$\ensuremath{\mathbf{By}}$ the Committees on Fiscal Resource, Natural Resources and Senators Bronson and Jones

314-2091-00

1

2

3 4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

2122

23

2425

26

2728

2930

31

A bill to be entitled An act relating to marine resources; amending s. 370.021, F.S.; providing penalties for illegal buying and selling of marine products; revising violations and penalties; amending s. 370.06, F.S.; authorizing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to accept credit cards for specified charges; requiring the denial of license renewal or issuance to those having unpaid fees, assessments, or fines; amending s. 370.13, F.S.; providing for fees and equitable rent related to stone crabs; prohibiting the acquisition of vested rights; providing penalties; amending s. 370.135, F.S.; providing penalties for theft from a blue crab trap; amending s. 370.14, F.S.; conforming a statutory cross-reference; amending s. 370.142, F.S.; requiring the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund to approve a rule establishing equitable rent in the crawfish fishing if the rule is developed; waiving certificate transfer fees and surcharges when the transfer is within the immediate family due to death or disability; providing a penalty for theft from a crawfish trap; providing penalties; conforming cross-references; amending s. 370.143, F.S.; waiving a trap retrieval fee for specified licenseholders; requiring the payment of fees before license and endorsement renewal; waiving trap retrieval fees if the Governor declares a

disaster emergency area; amending s. 370.15, F.S.; eliminating a requirement for noncommercial net registration; amending s. 370.153, F.S.; providing that noncommercial trawling must be authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; amending s. 370.25, F.S.; providing that the artificial reef program is created within the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; eliminating criteria for allocation of funds; limiting funding to specified corporations; providing requirements for the storage, possession, and transport of artificial reef materials; revising permit requirements; providing a felony penalty; providing appropriations; providing an effective date.

161718

1

2

3

4 5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13 14

15

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

1920

21

22

23

Section 1. Paragraphs (b) and (i) of subsection (2) and subsection (5) of section 370.021, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (o) is added to subsection (2) of that section to read:

2425

370.021 Administration; rules, publications, records; penalties; injunctions.--

26 27 (2) MAJOR VIOLATIONS.--In addition to the penalties provided in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b), the court shall assess additional penalties against any person, firm, or corporation convicted of major violations as follows:

282930

30 (b) For a violation involving the taking or harvesting 31 of shrimp from a nursery or other prohibited area, or any two

 violations within a 12-month period involving shrimping gear, minimum size (count), or season, an additional penalty of \$10 for each pound of illegal shrimp or part thereof.

- (i) Permits issued to any person, firm, or corporation by the commission to take or harvest saltwater products, or any license issued pursuant to s. 370.06 or s. 370.07 may be suspended or revoked by the commission, pursuant to the provisions and procedures of s. 120.60, for any major violation prescribed in this subsection:
- 1. Upon a first conviction for a major violation, for up to 30 calendar days.
- 2.1. Upon a second conviction for a violation which occurs within 12 months after a prior violation, for up to 90 calendar 60 days.
- 3.2. Upon a third conviction for a violation which occurs within 24 months after a prior violation, for up to 180 calendar days.
- 4.3. Upon a fourth conviction for a violation which occurs within 36 months after a prior violation, for a period of 6 months to 3 years.
- (o) For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of any marine life species, as those species are defined by rule of the commission, the harvest of which is prohibited, or the taking or harvesting of such a species out of season, or with an illegal gear or chemical, or any violation involving the possession of 25 or more individual specimens of marine life species, or any combination of violations in any 3-year period involving more than 70 such specimens in the aggregate, the suspension or revocation of the license holder's marine life endorsement as provided in paragraph (i).

1 SELLER .-- In addition to being subject to other penalties 2 3 provided in this chapter, any violation of s. 370.06 or s. 370.07, or rules of the commission implementing s. 370.06 or 4 5 s. 370.07, involving the purchase of buying saltwater products 6 by a commercial wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or restaurant 7 facility for public consumption from an unlicensed person, 8 firm, or corporation, or the sale of saltwater products by an unlicensed person, firm, or corporation, shall be a major 9 10 violation, and the commission may assess the following 11 penalties: 12 13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27 28

(a) For a first violation, the commission may assess a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 and may suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 90 calendar days.

(5) BUYING SALTWATER PRODUCTS FROM UNLICENSED

- (b) For a second violation occurring within 12 months of a prior violation, the commission may assess a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and may suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 180 calendar days.
- (c) For a third or subsequent violation occurring within a 24-month period, the commission shall assess a civil penalty of \$5,000 and shall suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 24 months.

Any proceeds from the civil penalties assessed pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and shall be used as follows: percent for administration and processing purposes and 60 percent for law enforcement purposes.

30 31

29

```
Section 2. Subsection (8) of section 370.06, Florida
2
    Statutes, is amended, and subsection (9) is added to that
3
    section, to read:
           370.06 Licenses.--
 4
5
           (8) COLLECTION OF LICENSES, FEES.--Unless otherwise
6
   provided by law, all license taxes or fees provided for in
7
    this chapter shall be collected by the commission or its duly
8
    authorized agents or deputies to be deposited by the
9
    Comptroller in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund.
10
    The commission may by rule establish a reasonable processing
11
    fee for any free license or permit required under this
    chapter. The commission is authorized to accept payment by
12
    credit card for fees, fines, and civil penalties levied
13
14
    pursuant to this chapter.
          (9) DENIAL OF LICENSE RENEWAL OR ISSUANCE. -- The
15
    commission shall deny the renewal or issuance of any saltwater
16
17
    products license, wholesale dealer license, or retail dealer
    license to anyone that has unpaid fees, civil assessments, or
18
19
    fines owed to the commission.
           Section 3. Section 370.13, Florida Statutes, is
20
21
    amended to read:
22
          (Substantial rewording of section. See
           s. 370.13, F.S., for present text.)
23
24
           370.13 Stone crab; regulation.--
25
          (1) FEES AND EQUITABLE RENT. --
          (a) Endorsement fee. -- The fee for a stone crab
26
27
    endorsement for the taking of stone crabs as required by rule
28
    of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, is $125, $25
29
    of which must be used solely for trap retrieval under s.
30
    370.143.
31
          (b)
               Certificate fees.-
```

2

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

30 31 1. For each trap certificate issued by the commission under the requirements of the stone crab trap limitation program established by commission rule, there is an annual fee of \$.50 per certificate. Replacement tags for lost or damaged tags cost \$.50 each, except that tags lost in the event of a major natural disaster declared as an emergency disaster by the Governor shall be replaced for the cost of the tag as incurred by the commission.

2. Except for transfers to eligible crew members as determined according to criteria established by rule of the commission, the fee for transferring certificates is \$2 per certificate transferred to be paid by the purchaser of the certificate or certificates. The transfer fee for eliqible crew members is \$1 per certificate. Payment must be made by money order or cashier's check, submitted with the certificate transfer form developed by the commission. In addition to the transfer fee, a surcharge of \$2 per certificate transferred, or 25 percent of the actual value of the transferred certificate, whichever is greater, will be assessed the first time a certificate is transferred outside the original holder's immediate family. Transfer fees and surcharges only apply to the actual number of certificates received by the purchaser. A transfer of a certificate is not effective until the commission receives a notarized copy of the bill of sale as proof of the actual value of the transferred certificate or certificates, which must also be submitted with the transfer form and payment. A transfer fee will not be assessed or required when the transfer is within a family as a result of the death or disability of the certificate owner. A surcharge will not be assessed for any transfer within an individual's immediate family.

25

2627

28

2930

31

program.

```
incidental take endorsement, as established by commission
 2
3
    rule, is $25.
          (d) Equitable rent. -- The commission may establish by
 4
5
    rule an amount of equitable rent per trap certificate that may
6
    be recovered as partial compensation to the state for the
    enhanced access to its natural resources. In determining
7
8
    whether to establish such a rent and the amount thereof, the
    commission may consider the amount of revenues annually
9
10
    generated by endorsement fees, trap certificate fees, transfer
11
    fees, surcharges, replacement trap tag fees, trap retrieval
    fees, incidental take endorsement fees, and the continued
12
    economic viability of the commercial stone crab industry.
13
    Final approval of such a rule shall be by the Governor and
14
    Cabinet sitting as the Board of Trustees of the Internal
15
    Improvement Trust Fund.
16
17
          (e) Disposition of fees, surcharges, civil penalties
    and fines, and equitable rent. -- Endorsement fees, trap
18
19
    certificate fees, transfer fees, civil penalties and fines,
    surcharges, replacement trap tag fees, trap retrieval fees,
20
    incidental take endorsement fees, and equitable rent, if any,
21
    must be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust
22
    Fund. Not more than 50 percent of the revenues generated
23
24
    under this section may be used for operation and
```

(c) Incidental take endorsement. -- The cost of an

administration of the stone crab trap limitation program. The

remaining revenues generated under this program are to be used

public education activities, evaluation of the impact of trap

for trap retrieval, management of the stone crab fishery,

reductions on the stone crab fishery, and enforcement

activities in support of the stone crab trap limitation

- (f) Program to be self-supporting.--The stone crab trap limitation program is intended to be a self-supporting program funded from proceeds generated under this section.
- (g) No vested rights.--The stone crab trap limitation program does not create any vested rights for endorsement or certificateholders and may be altered or terminated by the commission as necessary to protect the stone crab resource, the participants in the fishery, or the public interest.
- (2) PENALTIES.--For purposes of this subsection, conviction is any disposition other than acquittal or dismissal, regardless of whether the violation was adjudicated under any state or federal law.
- (a) In addition to any other penalties provided in s. 370.021, for any person, firm, or corporation who violates Rule 68B-13.010(2), F.A.C., or Rule 68B-13.011(5), (6), (7), (8), or (11), F.A.C., the following administrative penalties apply.
- 1. For a first violation, the commission shall assess an administrative penalty of up to \$1,000 and the stone crab endorsement under which the violation was committed may be suspended for the remainder of the current license year.
- 2. For a second violation that occurs within 24 months of any previous such violation, the commission shall assess an administrative penalty of up to \$2,000 and the stone crab endorsement under which the violation was committed may be suspended for 12 calendar months.
- 3. For a third violation that occurs within 36 months of any previous two such violations, the commission shall assess an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000 and the stone crab endorsement under which the violation was committed may be suspended for 24 calendar months.

1 4. A fourth violation that occurs within 48 months of any three previous such violations, shall result in permanent 2 3 revocation of all of the violator's saltwater fishing privileges, including having the commission proceed against 4 5 the endorsement holder's saltwater products license in 6 accordance with s. 370.021. 7 8 Any person assessed an administrative penalty under this paragraph shall, within 30 calendar days after notification, 9 pay the administrative penalty to the commission, or request 10 11 an administrative hearing under s. 120.569 and s. 120.57. The proceeds of all administrative penalties collected under this 12 paragraph shall be deposited in the Marine Resource 13 14 Conservation Trust Fund. It is unlawful for any person to remove the 15 contents of another harvester's trap without the express 16 17 written consent of the trap owner available for immediate inspection. Such unauthorized removal constitutes theft. Any 18 19 person convicted of theft from a trap shall, in addition to the penalties specified in s. 370.021 and the provisions of 20 this section, permanently lose all his or her saltwater 21 fishing privileges, including saltwater products licenses, 22 stone crab or incidental take endorsements, and all trap 23 24 certificates allotted to him or her by the commission. In such cases, trap certificates and endorsements are nontransferable. 25 In addition, any person, firm, or corporation convicted of 26 27 violating the prohibitions referenced in this paragraph shall 28 also be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000. 29 Immediately upon receiving a citation for a violation 30 involving theft from a trap and until adjudicated for such a

is prohibited from transferring any stone crab or lobster certificates.

- (c) Any person, firm, or corporation convicted of violating commission rules that prohibit any of the following, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 1. The willful molestation of any stone crab trap, line, or buoy that is the property of any licenseholder, without the permission of that licenseholder.
- 2. The bartering, trading, or sale, or conspiring or aiding in such barter, trade, or sale, or supplying, agreeing to supply, aiding in supplying, or giving away stone crab trap tags or certificates unless the action is duly authorized by the commission as provided by commission rules.
- $\underline{\mbox{3. The making, altering, forging, counterfeiting, or}}$ reproducing of stone crab trap tags.
- 4. Possession of forged, counterfeit, or imitation stone crab trap tags.
- 5. Engaging in the commercial harvest of stone crabs during the time either of the endorsements is under suspension or revocation.

212223

24

1

2

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

In addition, any person, firm, or corporation convicted of violating this paragraph shall also be assessed an

25 administrative penalty of up to \$5,000, and the incidental

26 take endorsement and/or the stone crab endorsement under which

27 the violation was committed may be suspended for up to 24

28 <u>calendar months</u>. Immediately upon receiving a citation

29 involving a violation of this paragraph and until adjudicated

30 for such a violation, or if convicted of such a violation, the

31 person, firm, or corporation committing the violation is

 prohibited from transferring any stone crab certificates or endorsements.

- (d) For any person, firm, or corporation convicted of fraudulently reporting the actual value of transferred stone crab certificates, the commission may automatically suspend or permanently revoke the seller's or the purchaser's stone crab endorsements. If the endorsement is permanently revoked, the commission shall also permanently deactivate the endorsement holder's stone crab certificate accounts. Whether an endorsement is suspended or revoked, the commission may also levy a fine against the holder of the endorsement of up to twice the appropriate surcharge to be paid based on the fair market value of the transferred certificates.
- (e) During any period of suspension or revocation of an endorsement holder's endorsement, he or she shall remove all traps subject to that endorsement from the water within 15 days after notice provided by the commission. Failure to do so will extend the period of suspension or revocation for an additional 6 calendar months.
- (f) An endorsement will not be renewed until all fees and administrative penalties imposed under this section are paid.
- (3) DEPREDATION ENDORSEMENTS.--The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall issue a depredation endorsement on the saltwater products license, which shall entitle the license holder to possess and use up to 75 stone crab traps and up to 75 blue crab traps, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, for the incidental take of destructive or nuisance stone crabs or blue crabs within 1 mile of aquaculture shellfish beds. Any marine aquaculture producer as defined by s. 370.26 who raises shellfish may obtain a

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

30

31

depredation endorsement by providing an aquaculture registration certificate to the commission. No stone crabs or blue crabs taken under this subsection may be sold or offered for sale.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 370.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.135 Blue crab; regulation.--

(1) No person, firm, or corporation shall transport on the water, fish with or cause to be fished with, set, or place any trap designed for taking blue crabs unless such person, firm, or corporation is the holder of a valid saltwater products license issued pursuant to s. 370.06 and the trap has a current state number permanently attached to the buoy. The trap number shall be affixed in legible figures at least 1 inch high on each buoy used. The saltwater products license must be on board the boat, and both the license and the crabs shall be subject to inspection at all times. Only one trap number may be issued for each boat by the commission upon receipt of an application on forms prescribed by it. subsection shall not apply to an individual fishing with no more than five traps. It is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, for any person willfully to molest any traps, lines, or buoys, as defined herein, belonging to another without permission of the licenseholder. It is unlawful for any person to remove the contents of another harvester's trap without the express written consent of the trap owner available for immediate inspection. Such unauthorized removal constitutes theft. Any person convicted of theft from a trap shall, in addition to the penalties specified in s. 370.021 and the provisions of this section, permanently lose all his or her

 saltwater fishing privileges including his or her saltwater products license and blue crab endorsement. In such cases endorsements are nontransferable. In addition, any person, firm, or corporation convicted of violating this paragraph shall also be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000, and the incidental take endorsement and/or the blue crab endorsement under which the violation was committed may be suspended for up to 24 calendar months. Immediately upon receiving a citation for a violation involving theft from a trap and until adjudicated for such a violation, or if convicted of such a violation, the person, firm, or corporation committing the violation is prohibited from transferring any blue crab endorsements.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 370.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.14 Crawfish; regulation.--

(2)(a) Each trap used for taking or attempting to take crawfish must have a trap number permanently attached to the trap and the buoy. This trap number may be issued by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission upon the receipt of application by the owner of the traps and accompanied by the payment of a fee of \$100. The design of the applications and of the trap number shall be determined by the commission. Any trap or device used in taking or attempting to take crawfish, other than a trap with the trap number attached as prescribed in this paragraph, shall be seized and destroyed by the commission. The proceeds of the fees imposed by this paragraph shall be deposited and used as provided in paragraph (b). The commission may adopt is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the intent of this section.

- (b) Fees collected pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be deposited as follows:
- 1. Fifty percent of the fees collected shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund for use in enforcing the provisions of paragraph (a) through aerial and other surveillance and trap retrieval.
- 2. Fifty percent of the fees collected shall be deposited as provided in s. 370.142(6) s. 370.142(5).

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 370.142, Florida Statutes, is amended, to read:

370.142 Spiny lobster trap certificate program.--

- (2) TRANSFERABLE TRAP CERTIFICATES; TRAP TAGS; FEES; PENALTIES.—The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall establish a trap certificate program for the spiny lobster fishery of this state and shall be responsible for its administration and enforcement as follows:
- (a) Transferable trap certificates.--Each holder of a saltwater products license who uses traps for taking or attempting to take spiny lobsters shall be required to have a certificate on record for each trap possessed or used therefor, except as otherwise provided in this section.
- 1. The Department of Environmental Protection shall initially allot such certificates to each licenseholder with a current crawfish trap number who uses traps. The number of such certificates allotted to each such licenseholder shall be based on the trap/catch coefficient established pursuant to trip ticket records generated under the provisions of s. 370.06(2)(a) over a 3-year base period ending June 30, 1991. The trap/catch coefficient shall be calculated by dividing the sum of the highest reported single license-year landings up to a maximum of 30,000 pounds for each such licenseholder during

the base period by 700,000. Each such licenseholder shall then 2 be allotted the number of certificates derived by dividing his 3 or her highest reported single license-year landings up to a 4 maximum of 30,000 pounds during the base period by the 5 trap/catch coefficient. Nevertheless, no licenseholder with a 6 current crawfish trap number shall be allotted fewer than 10 7 certificates. However, certificates may only be issued to individuals; therefore, all licenseholders other than 8 individual licenseholders shall designate the individual or 9 individuals to whom their certificates will be allotted and 10 11 the number thereof to each, if more than one. After initial issuance, trap certificates are transferable on a market basis 12 13 and may be transferred from one licenseholder to another for a fair market value agreed upon between the transferor and 14 15 transferee. Each such transfer shall, within 72 hours thereof, be recorded on a notarized form provided for that purpose by 16 17 the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and hand delivered or sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, 18 19 to the commission for recordkeeping purposes. In addition, in order to cover the added administrative costs of the program 20 and to recover an equitable natural resource rent for the 21 people of the state, a transfer fee of \$2 per certificate 22 transferred shall be assessed against the purchasing 23 24 licenseholder and sent by money order or cashier's check with 25 the certificate transfer form. Also, in addition to the transfer fee, a surcharge of \$5 per certificate transferred or 26 25 percent of the actual market value, whichever is greater, 27 28 given to the transferor shall be assessed the first time a 29 certificate is transferred outside the original transferor's immediate family. No transfer of a certificate shall be 30 31 effective until the commission receives the notarized transfer

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21 22

23 24

25

26

27

28 29

30

form and the transfer fee, including any surcharge, is paid. The commission may establish by rule an amount of equitable rent per trap certificate that shall be recovered as partial compensation to the state for the enhanced access to its natural resources. Final approval of such a rule shall be by the Governor and Cabinet sitting as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. In determining whether to establish such a rent and, if so, the amount thereof, the commission shall consider the amount of revenues annually generated by certificate fees, transfer fees, surcharges, trap license fees, and sales taxes, the demonstrated fair market value of transferred certificates, and the continued economic viability of the commercial lobster industry. The proceeds of equitable rent recovered shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and used by the commission for research, management, and protection of the spiny lobster fishery and habitat. A transfer fee may not be assessed or required when the transfer is within a family as a result of the death or disability of the certificate owner. A surcharge will not be assessed for any transfer within an individual's immediate family.

- No person, firm, corporation, or other business entity may control, directly or indirectly, more than 1.5 percent of the total available certificates in any license year.
- The commission shall maintain records of all 3. certificates and their transfers and shall annually provide each licenseholder with a statement of certificates held.
- The number of trap tags issued annually to each licenseholder shall not exceed the number of certificates held 31 by the licenseholder at the time of issuance, and such tags

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26 27

28

29

30

and a statement of certificates held shall be issued simultaneously.

- Beginning July 1, 2003, and applicable to the 5. 2003-2004 lobster season and thereafter, it is unlawful for any person to lease lobster trap tags or certificates.
- (b) Trap tags. -- Each trap used to take or attempt to take spiny lobsters in state waters or adjacent federal waters shall, in addition to the crawfish trap number required by s. 370.14(2), have affixed thereto an annual trap tag issued by the commission. Each such tag shall be made of durable plastic or similar material and shall, based on the number of certificates held, have stamped thereon the owner's license number. To facilitate enforcement and recordkeeping, such tags shall be issued each year in a color different from that of each of the previous 3 years. The annual certificate fee shall be \$1 per certificate. Replacement tags for lost or damaged tags may be obtained as provided by rule of the commission.
 - (c) Prohibitions; penalties.--
- 1. It is unlawful for a person to possess or use a spiny lobster trap in or on state waters or adjacent federal waters without having affixed thereto the trap tag required by this section. It is unlawful for a person to possess or use any other gear or device designed to attract and enclose or otherwise aid in the taking of spiny lobster by trapping that is not a trap as defined in rule 46-24.006(2), Florida Administrative Code.
- It is unlawful for a person to possess or use spiny lobster trap tags without having the necessary number of certificates on record as required by this section.
- 3. It is unlawful for any person to remove the 31 contents of another harvester's trap without the express

23 24

25

26

27 28

29

30

written consent of the trap owner available for immediate inspection. Such unauthorized removal constitutes theft. Any 2 3 person convicted of theft from a trap shall, in addition to the penalties specified in ss. 370.021 and 370.14 and the 4 5 provisions of this section, permanently lose all his or her 6 saltwater fishing privileges, including his or her saltwater 7 products license, crawfish endorsement, and all trap 8 certificates allotted to him or her through this program. In 9 such cases, trap certificates and endorsements are 10 nontransferable. In addition, any person, firm, or corporation 11 convicted of violating this paragraph shall also be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000, and the incidental 12 take endorsement and/or the crawfish endorsement under which 13 14 the violation was committed may be suspended for up to 24 calendar months. Immediately upon receiving a citation for a 15 violation involving theft from a trap and until adjudicated 16 17 for such a violation or, if convicted of such a violation, the 18 person, firm, or corporation committing the violation is 19 prohibited from transferring any crawfish trap certificates and endorsements. 20 21

4.3. In addition to any other penalties provided in s. 370.021, a commercial harvester, as defined by rule 46-24.002(1), Florida Administrative Code, who violates the provisions of this section, or the provisions relating to traps of chapter 46-24, Florida Administrative Code, shall be punished as follows:

If the first violation is for violation of subparagraph 1., or subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3., the commission shall assess an additional civil penalty of up to \$1,000 and the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 31 370.14(2) or (6) may be suspended for the remainder of the

current license year. For all other first violations, the commission shall assess an additional civil penalty of up to \$500.

- b. For a second violation of subparagraph 1. ___or subparagraph 2. ___or subparagraph 3. which occurs within 24 months of any previous such violation, the commission shall assess an additional civil penalty of up to \$2,000 and the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (6) may be suspended for the remainder of the current license year.
- c. For a third or subsequent violation of subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. or subparagraph 3. which occurs within 36 months of any previous two such violations, the commission shall assess an additional civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and may suspend the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (6) for a period of up to 24 months or may revoke the crawfish trap number and, if revoking the crawfish trap number, may also proceed against the licenseholder's saltwater products license in accordance with the provisions of s. 370.021(2)(i).
- d. Any person assessed an additional civil penalty pursuant to this section shall within 30 calendar days after notification:
 - (I) Pay the civil penalty to the commission; or
- (II) Request an administrative hearing pursuant to the provisions of s. 120.60.
- e. The commission shall suspend the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (6) for any person failing to comply with the provisions of sub-subparagraph d.

2

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14 15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26 27

28

29

30

- 5.4.a. It is unlawful for any person to make, alter, forge, counterfeit, or reproduce a spiny lobster trap tag or certificate.
- b. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly have in his or her possession a forged, counterfeit, or imitation spiny lobster trap tag or certificate.
- It is unlawful for any person to barter, trade, sell, supply, agree to supply, aid in supplying, or give away a spiny lobster trap tag or certificate or to conspire to barter, trade, sell, supply, aid in supplying, or give away a spiny lobster trap tag or certificate unless such action is duly authorized by the commission as provided in this chapter or in the rules of the commission.
- 6.5.a. Any person who violates the provisions of subparagraph 5. subparagraph 4., or any person who engages in the commercial harvest, trapping, or possession of spiny lobster without a crawfish trap number as required by s. 370.14(2) or (6) or during any period while such crawfish trap number is under suspension or revocation, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- In addition to any penalty imposed pursuant to sub-subparagraph a., the commission shall levy a fine of up to twice the amount of the appropriate surcharge to be paid on the fair market value of the transferred certificates, as provided in subparagraph (a)1., on any person who violates the provisions of sub-subparagraph 5.c 4.c.
- 7.6. Any certificates for which the annual certificate fee is not paid for a period of 3 years shall be considered abandoned and shall revert to the commission. During any 31 period of trap reduction, any certificates reverting to the

 commission shall become permanently unavailable and be considered in that amount to be reduced during the next license-year period. Otherwise, any certificates that revert to the commission are to be reallotted in such manner as provided by the commission.

- 8.7. The proceeds of all civil penalties collected pursuant to <u>subparagraph 4.subparagraph 3.</u>and all fines collected pursuant to <u>sub-subparagraph 6.b.sub-subparagraph 5.b.</u>shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund.
- 9.8. All traps shall be removed from the water during any period of suspension or revocation.
- (d) No vested rights.--The trap certificate program shall not create vested rights in licenseholders whatsoever and may be altered or terminated as necessary to protect the spiny lobster resource, the participants in the fishery, or the public interest.
- Section 7. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 370.143, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 370.143 Retrieval of lobster and stone crab traps during closed season; commission authority; fees.--
- (2) A retrieval fee of \$10 per trap retrieved shall be assessed trap owners. However, for persons holding a stone crab endorsement issued under rule of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the retrieval fee shall be waived for the first five traps retrieved. Traps recovered under this program shall become the property of the commission or its contract agent, as determined by the commission, and shall be either destroyed or resold to the original owner. Revenue from retrieval fees shall be deposited in the Marine Resources

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26 27

28 29

30

Conservation Trust Fund and used solely for operation of the trap retrieval program.

- (3) Payment of all the assessed retrieval fees fee shall be required prior to renewal of the trap owner's saltwater products license and stone crab and or crawfish endorsements trap number as a condition of number renewal. Retrieval fees assessed under this program shall stand in lieu of other penalties imposed for such trap violations.
- (4) In the event of a major natural disaster in an area declared by the Governor to be a disaster emergency area, such as a hurricane or major storm causing massive trap losses, the commission shall waive the trap retrieval fee.

Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 370.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.15 Shrimp; regulation.--

(4) SHRIMP TRAWLING. -- All persons, firms, and corporations desiring to trawl for shrimp within areas in which trawling is permitted shall have a noncommercial trawl or net registration or purchase a saltwater products license issued to a valid boat registration or in the name of an individual pursuant to s. 370.06. The saltwater products license shall remain on board at all times and is subject to immediate revocation upon conviction for violation of this section or when it becomes apparent that the best interests of saltwater conservation will be served by such action. noncommercial trawl or net registration must be issued to each net used to take shrimp for noncommercial purposes. Such net or trawl shall have a corkline measurement of 16 feet or less. Possession of shrimp under a noncommercial registration is limited to 25 pounds while on the water. Due to the varied 31 habitats and types of bottoms and hydrographic conditions

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

2122

2324

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

embraced by the open fishing area, the commission shall have the authority to specify and regulate the types of gear that may be used in the different sections of the open areas.

Section 9. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 370.153, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

370.153 Regulation of shrimp fishing; Clay, Duval, Nassau, Putnam, Flagler, and St. Johns Counties.--

- (4) DEAD SHRIMP PRODUCTION. -- Any person may operate as a commercial dead shrimp producer provided that:
- (a) A dead shrimp production permit is procured from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission upon the receipt by the commission of a properly filled out and approved application by a person intending to use a boat, not to exceed 35 feet in length in Duval, St. Johns, Putnam, and Clay Counties, and not to exceed 45 feet in length in Nassau County, for dead shrimp production within the inland waters of Nassau County and the inland waters of the St. Johns River of Duval, Putnam, St. Johns, Flagler, or Clay Counties, which permit shall cost \$250 and shall be required for each vessel used for dead shrimp production. The design of the application and permit shall be determined by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The proceeds of the fees imposed by this paragraph shall be deposited into the account of the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund to be used by the commission for the purpose of enforcement of marine resource laws.
- (b) All commercial trawling in the St. Johns River proper shall be restricted to the area north of the Acosta Bridge in Jacksonville and at least 100 yards from the nearest shoreline.

- 1 2
- 3 4
- 5 6 7
- 8
- 9 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15 16
- 17
- 18 19
- 20 21
- 22
- 23 24 25
- 26 27 28
- 29
- 30 31

- (c) All commercial shrimping activities shall be allowed during daylight hours from Tuesday through Friday each week.
- No person holding a dead shrimp production permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall simultaneously hold a permit for noncommercial trawling under the provisions of subsection (5). The number of permits issued by the commission for commercial trawling or dead shrimp production in any one year shall be limited to those active the number issued in the base year, 1976, and renewed annually since 1976. All permits for dead shrimp production issued pursuant to this section shall be inheritable or transferable to an immediate family member and annually renewable by the holder thereof. Such inheritance or transfer shall be valid upon being registered with the commission. Each permit All permits not renewed shall expire and shall not be renewed under any circumstances.
- (e) It is illegal for any person to sell dead shrimp caught in the inland waters of Nassau, Duval, Clay, Putnam, and St. Johns Counties, unless the seller is in possession of a dead shrimp production license issued pursuant to this subsection.
- (f) It is illegal for any person to purchase shrimp for consumption or bait from any seller (with respect to shrimp caught in the inland waters of Nassau, Duval, Clay, Putnam, and St. Johns Counties (St. Johns River)) who does not produce his or her dead shrimp production license prior to the sale of the shrimp.
- (g) In addition to any other penalties provided for in this section, any person who violates the provisions of this

 subsection shall have his or her license revoked by the commission.

- (h) The commission shall rename the Dead Shrimp Production License as the Commercial Food Shrimp Production License.
- (5) NONCOMMERCIAL TRAWLING. -- If noncommercial trawling is authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation

 Commission, any person may trawl for harvest shrimp in the St.

 Johns River for his or her own use as food and may trawl for such shrimp under the following conditions:
- (a) Each person who desires to trawl for shrimp for use as food shall obtain a noncommercial trawling permit from the local office of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission upon filling out an application on a form prescribed by the commission and upon paying a fee for the permit, which shall cost \$50.
- (b) All trawling shall be restricted to the confines of the St. Johns River proper in the area north of the Acosta Bridge in Jacksonville and at least 100 yards from the nearest shoreline.
- (c) No shrimp caught by a person licensed under the provisions of this subsection may be sold or offered for sale.

Section 10. 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 and 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

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18 19

2021

2223

2425

2627

28

resources associated with artificial reefs for the public interest. Under the program, the commission may provide grants 2 3 and financial and technical assistance to coastal local governments and nonprofit corporations qualified under s. 4 5 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code for the siting and 6 development of artificial reefs as well as for monitoring and 7 evaluating their recreational, economic, and biological 8 effectiveness. The program may be funded from state, federal, 9 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.
- 29 (5) The commission's artificial reef program shall
 30 track all artificial-reef-development activities statewide,
 31 and maintain a computer database of these activities for the

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

2627

28

29

30

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:
- (a) Place artificial-reef-construction materials in state water outside zones permitted under the terms and conditions defined in any artificial-reef permits issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers or by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- (b) Store, possess, or transport on or across state waters any materials reasonably suited for artificial-reef construction and stored in a manner providing ready access for use and placement as an artificial reef, unless a valid cargo manifest issued by the commission or a commission-certified inspector is onboard the transporting vessel. The manifest will serve as authorization to use a valid permitted site or land-based staging area, will validate that the type of artificial-reef construction material being transported is permissible for use at the permitted site, and will describe and quantify the artificial-reef material being transported. The manifest will also include the latitude and longitude coordinates of the proposed deployment location, the valid permit number, and a copy of the permit conditions for the permitted site. The manifest must be available for inspection by any authorized law enforcement officer or commission employee.
- (7)(a) An initial violation of subsection (6) is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A subsequent violation of subsection (6) which is committed within 12 months after a previous violation of that subsection is a felony of the third degree,

 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (b) If a violation of subsection (6) occurs, a law enforcement officer may terminate a vessel's voyage and order the vessel operator to return immediately to port. Failure or refusal to comply with an order to return to port constitutes a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. The vessel operator must immediately dispose of the materials on shore according to applicable waste disposal laws.
- (c) If, at the time of the violation, the vessel that is involved in the violation:
- 1. Is moored at a land-based facility, the registered owner of the vessel is responsible for the violation.
- 2. Is underway or anchored, the captain or operator of the vessel and the registered owner of the vessel are jointly responsible for the violation.
- (d) In addition to the penalties imposed in this subsection, the commission shall assess civil penalties of up to \$5,000 against any person convicted of violating subsection (6) and may seek the suspension or revocation of the vessel registration, existing reef-construction permits, or other state marine licenses held by the violator. For the purposes of this section, conviction includes any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.

Section 11. (1) The sum of \$97,049 is appropriated from the commercial revenues in the Marine Resources

Conservation Trust Fund to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation

Commission for fiscal year 2000-2001, for four career service positions that are authorized for the commission to implement the stone crab trap limitation program. This appropriation

shall be made after funds have been distributed pursuant to 1 section 328.76(2)(b), Florida Statutes. 2 3 (2) The sum of \$254,408 is appropriated from the 4 commercial revenues in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust 5 Fund to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for 6 program operation, plus the sum of \$130,000 to cover the cost 7 of stone crab trap tags in fiscal year 2000-2001, in order to 8 implement the stone crab trap limitation program in fiscal 9 year 2001-2002. This appropriation shall be made after funds 10 have been distributed pursuant to section 328.76(2)(b), 11 Florida Statutes. 12 Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000. 13 STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR CS/SB 240 14 15 16 The Committee Substitute made the following substantive changes to CS/SB 240: 17 18 1) Deletes the requirement that a noncommercial trawl or net registration be issued to netters taking shrimp for 19 noncommercial purposes. 20 Transfers the artificial reef program from the DEP to the FWCC and revises the requirements for the funding, management & construction of artificial reefs. 21 22 3) Establishes a depredation endorsement for the taking of stone crabs and blue crabs due to damage caused by aquaculture 23 crops. 24 4) Reinstates the "no vested rights" language for the stone crab trap limitation program found in the original bill. 25 5) Clarifies that any person convicted of theft from a blue crab trap or spiny lobster trap, that such person shall permanently lose all his or her saltwater fishing privileges. 26 27 2.8 29 30 31