relating to the confiscation and disposition of illegally taken game; deleting reference to freshwater fish; amending s. 372.74, F.S., relating to cooperative agreements with the United States Forest Service; amending s. 372.76, F.S., relating to limited search and seizure authority for the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; amending s. 372.761, F.S., relating to warrants to search private dwellings; amending s. 372.7701, F.S.; assenting to certain provisions of the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of 1950; amending s. 372.771, F.S., relating to federal

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conservation of wildlife and limited jurisdiction of the United States; amending s. 372.83, F.S., relating to noncriminal infractions; establishing criminal penalties, providing for the suspension and revocation of licenses and permits; deleting reference to freshwater fish; amending ss. 372.97 and 372.971, F.S.; providing for reciprocal agreements for taking game in certain areas; amending s. 372.9901, F.S.; conforming provisions for seizure and disposition of illegal devices; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 372.991, F.S.; establishing that certain fees collected by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will be deposited into the Nongame Wildlife Trust Fund; amending s. 20.255, F.S.; relating to the Department of Environmental Protection; renumbering s. 370.0205, F.S., relating to the authority of the Department of Environmental Protection to create partnerships with citizen support organizations; amending ss. 161.031 and 161.36, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Environmental Protection to retain specific powers; renumbering s. 370.041, F.S., relating to the harvesting of sea oats; amending s. 161.36, F.S.; relating to general powers of authority; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; relating to specified exemptions for certain taxes; correcting a cross-reference; amending s. 259.101, F.S.; providing for distribution of

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Preservation 2000 funds to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; amending s. 270.22, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to deposit aquaculture lease fees into the General Inspection Trust Fund; amending s. 288.109, F.S.; integrating the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission into the One-Stop Permitting System; amending s. 316.193, F.S., relating to driving under the influence; revising circumstances for consideration of previous violations; amending s. 316.635, F.S.; providing for jurisdiction over boating infractions committed by minors; amending ss. 318.32 and 318.38, F.S.; providing for disposition of boating infractions by the court hearing traffic infractions; amending s. 320.08, F.S.; correcting cross references; amending s. 320.08058, F.S.; relating to specialty license plates; amending s. 323.001, F.S.; relating to wrecker operator storage facilities; correcting a cross-reference; amending s. 373.1401, relating to the management of lands of water management districts; providing for extensions of certain agreements; amending s. 373.4149, F.S.; appointing the Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission as a member of the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Plan Implementation Committee; amending s. 373.41492, F.S.; appointing a representative of

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the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission as a member of an interagency committee; amending s. 403.141, F.S.; authorizing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to establish tables of value with the Department of Environmental Protection; amending s. 570.235, F.S.; appointing a representative of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission as a member of the Pest Exclusion Advisory Committee; amending s. 590.02, F.S.; appointing the Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to an advisory committee; amending s. 597.004, F.S.; providing that the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will regulate the handling of aquaculture shellfish; amending s. 705.101, F.S.; redefining the term "abandoned property"; amending s. 705.103, F.S., relating to procedures for abandoned or lost property; amending s. 713.78, F.S.; defining "vessel" for purposes of provisions relating to liens for recovering, towing, or storing vehicles and documented vessels; amending s. 810.09, F.S.; relating to property trespass; correcting a cross-reference; amending s. 832.06, F.S.; correcting references to the commission; amending s. 932.7055, F.S.; relating to disposition of liens; correcting a cross-reference; amending s. 938.17, F.S., relating to county delinquency prevention; providing for the assessment of additional

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court costs for certain criminal boating offenses; amending s. 947.146, F.S.; providing authority for control release of certain BUI offenders; amending s. 985.05, F.S; providing for disposition of certain court records pertaining to boating offenses; amending s. 985.212, F.S.; providing that fingerprinting children for boating violations is not prohibited; repealing s. 370.013, F.S., relating to general functions of the Department of Environmental Protection; repealing s. 370.017, F.S., relating to responsibilities for the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection; repealing s. 370.032, F.S., relating to definitions; repealing s. 370.033, F.S., relating to Legislative intent; repealing s. 370.034, F.S., relating to certificates; repealing s. 370.036, F.S., relating to dredge and fill records; repealing s. 370.037, F.S., relating to denial, suspension, or revocation of certificates; repealing s. 370.038, F.S., relating to rules and regulations; repealing s. 370.0606, F.S., relating to authorizing subagents to sell saltwater fishing licenses; repealing s. 370.0805, F.S., relating to the net ban assistance program; repealing s. 372.04, F.S., relating to salary and per diem for the Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; repealing s. 372.061, F.S., relating to the authority of the Game and

Amendment No. ___ (for drafter's use only)

Fresh Water Fish Commission to hold meetings; repealing s. 403.261, F.S., relating to the repeal of rulemaking jurisdiction over air and water pollution; repealing s. 370.14(12), F.S., relating to the 2-day sport season for harvesters of spiny lobster; repealing s. 373.197, F.S., relating to the Kissimmee River Valley and Taylor Creek-Nubbins Slough Basin restoration project; repealing s. 258.398, F.S.; removing designation of Lake Weir as an aquatic preserve; providing effective dates.