17-709-00 See HB 601

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to aquaculture; amending s. 253.002, F.S.; providing duties of the 3 4 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services 5 with respect to certain state lands; amending s. 253.01, F.S.; providing for disposition of 6 7 fees for aquaculture leases; amending s. 253.67, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 8 9 253.71, F.S.; revising aquaculture lease 10 contract fee and performance requirements; 11 amending s. 253.72, F.S.; providing 12 requirements for the marking of leased areas; amending s. 270.22, F.S.; conforming 13 disposition of rental fees for aquaculture 14 leases; amending s. 328.76, F.S.; providing for 15 use of certain commercial vessel registration 16 fees for aquaculture law enforcement and 17 quality control programs; amending s. 370.06, 18 19 F.S.; removing authority of the Department of 20 Agriculture and Consumer Services to issue 21 certain special activity licenses under ch. 22 370, F.S.; clarifying requirements relating to 23 the educational seminar for applicants for an Apalachicola Bay oyster harvesting license; 24 amending s. 370.07, F.S.; providing for 25 transfer of responsibilities relating to the 26 27 Apalachicola Bay oyster surcharge from the Department of Environmental Protection to the 2.8 Department of Agriculture and Consumer 29 30 Services; amending s. 370.16, F.S.; revising 31 regulation of noncultured shellfish harvesting;

1 providing for protection of shellfish and 2 aquaculture products; deleting provisions 3 relating to regulation and enforcement of oyster and shellfish leases by the Department 4 5 of Environmental Protection, protection and 6 development of oyster and shellfish resources, 7 and regulation of processing for commercial 8 use; amending ss. 370.161 and 372.071, F.S.; 9 conforming cross-references; repealing s. 10 370.26(3), (4), (5), F.S., relating to 11 aquaculture applications and activities; amending s. 372.6673, F.S.; reducing the 12 13 alligator egg collection permit fee; requiring collection of a marketing assessment fee for 14 alligator products marketing and education; 15 amending s. 372.6674, F.S.; reducing the fee 16 for issuance of an alligator hide validation 17 tag; requiring collection of a marketing and 18 19 assessment fee; amending s. 373.046, F.S.; 20 reassigning regulatory responsibilities for certain aquaculture activities among the 21 Department of Environmental Protection, the 22 Department of Agriculture and Consumer 23 24 Services, and the water management districts; amending ss. 403.814, 409.2598, and 500.03, 25 F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending ss. 26 27 570.18 and 570.29, F.S.; conforming provisions 28 relating to organization of the Department of 29 Agriculture and Consumer Services; creating s. 30 570.61, F.S.; providing powers and duties of 31 the Division of Aquaculture of the Department

1 of Agriculture and Consumer Services; creating 2 s. 570.62, F.S.; providing for appointment and 3 duties of a division director; amending s. 597.003, F.S.; requiring the Department of 4 5 Agriculture and Consumer Services to perform 6 certain responsibilities relating to 7 aquaculture development; amending s. 597.004, 8 F.S.; revising provisions relating to 9 aquaculture certificates of registration; 10 providing a preemption for regulation of 11 nonshellfish aquaculture in the state; amending s. 597.0041, F.S.; providing an administrative 12 fine; providing penalties; amending s. 597.006, 13 F.S.; revising membership of the Aquaculture 14 Interagency Coordinating Council; creating s. 15 597.010, F.S.; providing for regulation and 16 17 enforcement of shellfish leases by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer 18 19 Services; providing for continuation of leases previously issued under ch. 370, F.S.; 20 providing for rental fees, fee adjustments, 21 late fees, and forfeiture for nonpayment of 22 fees; providing a lease surcharge for certain 23 24 purposes; providing for rules; providing cultivation requirements for leased lands; 25 restricting the inheriting or transfer of 26 27 leases; requiring a deposit for investigations 28 relating to petitions for cancellation of 29 leases to natural reefs; providing for 30 inclusion of natural reefs in leased areas under certain circumstances; restricting leases 31

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available in Franklin County; providing prohibitions; providing for shellfish protection and development; providing for special activity licenses for harvest or cultivation of oysters, clams, mussels, and crabs; providing for uncultured shellfish harvesting seasons in Apalachicola Bay; restricting harvest of shellfish by mechanical means; providing a penalty; providing for enhancement of oyster and clam industries by the counties; prohibiting dredging of dead shells; providing for cooperation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; providing requirements for vessels harvesting, gathering, or transporting oysters or clams for commercial purposes; providing a definition; renumbering and amending s. 370.071, F.S., relating to regulation of shellfish processors; providing for a fee for licensure or certification of processing facilities; authorizing an administrative fine for violation of rules relating to regulation of shellfish processors; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Section 253.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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253.002 Department of Environmental Protection, and water management districts, and Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; duties with respect to state lands .--

(1) The Department of Environmental Protection shall perform all staff duties and functions related to the acquisition, administration, and disposition of state lands, title to which is or will be vested in the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. However, upon the effective date of rules adopted pursuant to s. 373.427, a water management district created under s. 373.069 shall perform the staff duties and functions related to the review of any application for authorization to use board of trustees-owned submerged lands necessary for an activity regulated under part IV of chapter 373 for which the water management district has permitting responsibility as set forth in an operating agreement adopted pursuant to s. 373.046(4); and effective July 1, 2000, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall perform the staff duties and functions related to the review of applications and compliance with lease conditions for use of board-of-trustees-owned submerged lands under leases issued pursuant to ss. 253.67-253.75 and s. 597.010. Unless expressly prohibited by law, the board of trustees may delegate to the department any statutory duty or obligation relating to the acquisition, administration, or disposition of lands, title to which is or will be vested in the board of trustees. The board of trustees may also delegate to any water management district created under s. 373.069 the authority to take final agency action, without any action on behalf of the board, on applications for authorization to use board of trustees-owned submerged lands for any activity 31 regulated under part IV of chapter 373 for which the water

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management district has permitting responsibility as set forth in an operating agreement adopted pursuant to s. 373.046(4). This water management district responsibility under this subsection shall be subject to the department's general supervisory authority pursuant to s. 373.026(7). The board of trustees may also delegate to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services the authority to take final agency action on behalf of the board on applications to use board-of-trustees-owned submerged lands for any activity for which that department has responsibility pursuant to ss. 253.67-253.75 and s. 597.010.

Delegations to the department, or a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services of authority to take final agency action on applications for authorization to use submerged lands owned by the board of trustees, without any action on behalf of the board of trustees, shall be by rule. Until rules adopted pursuant to this subsection become effective, existing delegations by the board of trustees shall remain in full force and effect. However, the board of trustees is not limited or prohibited from amending these delegations. By December 31, 1995, the board of trustees shall adopt by rule any delegations of its authority to take final agency action without action by the board of trustees on applications for authorization to use board of trustees-owned submerged lands. Any final agency action, without action by the board of trustees, taken by the department, or a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services on applications to use board of trustees-owned submerged lands shall be subject to the provisions of s. 31 373.4275. Notwithstanding any other provision of this

subsection, the board of trustees, the Department of Legal 2 Affairs, and the department retain the concurrent authority to 3 assert or defend title to submerged lands owned by the board 4 of trustees. 5 Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 6 253.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 7 253.01 Internal Improvement Trust Fund established.--8 (1)9 (b) All revenues received from application fees 10 charged by the Division of State Lands for the use in any 11 manner, lease, conveyance, or release of any interest in or for the sale of state lands, except revenues from such fees 12 charged by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services 13 14 for aquaculture leases under ss.s.253.71(2) and 597.010, must be deposited into the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. 15 The fees charged by the division for reproduction of records 16 17 relating to state lands must also be placed into the fund. Revenues received by the Department of Agriculture and 18 19 Consumer Services for aquaculture leases under ss. 253.71(2) 20 and 597.010 shall be deposited in the General Inspection Trust Fund of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. 21 Section 3. Section 253.67, Florida Statutes, is 22 amended to read: 23 24 253.67 Definitions.--As used in ss. 253.67-253.75: 25 (1) "Aquaculture" means the cultivation of aquatic 26 organisms. 27 (2)(4) "Board" means the Board of Trustees of the 28 Internal Improvement Trust Fund. 29 (3) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture 30 and Consumer Services Environmental Protection.

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(4) "Water column" means the vertical extent of water, including the surface thereof, above a designated area of submerged bottom land.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 253.71, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

253.71 The lease contract.--When the board has determined that the proposed lease is not incompatible with the public interest and that the applicant has demonstrated his or her capacity to perform the operations upon which the application is based, it may proceed to consummate a lease contract having the following features in addition to others deemed desirable by the board:

- (2) RENTAL FEES. --
- (a) The lease contract shall specify such amount of rental per acre of leased bottom as may be agreed to by the parties and shall take the form of fixed rental to be paid throughout the term of the lease. Beginning January 1, 1990, a surcharge of \$5 per acre, or any fraction of an acre, per annum shall be levied upon each lease according to the guidelines set forth in s. $597.010(7)\frac{370.16(4)(b)}{}$. Beginning January 1, 2001, the surcharge shall be increased to \$10 per acre, or any fraction of an acre, per annum.
- PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS. -- Failure of the lessee to perform effective cultivation shall constitute ground for cancellation of the lease and forfeiture to the state of all the works, improvements, and animal and plant life in and upon the leased land and water column. Effective cultivation shall consist of the grow out of the aquaculture product according to the business plan provided in the lease contract guidelines 31 set forth in s. 370.16(4)(e).

Section 5. Section 253.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

253.72 Marking of leased areas; restrictions on public use.--

- (1) The board shall require all lessees to stake off and mark the areas under lease according to the conditions of the lease agreement and rules of the board, by appropriate ranges, monuments, stakes, buoys, and fences, so placed as not to interfere unnecessarily with navigation and other traditional uses of the surface. All lessees shall cause the area under lease and the names of the lessees to be shown by signs appropriately placed pursuant to regulations of the board.
- (2) Except to the extent necessary to permit the effective development of the species of animal or plant life being cultivated by the lessee, the public shall be provided with means of reasonable ingress and egress to and from the leased area for traditional water activities such as boating, swimming, and fishing. All limitations upon the use by the public of the areas under lease that are authorized by the terms of the lease shall be clearly posted by the lessee pursuant to rules regulations by the board. Any person willfully violating posted restrictions commits shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3) To assist in protecting shellfish aquaculture products produced on leases authorized pursuant to this chapter and chapter <u>597</u> 370, harvesting shellfish is prohibited within a distance of 25 feet outside lawfully marked lease boundaries or within setback and access corridors

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within specifically designated high-density aquaculture lease areas and aquaculture use zones.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 270.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

270.22 Proceeds of state lands to go into Internal Improvement Trust Fund; exception. --

(2) Rental fees for aquaculture leases pursuant to s. 253.71(2) shall be deposited into the General Inspection Trust Fund of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund of the Department of Environmental Protection. Such fees generated by shellfish-related aquaculture leases shall be used for shellfish-related aquaculture activities, including research, lease compliance inspections, mapping, and siting.

Section 7. Section 328.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- Except as otherwise specified and less any 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 for 31 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 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.
- $\underline{(d)}$ (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.
- (e) Forty percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be transferred by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, on a monthly basis, to the General Inspection Trust Fund of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. These funds shall be used for shellfish and aquaculture law enforcement and quality control programs.
- (2) All funds collected pursuant to s. 370.06(2) shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund. Such funds shall be used to pay the cost of implementing the saltwater products license program. Additional proceeds from

the licensing revenue shall be distributed among the following program functions:

- (a) No more than 15 percent shall go to marine law enforcement;
- (b) <u>Twenty-five</u> No more than 25 percent shall go to the Florida Saltwater Products Promotion Trust Fund within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for the purpose of providing marketing and extension services including industry information and education; and
- (c) The remainder shall go to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, for use in marine research and statistics development, including quota management.

Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) and paragraph (e) of subsection (5) of section 370.06, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

370.06 Licenses.--

- (4) SPECIAL ACTIVITY LICENSES. --
- (c) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer
 Services is authorized to issue special activity licenses, in
 accordance with s. 370.071, to permit the harvest or
 cultivation of oysters, clams, mussels, and crabs when such
 activities relate to quality control, sanitation, public
 health regulations, innovative technologies for aquaculture
 activities, or the protection of shellfish resources provided
 in this chapter.
 - (5) APALACHICOLA BAY OYSTER HARVESTING LICENSE.--
- (e) Each person who applies for an Apalachicola Bay oyster harvesting license shall, before receiving the license for the first time, attend an educational seminar of not more than 16 hours length, developed and conducted jointly by the Department of Environmental Protection's Apalachicola National

Estuarine Research Reserve, the Division of Law Enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Apalachicola District Shellfish Environmental Assessment Laboratory. The seminar shall address, among other things, oyster biology, conservation of the Apalachicola Bay, sanitary care of oysters, small business management, and water safety. The seminar shall be offered five times per year, and each person attending shall receive a certificate of participation to present when obtaining an Apalachicola Bay oyster harvesting license. The educational seminar is not required for renewal of an Apalachicola Bay oyster harvesting license.

Section 9. Paragraphs (f), (h), (i), and (k) of subsection (3) of section 370.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (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 and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation

 Commission 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 General Inspection Trust Fund of the Department of Agriculture

and Consumer Services Department of Environmental Protection Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund, less the costs of administration.

(k) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer

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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:

- The relaying and transplanting of live oysters.
- 2. Shell planting to construct or rehabilitate oyster bars.
- 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.

Section 10. Section 370.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 370.16 Noncultured shellfish harvesting Oysters and shellfish; regulation. --
- (1) LEASE, APPLICATION FORM; NOTICE TO RIPARIAN OWNER; LANDS LEASED TO BE COMPACT. -- When any qualified person desires to lease a part of the bottom or bed of any of the water of this state, for the purpose of growing oysters or clams, as provided for in this section, he or she shall present to the Department of Environmental Protection a written application setting forth the name and address of the applicant, a reasonably definite description of the location and amount of land covered by water desired, and shall pray that the

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application be filed; that the water bottoms be surveyed and a plat or map of the survey thereof be made if no plat or map of such bottoms should have been so made thereto; and that the water bottoms described be leased to the applicant under the provisions of this section. Such applicant shall accompany with his or her written application a sufficient sum to defray the estimated expenses of the survey; thereupon the department shall file such application and shall direct the same surveyed and platted forthwith at the expense of the applicant. When applications are made by two or more persons for the same lands, they shall be leased to the applicant who first filed application for same; but to all applications for leases of any of the bottoms of said waters owned under the riparian acts of the laws of Florida, heretofore enacted, notice of such application shall be given the riparian owner, when known, and, when not known, notice of such application shall be given by publication for 4 weeks in some newspaper published in the county in which the water bottoms lie; and when there is no newspaper published in such county, then by posting the notice for 4 weeks at the courthouse door of the county, and preference shall be given to the riparian owners under the terms and conditions herein created, when the riparian owner makes application for such water bottoms for the purpose of planting oysters or clams before the same are leased to another. The lands leased shall be as compact as possible, taking into consideration the shape of the body of water and the condition of the bottom as to hardness, or soft mud or sand, or other conditions which would render the bottoms desirable or undesirable for the purpose of oyster or clam cultivation.

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(2) SURVEYS, PLATS, AND MAPS OF REEFS.—The Department of Environmental Protection shall accept, adopt, and use official reports, surveys, and maps of oyster, clam, or other shellfish grounds made under the direction of any authority of the United States as prima facie evidence of the natural oyster and clam reefs, for the purpose and intent of this chapter. The department may also make surveys of any natural oyster or clam reefs when it deems such surveys necessary and where such surveys are made pursuant to an application for a lease, the cost thereof may be charged to the applicant as a part of the cost of his or her application.

(3) EXECUTION OF LEASES; LESSEE TO STAKE OFF BOUNDARIES; PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH REGULATIONS .-- As soon as the survey has been made and the plat or map thereof filed with the Department of Environmental Protection and the cost thereof paid by the applicant, the department may execute in duplicate a lease of the water bottoms to the applicant. One duplicate, with a plat or map of the water bottoms so leased, shall be delivered to the applicant, and the other, with a plat or map of the bottom so leased, shall be retained by the department and registered in a lease book which shall be kept exclusively for that purpose by the department; thereafter the lessees shall enjoy the exclusive use of the lands and all oysters and clams, shell, and cultch grown or placed thereon shall be the exclusive property of such lessee as long as he or she shall comply with the provisions of this chapter. The department shall require the lessee to stake off and mark the water bottoms leased, by such ranges, monuments, stakes, buoys, etc., so placed and made as not to interfere with the navigation, as it may deem necessary to locate the same to the end that the location and

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limits of the lands embraced in such lease be easily and accurately found and fixed, and such lessee shall keep the same in good condition during the open and closed oyster or clam season. All leases shall be marked according to the standards derived from the uniform waterway markers for safety and navigation as described in s. 327.40. The department may stipulate in each individual lease contract the types, shape, depth, size, and height of marker or corner posts. Failure on the part of the lessee to comply with the orders of the department to this effect within the time fixed by it, and to keep the markers, etc., in good condition during the open and closed oyster or clam season, shall subject such lessee to a fine not exceeding \$100 for each and every such offense. All lessees shall cause the area of the leased water bottoms and the names of the lessees to be shown by signs as may be determined by the department, if so required.

(4) LEASES IN PERPETUITY; RENT; STIPULATIONS; TAXES; CULTIVATION, ETC.--

(a) All leases made under the provisions of this chapter shall begin on the day executed and continue in perpetuity under such restrictions as shall herein be stated. The rent for the first 10 years shall be \$5 per acre, or any fraction of an acre, per year. The actual rate charged for all leases shall consist of the minimum rate of \$15 per acre, or any fraction of an acre, per year and shall be adjusted on January 1, 1995, and every 5 years thereafter, based upon the 5-year average change in the Consumer Price Index. However, the rent for any lease currently in effect shall not be increased during the first 10 years of said lease. This rent shall be paid in advance at the time of signing the lease up to January 1 following, and annually thereafter in advance on

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or before January 1, whether the lease be held by the original lessee or by an heir, assignee, or transferee.

(b) A surcharge of \$5 per acre, or any fraction of an acre, per annum shall be levied upon each lease, other than a perpetual lease granted pursuant to this subsection, and deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund. The surcharge shall be levied until the balance of receipts from the surcharge equals or exceeds \$30,000. For the fiscal year immediately following the year in which the balance of receipts from the surcharge equals or exceeds \$30,000, no surcharge shall be levied unless the balance from receipts from the surcharge is less than or equal to \$20,000. For the fiscal year immediately following the year in which the balance of receipts from the surcharge is less than or equal to \$20,000, the surcharge shall be and shall remain \$5 per acre, or any fraction of an acre, per annum until the balance of receipts from the surcharge again is equal to or exceeds 18 \$30,000. The purpose of the surcharge is to provide a mechanism to have financial resources immediately available for cleanup and rehabilitation of abandoned or vacated lease sites. The department is authorized to adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(c) Moneys in the fund that are not needed currently for cleanup and rehabilitation of abandoned or vacated lease sites shall be deposited with the Treasurer to the credit of the fund and may be invested in such manner as is provided for by statute. Interest received on such investment shall be credited to the fund.

(d) Funds from receipts from the surcharge within the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund from the surcharge

established by paragraph (b) shall be disbursed for the following purposes and no others:

- 1. Administrative expenses, personnel expenses, and equipment costs of the department related to cleanup and rehabilitation of abandoned or vacated aquaculture lease sites and enforcement of provisions of subsections (1)-(13).
- 2. All costs involved in the cleanup and rehabilitation of abandoned or vacated lease sites.
- 3. All costs and damages which are the proximate results of lease abandonment or vacation.
- 4. The department shall recover to the use of the fund from the person or persons abandoning or vacating the lease, jointly and severally, all sums owed or expended from the fund. Requests for reimbursement to the fund for the above costs, if not paid within 30 days of demand, shall be turned over to the Department of Legal Affairs for collection.
- (e) Effective cultivation shall consist of the growing of the oysters or clams in a density suitable for commercial harvesting over the amount of bottom prescribed by law. This commercial density shall be accomplished by the planting of seed oysters, shell, and cultch of various descriptions. The Division of Marine Resources may stipulate in each individual lease contract the types, shape, depth, size, and height of cultch materials on lease bottoms according to the individual shape, depth, location, and type of bottom of the proposed lease. Each tenant leasing from the state water bottoms under the provisions of this section shall have begun, within 1 year from the date of such lease, bona fide cultivation of the same, and shall, by the end of the second year from the commencement of his or her lease, have placed under cultivation at least one-fourth of the water bottom leased and

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shall each year thereafter place in cultivation at least one-fourth of the water bottom leased until the whole, suitable for bedding of oysters or clams, shall have been put in cultivation by the planting thereon of not less than 200 barrels of oysters, shell, or its equivalent in cultch to the acre. When leases are granted, or when grants have heretofore been made under existing laws for the planting of oysters or clams, such lessee or grantee is authorized to plant the leased or granted bottoms both in oysters and clams.

- (f) These stipulations will apply to all leases granted after the passing of this section. All leases existing prior to the passing of this section will operate under the law which was in effect when the leases were granted.
- (g) When evidence is gathered by the department and such evidence conclusively shows a lack of effective cultivation, the department may revoke leases and return the bottoms in question to the public domain.
- (h) The department has the authority to adopt rules and regulations pertaining to the water column over shellfish leases. All cultch materials in place 6 months after the formal adoption and publication of rules and regulations establishing standards for cultch materials on shellfish leases which do not comply with such rules and regulations may be declared a nuisance by the department. The department shall have the authority to direct the lessee to remove such cultch in violation of this section. The department may cancel a lease upon the refusal by the lessee violating such rules and regulations to remove unlawful cultch materials, and all improvements, cultch, marketable oysters, and shell shall 31 become the property of the state. The department shall have

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the authority to retain, dispose of, or remove such materials in the best interest of the state.

years from the execution of the lease, the rentals shall be increased to a minimum of \$1 per acre per annum. The department shall assess rental value on the leased water bottoms, taking into consideration their value as oyster-growing or clam-growing water bottoms, their nearness to factories, transportation, and other conditions adding value thereto and placing such valuation upon them in shape of annual rental to be paid thereunder as said condition shall warrant.

(6) LEASES TRANSFERABLE, ETC. -- The leases shall be inheritable and transferable, in whole or in part, and shall also be subject to mortgage, pledge, or hypothecation and shall be subject to seizure and sale for debts as any other property, rights, and credits in this state, and this provision shall also apply to all buildings, betterments, and improvements thereon. Leases granted under this section cannot be transferred, by sale or barter, in whole or in part, without the written, express acquiescence of the Department of Environmental Protection, and such a transferee shall pay a \$50 transfer fee before department acquiescence may be given. No lease or part of a lease may be transferred by sale or barter until the lease has been in existence at least 2 years and has been cultivated according to the statutory standards found in paragraph (4)(e), except as otherwise provided by regulation adopted by the department. No such inheritance or transfer shall be valid or of any force or effect whatever unless evidenced by an authentic act, judgment, or proper judicial deed, registered in the office of the department in a

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book to be provided for said purpose. The department shall keep proper indexes so that all original leases and all subsequent changes and transfers can be easily and accurately ascertained.

(7) PAYMENT OF RENT; FORFEITURE FOR NONPAYMENT; NOTICE, ETC. -- All leases shall stipulate for the payment of the annual rent in advance on or before January 1 of each year, and the further stipulation that the failure of the tenant to pay the rent punctually on or before that day, or within 30 days thereafter shall ipso facto, and upon demand, terminate and cancel said lease and forfeit to the state all the works, improvements, betterments, oysters, and clams on the leased water bottoms, and authorize the Department of Environmental Protection to at once enter on said water bottom and take possession thereof, and such water bottom shall then be open for lease as herein provided; and the department shall within 10 days thereafter enter such termination, cancellation, and forfeiture on its books and shall give such public notice thereof, and of the fact that the water bottoms are open to lease, as it shall deem proper; provided, that the department may, in its discretion, waive such termination, cancellation, and forfeiture when the rent due, with 10 percent additional, and all costs and expenses growing out of such failure to pay, be tendered to it within 60 days after the same became due; provided, that in all cases of cancellation of lease, the department shall, after 60 days' notice by publication in some newspaper published in the state, having a general statewide circulation, which notice shall contain a full description of the leased waters and beds and any parts thereof, sell such lease to the highest and best bidder; and all moneys received over and above the rents due

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to the state, under the terms of the lease and provisions herein, and costs and expenses growing out of such failure to pay, shall be paid to the lessee forfeiting his or her rights therein. No leased water bottoms shall be forfeited for nonpayment of rent under the provisions of this section, unless there shall previously have been mailed by the said department to the last known address of such tenant according to the books of said department, 30 days' notice of the maturity of such lease. Whenever any leased water bottoms are forfeited for nonpayment of rent, and there is a plat or survey thereof in the archives of the department, when such bedding grounds are re-leased, no new survey thereof shall be made, but the original stakes, monuments, and bounds shall be preserved, and the new lease shall be based upon the original survey. This subsection shall also apply to all costs and expenses taxed against a lessee by the department under this section.

(8) CANCELLATION OF LEASES TO NATURAL REEFS. -- Any person, within 6 months from and after the execution of any lease to water bottoms, may file a petition with the Department of Environmental Protection for the purpose of determining whether a natural oyster or clam reef having an area of not less than 100 square yards existed within the leased area on the date of the lease, with sufficient natural or maternal oysters or clams thereon (not including coon oysters) to have constituted a stratum sufficient to have been resorted to by the public generally for the purpose of gathering the same to sell for a livelihood. The petition shall be in writing addressed to the Department of Environmental Protection, verified under oath, stating the 31 | location and approximate area of the natural reef and the

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claim or interest of the petitioner therein and requesting the cancellation of the lease to the said natural reef. No petition may be considered unless it is accompanied by a deposit of \$10 to defray the expense of examining into the matter. The petition may include several contemporaneous natural reefs of oysters or clams. Upon receipt of such petition, the department shall cause an investigation to be made into the truth of the allegations of the petition, and, if found untrue, the \$10 deposit shall be retained by the department to defray the expense of the investigation, but should the allegations of the petition be found true and the leased premises to contain a natural oyster or clam reef, as above described, the said \$10 shall be returned to the petitioner and the costs and expenses of the investigation taxed against the lessee and the lease canceled to the extent of the natural reef and the same shall be marked with buoys and stakes and notices placed thereon showing the same to be a public reef, the cost of the markers and notices to be taxed against the lessee.

(9) WHEN NATURAL REEFS MAY BE INCLUDED IN LEASE. -- When an application for oyster or clam bedding grounds is filed and upon survey of such bedding ground, it should develop that the area applied for contains natural oyster or clam reefs or beds less in size than 100 square yards, or oyster or clam reefs or bars of greater size, but not of sufficient quantity to constitute a stratum, and it should further be made to appear to the Department of Environmental Protection by the affidavit of the applicant, together with such other proof as the department may require, that the natural reef, bed, or bar could not be excluded, and the territory applied for properly 31 protected or policed, the department may, if it deems it for

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the best interest of the state and the oyster industry so to do, permit the including of such natural reefs, beds, or bars; and it shall fix a reasonable value on the same, to be paid by the applicant for such bedding ground; provided, that no such natural reefs shall be included in any lease hereafter granted to the bottom or bed of waters of this state contiquous to Franklin County. There shall be no future oyster leases issued in Franklin County except for purposes of oyster aquaculture activities approved under ss. 253.67-253.75. However, such aquaculture leases shall be for an area not larger than 1 acre and shall not be transferred or subleased. Only the flexible belt system or off-bottom methods may be used for aquaculture on these lease areas, and no cultch materials shall be placed on the bottom of the lease areas. Under no circumstances shall mechanical dredging devices be used to harvest oysters on such lease areas. aquaculture leases issued in Franklin County shall be issued only to Florida residents.

(10) SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES; REVIEW.--The
Department of Environmental Protection shall determine and
settle all disputes as to boundaries between lessees of
bedding grounds. The department shall, in all cases, be the
judge as to whether any particular bottom is or is not a
natural reef or whether it is suitable for bedding oysters or
clams.

(11) TRESPASS ON LEASED BEDS; GATHERING OYSTERS AND CLAMS BETWEEN SUNSET AND SUNRISE FROM NATURAL REEFS, ETC.--Any person who willfully takes oysters, shells, cultch, or clams bedded or planted by a licensee under this chapter, or grantee under the provisions of heretofore existing laws, or riparian owner who may have heretofore planted the same on his or her

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riparian bottoms, or any oysters or clams deposited by anyone making up a cargo for market, or who willfully carries or attempts to carry away the same without permission of the owner thereof, or who willfully or knowingly removes, breaks off, destroys, or otherwise injures or alters any stakes, bounds, monuments, buoys, notices, or other designations of any natural oyster or clam reefs or beds or private bedding or propagating grounds, or who willfully injures, destroys, or removes any other protection around any oyster or clam beds, or who willfully moves any bedding ground stakes, buoys, marks, or designations, placed by the department, or who gathers oysters or clams between sunset and sunrise from the natural reefs or from private bedding grounds, is guilty of a violation of this section.

(1)(12) PROTECTION OF OYSTER AND CLAM REEFS AND SHELLFISH AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS.--

(a) The Department of Environmental Protection shall improve, enlarge, and protect the natural oyster and clam reefs of this state to the extent it may deem advisable and the means at its disposal will permit.

(a)(b) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall, to the same extent, assist in protecting shellfish aquaculture products produced on leased or granted reefs in the hands of lessees or grantees from the state. Harvesting shellfish is prohibited within a distance of 25 feet outside lawfully marked lease boundaries or within setback and access corridors within specifically designated high-density aquaculture lease areas and aquaculture use zones.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}(c)}$ The department, in cooperation with the commission, shall provide the Legislature with recommendations as needed for the development and the proper protection of the

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rights of the state and private holders therein with respect to the oyster and clam business.

- (13) STAKING OFF WATER BOTTOMS OR BEDDING OYSTERS WITHOUT OBTAINING LEASE. -- Any person staking off the water bottoms of this state, or bedding oysters on the bottoms of the waters of this state, without previously leasing same as required by law shall be guilty of a violation of this section, and shall acquire no rights by reason of such staking off. This provision does not apply to grants heretofore made under the provisions of any heretofore existing laws or to artificial beds made heretofore by a riparian owner or his or her grantees on the owner's riparian bottoms.
- (2)(14) SHELLFISH HARVESTING SEASONS; DAYS:SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO APALACHICOLA BAY .--
- (a) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall by rule set the noncultured consider setting the shellfish harvesting seasons in the Apalachicola Bay.as follows:
- 1. The open season shall be from October 1 to July 31 of each year.
- 2. The entire bay, including private leased or granted grounds, shall be closed to shellfish harvesting from August 1 to September 30 of each year for the purpose of oyster relaying and transplanting and shell planting.
- (b) If the commission changes the harvesting seasons by rule as set forth in this subsection, for 3 years after the new rule takes effect, the commission, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall monitor the impacts of the new harvesting schedule on the bay and on local shellfish harvesters to determine whether the new 31 | harvesting schedule should be discontinued, retained, or

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In monitoring the new schedule and in preparing its report, the commission shall consider the following information shall be considered:

- Whether the bay benefits ecologically from the new harvesting schedule being closed to shellfish harvesting from August 1 to September 30 of each year.
- 2. Whether the new harvesting schedule enhances the enforcement of shellfish harvesting laws in the bay.
- Whether the new harvesting schedule enhances natural shellfish production, oyster relay and planting programs, and shell planting programs in the bay.
- Whether the new harvesting schedule has more than a short-term adverse economic impact, if any, on local shellfish harvesters.
- (c) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission by rule shall consider restricting harvesting on shellfish grants or leases to the same days of the week as harvesting on public beds.
- (3)(15) REMOVING OYSTERS, CLAMS, OR MUSSELS FROM NATURAL REEFS; LICENSES, ETC., PENALTY.--
- (a) It is unlawful to use a dredge or any means or implement other than hand tongs in removing oysters from the natural or artificial state reefs. This restriction shall apply to all areas of the Apalachicola Bay for all shellfish harvesting, excluding private grounds leased or granted by the state prior to July 1, 1989, if the lease or grant specifically authorizes the use of implements other than hand tongs for harvesting. Except in the Apalachicola Bay, upon the payment of \$25 annually, for each vessel or boat using a dredge or machinery in the gathering of clams or mussels, a 31 special activity license may be issued by the Fish and

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 Wildlife Conservation Commission pursuant to s. 370.06 for such use to such person.

(b) Special activity licenses issued to harvest shellfish by dredge or other mechanical means from privately held shellfish leases or grants in Apalachicola Bay shall include, but not be limited to, the following conditions:

(b)1. The use of any mechanical harvesting device other than ordinary hand tongs for taking shellfish for any purpose from public shellfish beds in Apalachicola Bay shall be unlawful.

 $\underline{(c)_{2}}$. The possession of any mechanical harvesting device on the waters of Apalachicola Bay from 5 p.m. until sunrise shall be unlawful.

3. Leaseholders or grantees shall telephonically notify the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission no less than 48 hours prior to each day's use of a dredge or scrape in order to arrange for a commission officer to be present on the lease or grant area while a dredge or scrape is used on the lease or grant. Under no circumstances may a dredge or scrape be used without a commission officer present.

4. Only two dredges or scrapes per lease or grant may be possessed or operated at any time.

(d)5. Each vessel used for the transport or deployment of a dredge or scrape shall prominently display the lease or grant number or numbers, in numerals which are at least 12 inches high and 6 inches wide, in such a manner that the lease or grant number or numbers are readily identifiable from both the air and the water. The commission shall apply other statutes, rules, or conditions necessary to protect the environment and natural resources from improper transport, deployment, and operation of a dredge or scrape. Any

violation of this paragraph or of any other statutes, rules,
or conditions referenced in the special activity license shall
be considered a violation of the license and shall result in
revocation of the license and forfeiture of the bond submitted
to the commission as a prerequisite to the issuance of this
license.

(e)(c) Oysters may be harvested from natural or public or private leased or granted grounds by common hand tongs or by hand, by scuba diving, free diving, leaning from vessels, or wading. In the Apalachicola Bay, this provision shall apply to all shellfish.

The commission shall apply other statutes, rules, or conditions necessary to protect the environment and natural resources from improper transport, deployment, and operation of a dredge or scrape. Any violation of this subsection or of any other statutes, rules, or conditions referenced in the special activity license shall be considered a violation of the license and shall result in revocation of the license and forfeiture of the bond submitted to the commission as a prerequisite to the issuance of this license.

(a) Designation of areas for the taking of oysters and clams to be planted on leases, grants, and public areas is to be made by qualified personnel of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Oysters, clams, and mussels may be taken for relaying or transplanting at any time during the year so long as, in the opinion of the commission, the public health will not be endangered. The amount of oysters, clams, and mussels to be obtained for relaying or transplanting, the area relayed or transplanted to, and relaying or transplanting

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time periods will be established in each case by the commission.

(b) Application for a special activity license issued pursuant to s. 370.06 for obtaining oysters, clams, or mussels for relaying from closed shellfish harvesting areas to shellfish or aquaculture leases in open areas or certified controlled purification plants or transplanting sublegal-sized oysters, clams, or mussels to shellfish aquaculture leases for growout or cultivation purposes must be made to the commission. In return, the commission may assign an area and a period of time for the oysters, clams, or mussels to be relayed or transplanted to be taken. All relaying and transplanting operations shall take place under the surveillance of the commission.

(c) Relayed oysters, clams, or mussels shall not be subsequently harvested for any reason without written permission or public notice from the commission, if oysters, clams, or mussels were relayed from areas not approved by the commission as shellfish harvesting areas.

(17) LICENSES; OYSTER, CLAM, AND MUSSEL CANNERIES. -- Every person as a condition precedent to the operation of any oyster, clam, or mussel canning factory in this state shall obtain a license pursuant to s. 370.071 and pay a license fee of \$50.

(4)(18) FALSE RETURNS AS TO OYSTERS OR CLAMS HANDLED. -- Each packer, canner, corporation, firm, commission person, or dealer in fish shall, on the first day of each month, make a return under oath to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, as to the number of oysters, clams, and shellfish purchased, caught, or handled during the 31 preceding month. Whoever is found guilty of making any false

 affidavit to any such report is guilty of perjury and punished as provided by law, and any person who fails to make such report shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months.

(19) DEPOSIT OF SHELLFISH LEASE RENTAL FEES.--Rental fees for shellfish leases issued under this section shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and used for shellfish-related aquaculture activities, including research, lease compliance inspections, mapping, and siting.

(5)(20) WATER PATROL FOR COLLECTION OF TAX.--

- establish and maintain necessary patrols of the salt waters of Florida, with authority to use such force as may be necessary to capture any vessel or person violating the provisions of the laws relating to oysters and clams, and may establish ports of entry at convenient locations where the severance or privilege tax levied on oysters and clams may be collected or paid and may make such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary for the enforcement of such tax.
- (b) Each person in any way dealing in shellfish harvesting from public reefs or beds shall keep a record, on blanks or forms prescribed by the commission, of all oysters, clams, and shellfish taken, purchased, used, or handled by him or her, with the name of the persons from whom purchased, if purchased, together with the quantity and the date taken or purchased, and shall exhibit this account at all times when requested so to do by the commission or any conservation agent; and he or she shall, on the first day of each month, make a return under oath to the commission as to the number of oysters, clams, and shellfish purchased, caught, or handled

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30 31 during the preceding month. The commission may require detailed returns whenever it deems them necessary.

(6)(21) SEIZURE OF VESSELS AND CARGOES VIOLATING OYSTER AND CLAM LAWS, ETC .-- Vessels, with their cargoes, violating the provisions of the laws relating to oysters and clams may be seized by anyone duly and lawfully authorized to make arrests under this section or by any sheriff or the sheriff's deputies, and taken into custody, and when not arrested by the sheriff or the sheriff's deputies, delivered to the sheriff of the county in which the seizure is made, and shall be liable to forfeiture, on appropriate proceedings being instituted by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, before the courts of that county. In such case the cargo shall at once be disposed of by the sheriff, for account of whom it may concern. Should the master or any of the crew of said vessel be found guilty of using dredges or other instruments in fishing oysters on natural reefs contrary to law, or fishing on the natural oyster or clam reefs out of season, or unlawfully taking oysters or clams belonging to a lessee, such vessel shall be declared forfeited by the court, and ordered sold and the proceeds of the sale shall be deposited with the Treasurer to the credit of the General Revenue Fund; any person guilty of such violations shall not be permitted to have any license provided for in this chapter within a period of 1 year from the date of conviction. Pending proceedings such vessel may be released upon the owner furnishing bond, with good and solvent security in double the value of the vessel, conditioned upon its being returned in good condition to the sheriff to abide the judgment of the court.

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(22) OYSTER AND CLAM REHABILITATION. -- The board of county commissioners of the several counties may appropriate and expend such sums as it may deem proper for the purpose of planting or transplanting oysters, clams, oyster shell, clam shell, or cultch or to perform such other acts for the enhancement of the oyster and clam industries of the state, out of any sum in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated.

(7)(23) DREDGING OF DEAD SHELLS PROHIBITED.--The dredging of dead shell deposits is prohibited in the state.

(24) COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. -- The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall cooperate with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, under existing federal laws, rules, and regulations, and is authorized to accept donations, grants, and matching funds from the Federal Government in order to carry out its oyster resource and development responsibilities. The commission is further authorized to accept any and all donations including funds, oysters, or oyster shells.

(25) OYSTER AND CLAM SHELLS PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT. (a) Except for oysters used directly in the half-shell trade, 50 percent of all shells from oysters and clams shucked commercially in the state shall be and remain the property of the Department of Environmental Protection when such shells are needed and required for rehabilitation projects and planting operations, in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, when sufficient resources and facilities exist for handling and planting said shell, and when the collection and handling of such shell is practical and useful, except that bona fide holders of leases and grants 31 | may retain 75 percent of such shell as they produce for

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planting purposes by obtaining a special activity license from the commission pursuant to s. 370.06. Storage, transportation, and planting of shells so retained by lessees and grantees shall be carried out under the surveillance of agents of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and be subject to such reasonable time limits as the department may fix. In the event of an accumulation of an excess of shells, the department is authorized to sell shells only to private growers for use in oyster or clam cultivation on bona fide leases and grants. No profit shall accrue to the department in these transactions, and shells are to be sold for the estimated moneys spent by the department to gather and stockpile the shells. Planting of shells obtained from the department by purchase shall be subject to the surveillance of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission if the department chooses to exercise its right of supervision. Any shells not claimed and used by private oyster cultivators 10 years after shells are gathered and stockpiled may be sold at auction to the highest bidder for any private use.

- (b) Whenever the department determines that it is unfeasible to collect oyster or clam shells, the shells become the property of the producer.
- (c) Whenever oyster or clam shells are owned by the department and it is not useful or feasible to use them in the rehabilitation projects, and when no leaseholder has exercised his or her option to acquire them, the department may sell such shells for the highest price obtainable. The shells thus sold may be used in any manner and for any purpose at the discretion of the purchaser.

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(d) Moneys derived from the sale of shell shall be deposited in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for shellfish programs.

(e) The department shall annually publish notice, in a newspaper serving the county, of its intention to collect the oyster and clam shells and shall notify, by certified mail, each shucking establishment from which shells are to be collected. The notice shall contain the period of time the department intends to collect the shells in that county and the collection purpose.

(26) OYSTER CULTURE. -- The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall protect all oyster beds, oyster grounds, and oyster reefs from damage or destruction resulting from improper cultivation, propagation, planting, or harvesting and control the pollution of the waters over or surrounding oyster grounds, beds, or reefs, and to this end the Department of Health is authorized and directed to lend its cooperation to the commission, to make available to it its laboratory testing facilities and apparatus. The commission may also do and perform all acts and things within its power and authority necessary to the performance of its duties.

(27) HEALTH PERMITS.--

- (a) Any person engaged in harvesting, handling, or processing oysters for commercial use shall be required to obtain a health permit from the county health department or from a private physician.
- (b) No person shall be employed or remain employed in a certified oyster house without the possession of the required health permit.
- (c) For the purpose of this subsection, "commercial 31 use" shall be a quantity of more than 4 bushels, or more than

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(2) Any grantee of lands referred to in subsection (1) shall mark such lands and begin cultivation thereof as set

forfeiture provisions.

forth in s. 597.010 370.16, within 90 days after the effective date of this act. The rentals prescribed by s. 597.010 370.16,

revocation of the violator's license.

2 gallons, of shucked oysters, per person or per boat, or any

number or quantity of oysters if the oysters are to be sold.

transporting of noncultured oysters for commercial use shall

deterioration of oysters. To this end, all such vessels shall be provided with false bottoms and bulkheads fore and aft to

prevent oysters from coming in contact with any bilge water.

vessels used to harvest or transport oysters. A violation of any provision of this subsection shall result in at least the

(b) For the purpose of this subsection, "commercial

370.161 Oyster bottom land grants made pursuant to ch.

All grants previously issued by the several boards

use" shall be a quantity of more than 4 bushels, or more than

2 gallons, of shucked oysters, per person or per boat, or any

number or quantity of oysters if the oysters are to be sold. Section 11. Subsections (1) and (2) of section

of county commissioners under the authority of chapter 3293,

1881, Laws of Florida, shall be subject to provisions of s. 597.010 370.16, relating to the marking of such lands, the

payment of rents, the cultivation of such lands and the

370.161, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

No dogs or other animals shall be allowed at any time on

be constructed and maintained to prevent contamination or

(a) All vessels used for the harvesting, gathering, or

(8)(28) REQUIREMENTS FOR OYSTER VESSELS.--

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licenses; fees.--

shall be payable immediately upon the effective date of this 2 act and in accordance with the provisions of that said 3 section. 4 Section 12. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 5 370.26, Florida Statutes, are repealed. 6 Section 13. Section 372.071, Florida Statutes, is 7 amended to read: 8 372.071 Powers of arrest by agents of Department of 9 Environmental Protection or Fish and Wildlife Conservation 10 Commission .-- Any certified law enforcement officer of the 11 Department of Environmental Protection or the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, upon receiving information, 12 relayed to her or him from any law enforcement officer 13 stationed on the ground, on the water, or in the air, that a 14 driver, operator, or occupant of any vehicle, boat, or airboat 15 has violated any section of chapter 327, chapter 328, chapter 16 17 370, or this chapter, or s. 597.010 or s. 597.020, may arrest the driver, operator, or occupant for violation of said laws 18 19 when reasonable and proper identification of the vehicle, 20 boat, or airboat and reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the driver, operator, or occupant has committed 21 or is committing any such offense have been communicated to 22 the arresting officer by the other officer stationed on the 23 24 ground, on the water, or in the air. Section 14. Subsection (4) of section 372.6673, 25 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 26 27 372.6673 Taking and possession of alligators; trapping

(4) No person shall take any alligator egg occurring

in the wild or possess any such egg unless such person has

obtained, or is a licensed agent of another person who has

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obtained, an alligator egg collection permit. The alligator egg collection permit shall be required in addition to the alligator farming license provided in paragraph (2)(d). commission is authorized to assess a fee for issuance of the alligator egg collection permit of up to\$4\$5 per egg authorized to be taken or possessed pursuant to such permit. In addition, the commission shall collect a marketing assessment of, of which \$1 per egg, excluding eggs collected on private wetland management areas, which shall may be transferred to the General Inspection Trust Fund, to be administered by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for the purpose of providing marketing and education services with respect to alligator products produced in this state, notwithstanding other provisions in this chapter.

Section 15. Subsection (2) of section 372.6674, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.6674 Required tagging of alligators and hides; fees; revenues. -- The tags provided in this section shall be required in addition to any license required under s. 372.6673.

The commission may require that an alligator hide validation tag be affixed to the hide of any alligator taken from the wild and that such hide be possessed, purchased, sold, offered for sale, or transported in accordance with commission rule. The commission is authorized to assess a fee of up to\$25\$30 for each alligator hide validation tag issued. In addition, the commission shall collect a marketing assessment of, of which \$5 per validated hide, excluding those validated from public hunt programs, which shall may be transferred to the General Inspection Trust Fund, to be 31 administered by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer

Services for the purpose of providing marketing and education services with respect to alligator products produced in this state, notwithstanding other provisions in this chapter.

Section 16. Subsection (5) of section 373.046, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.046 Interagency agreements.--

- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 403.927, when any operating agreement is developed pursuant to subsection

 (4):
- (a) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer

 Services shall have regulatory responsibility under part IV of this chapter for:
- 1. All saltwater aquaculture activities located on sovereignty submerged land or in the water column above such land and adjacent facilities directly related to the aquaculture activity.
- $\underline{\text{2.}}$ All other aquaculture activities not regulated pursuant to paragraph (b).
- $\underline{\text{(b)}_{2}}$. Aquaculture activities that meet or exceed the thresholds for aquaculture general permits authorized pursuant to ss. 370.26 and 403.814 <u>shall be regulated by the Department</u> of Environmental Protection.
- 3. Aquaculture activities within the Northwest Florida Water Management District.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ Water management districts shall have regulatory responsibility under part IV of this chapter for aquaculture activities not retained by the Department $\underline{\text{of}}$ Agriculture and Consumer Services in paragraph (a).
- $\underline{(d)(c)}$ Upon agreement by the applicant, the department, and the applicable water management district, the department and water management district may reassign the

regulatory responsibilities described in paragraphs (a) and (b) and (c), based on the specific aquaculture operation, to achieve a more efficient and effective permitting process.

Section 17. Subsection (11) of section 403.814, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.814 General permits; delegation .--

(11) Upon agreement by the applicant, the department, and the applicable water management district, the department and water management district may reassign the regulatory responsibilities described in s. $373.046(5)\frac{1}{(a)}$ and (b) and (c), based on the specific aquaculture operation, to achieve a more efficient and effective permitting process.

Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 409.2598, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.2598 Suspension or denial of new or renewal licenses; registrations; certifications.--

(1) The Title IV-D agency may petition the court that entered the support order or the court that is enforcing the support order to deny or suspend the license, registration, or certificate issued under chapter 231, chapter 370, chapter 372, chapter 409, part II of chapter 455, or chapter 559, or s. 328.42, or s. 597.010 of any obligor with a delinquent child support obligation or who fails, after receiving appropriate notice, to comply with subpoenas, orders to appear, orders to show cause, or similar orders relating to paternity or child support proceedings. However, a petition may not be filed until the Title IV-D agency has exhausted all other available remedies. The purpose of this section is to promote the public policy of the state as established in s. 409.2551.

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Section 19. Paragraph (n) of subsection (1) of section 500.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

500.03 Definitions of terms; construction; applicability. --

- (1) For the purpose of this chapter, the term:
- "Food establishment" means any factory, food outlet, or any other facility manufacturing, processing, packing, holding, or preparing food, or selling food at wholesale or retail. The term does not include any business or activity that is regulated under chapter 370, chapter 509, or chapter 601. The term also does not include any establishments that pack fruits and vegetables in their raw or natural states, including those fruits or vegetables that are washed, colored, or otherwise treated in their unpeeled, natural form before they are marketed.

Section 20. Section 570.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

570.18 Organization of departmental work. -- In the assignment of functions to the 12 11 divisions of the department created in s. 570.29, the department shall retain within the Division of Administration, in addition to executive functions, those powers and duties enumerated in s. 570.30. The department shall organize the work of the other 11 10 divisions in such a way as to secure maximum efficiency in the conduct of the department. The divisions created in s. 570.29 are solely to make possible the definite placing of responsibility. The department shall be conducted as a unit in which every employee, including each division director, is assigned a definite workload, and there shall exist between division directors a spirit of cooperative effort to 31 accomplish the work of the department.

1 Section 21. Present subsections (4) through (11) of section 570.29, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as 2 3 subsections (5) through (12), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section to read: 4 5 570.29 Departmental divisions.--The department shall 6 include the following divisions: 7 (4) Aquaculture. 8 Section 22. Section 570.61, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 9 10 570.61 Division of Aquaculture; powers and 11 duties .-- The powers and duties of the Division of Aquaculture shall include, but are not limited to, administering the 12 aquaculture certification program; enforcing shellfish 13 sanitation standards; administering the aquaculture and 14 shellfish lease programs; ensuring that shellfish processing 15 facilities comply with applicable food safety requirements; 16 17 mitigating, creating, and enhancing natural shellfish harvesting areas; providing education to fishermen and 18 19 aquaculturists; promoting aquaculture development; purchasing 20 commodities as necessary to carry out the provisions of this section; receiving and accepting grants, aids, gifts, and 21 donations; providing grants, aids, and other technical 22 assistance; and ensuring the safety of Florida waters. 23 24 Section 23. Section 570.62, Florida Statutes, is 25 created to read: 26 570.62 Director; duties.--27 The director of the Division of Aquaculture shall 28 be appointed by the commissioner and shall serve at the 29 commissioner's pleasure. (2) The director shall supervise, direct, and 30 31 coordinate the activities of the division, exercise such other

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powers and duties as authorized by the commissioner, and enforce the provisions of chapter 597, the rules adopted thereunder, and any other chapter or rule necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the division.

Section 24. Section 597.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) The department is hereby designated as the lead agency in encouraging the development of aquaculture in the state and shall have and exercise the following functions, powers, and duties with regard to aquaculture:
- Issue or deny aquaculture certificates that identify aquaculture producers and aquaculture products, and collect all related fees.
- (b) Coordinate the development, annual revision, and implementation of a state aquaculture plan. The plan shall include prioritized recommendations for research and development as suggested by the Aquaculture Review Council, the Aquaculture Interagency Coordinating Council, and public and private institutional research, extension, and service programs.
- (c) Develop memoranda of agreement, as needed, with the Department of Environmental Protection, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Florida Sea Grant Program, and other groups as provided in the state aquaculture plan.
- (d) Provide staff for the Aquaculture Review Council and the Aquaculture Interagency Coordinating Council.
- Forward the annually revised state aquaculture 31 plan to the commissioner and to the chairs of the House

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Committee on Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Senate Committee on Agriculture 1 month prior to submission of the department's legislative budget request to the Governor.

- (f) Submit the list of research and development projects proposed to be funded through the department as identified in the state aquaculture plan, along with the department's legislative budget request to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- (g) Provide developmental assistance to the various sectors of the aquaculture industry as determined in the state aquaculture plan.
- (h) Assist persons seeking to engage in aquaculture when applying for the necessary permits and serve as ombudsman to resolve complaints or otherwise resolve problems arising between aquaculture producers and regulatory agencies.
- (i) Develop and propose to the Legislature legislation necessary to implement the state aquaculture plan or to otherwise encourage the development of aquaculture in the state.
- (j) Issue or deny any license or permit authorized or delegated to the department by the Legislature or through memorandum of understanding with other state or federal agencies that furthers the intent of the Legislature to place the regulation of aquaculture in the department.
- (k) Make available state lands and the water column for the purpose of producing aquaculture products when the aquaculture activity is compatible with state resource management goals, environmental protection, and propriety interest and when such state lands and waters are determined to be suitable for aquaculture development by the Board of

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Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund pursuant to s. 253.68.

- 1. The department shall act in cooperation with other state and local agencies and programs to identify and designate sovereignty lands and waters that would be suitable for aquaculture development.
- 2. The department shall identify and evaluate specific tracts of sovereignty submerged lands and water columns in various areas of the state to determine where such lands and waters are suitable for leasing for aquaculture purposes.

 Nothing in this subparagraph or subparagraph 1. shall preclude the applicant from applying for sites identified by the applicant.
- 3. Authorizations under part IV of chapter 373 shall be issued in conjunction with the authorization to use sovereignty submerged land for aquaculture when the aquaculture activities are authorized in the aquaculture lease agreement.
- 4. The department shall provide assistance in developing technologies applicable to aquaculture activities, evaluate practicable production alternatives, and provide agreements to develop innovative culture practices.
- (1) Act as a clearinghouse for aquaculture applications, and act as a liaison between the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Division of State Lands, the Department of Environmental Protection district offices, other divisions within the Department of Environmental Protection, and the water management districts. The department shall be responsible for regulating marine aquaculture producers, except as specifically provided herein.

1 (2) The department may employ such persons as are 2 necessary to perform its duties under this chapter. 3 Section 25. Subsections (2) and (4) and paragraph

Section 25. Subsections (2) and (4) and paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 597.004, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

597.004 Aquaculture certificate of registration.--

- intended as comprehensive and exclusive regulation of nonshellfish aquaculture in this state. Except as specifically provided for in chapter 373 or s. 403.814, or otherwise specifically provided by law, no agency, commission, department, county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state may adopt laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, or policies pertaining to the regulation of nonshellfish aquaculture. This subsection preempts all other laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, and policies relating to nonshellfish aquaculture not provided for herein.
- (a) Any person engaging in nonshellfish aquaculture, except as otherwise provided in this section, must be certified by the department. The applicant for a certificate of registration for nonshellfish products shall submit the following to the department:
 - 1. The information requested in subsection (1) above.
- 2. Documentation that the rules adopted herein have been complied with in accordance with paragraph (b) below.
- (b) The department, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, the water management districts, environmental groups, and representatives from the affected farming groups, shall adopt rules to:

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certificates of registration. 2. Establish procedures for holders of aquaculture certificates of registration to submit the notice of intent to comply with best-management practices.

practices to be implemented by holders of aquaculture

Establish schedules for implementation of best-management practices, and of interim measures that can be taken prior to adoption of best-management practices. Interim measures may include the continuation of regulatory requirements in effect on June 30, 1998.

Specify the requirement of best-management

- Establish a system to assure the implementation of best-management practices, including recordkeeping requirements.
- (c) Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection shall become effective pursuant to the applicable provisions of chapter 120, but must be submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for review by the Legislature. The rules shall be referred to the appropriate committees of substance and scheduled for review during the first available regular session following adoption. Except as otherwise provided by operation of law, such rules shall remain in effect until rejected or modified by act of the Legislature.
- (d)(c) Notwithstanding any provision of law, the Department of Environmental Protection is not authorized to institute proceedings against any person certified under this section to recover any costs or damages associated with contamination of groundwater or surface water, or the evaluation, assessment, or remediation of contamination of 31 groundwater or surface water, including sampling, analysis,

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and restoration of potable water supplies, where the contamination of groundwater or surface water is determined to be the result of aquaculture practices, provided the holder of an aquaculture certificate of registration:

- 1. Provides the department with a notice of intent to implement applicable best-management practices adopted by the department;
- 2. Implements applicable best-management practices as soon as practicable according to rules adopted by the department; and
- 3. Implements practicable interim measures identified and adopted by the department which can be implemented immediately, or according to rules adopted by the department.
- (e) (d) There is a presumption of compliance with state groundwater and surface water standards if the holder of an aquaculture certificate of registration implements best-management practices that have been verified by the Department of Environmental Protection to be effective at representative sites and complies with the following:
- Provides the department with a notice of intent to implement applicable best-management practices adopted by the department;
- Implements applicable best-management practices as soon as practicable according to rules adopted by the department; and
- 3. Implements practicable interim measures identified and adopted by the department which can be implemented immediately, or according to rules adopted by the department.
- (f) (e) The department shall provide, by December 31, 1999, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the 31 House of Representatives, a progress report concerning the

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development, implementation, and effectiveness of best-management practices to prevent contamination of groundwater and surface water.

(g)(f) This section does not limit federally delegated regulatory authority.

(h) (q) Any aquatic plant producer permitted by the department pursuant to s. 369.25 shall also be subject to the requirements of this subsection.

(i)(h) Any alligator producer with an alligator farming license and permit to establish and operate an alligator farm shall be issued an aquaculture certificate of registration pursuant to subsection (1) until best-management practices are completed; then the provisions of this subsection shall apply above. This chapter does not supersede the authority under chapter 372, chapter 373, or chapter 403 to regulate alligator farms and alligator farmers.

- (4) IDENTIFICATION OF AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS. -- Aquaculture products shall be identified while possessed, processed, transported, or sold as provided in this subsection, except those subject to the rules of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission as they relate to alligators only.
- (a) Aquaculture products shall be identified by an aquaculture certificate of registration number from harvest to point of sale. Any person who possesses aquaculture products must show, by appropriate receipt, bill of sale, bill of lading, or other such manifest where the product originated.
- (b) Marine aquaculture products shall be transported in containers that separate such product from wild stocks, and shall be identified by tags or labels that are securely 31 attached and clearly displayed.

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- (c) Each aquaculture registrant who sells food products labeled as "aquaculture or farm raised" must have such products containerized and clearly labeled in accordance with s. 500.11. Label information must include the name, address, and aquaculture certification number. This requirement is designed to segregate the identity of wild and aquaculture products.
 - (5) SALE OF AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS. --
- (b) Aquaculture shellfish must be sold and handled in accordance with $\underline{s.\ 597.020}$ shellfish handling regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection established to protect public health.

Section 26. Subsection (2) of section 597.0041, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

597.0041 Prohibited acts; penalties.--

- (2)(a) Any person who violates any provision of this chapter or any rule promulgated hereunder is subject to a suspension or revocation of his or her certificate of registration or license under this chapter. The department may, in lieu of, or in addition to the suspension of revocation, impose on the violator an administrative fine in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 per violation per day.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (4), any person who violates any provision of this chapter, or rule hereunder, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (4) Any person who violates any provision of s.
 597.010 or s. 597.020, or any rule adopted under those
 sections, commits 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 any subsequent offense within a 12-month period, commits a misdemeanor of the first 2 3 degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Section 27. Subsection (1) of section 597.006, Florida 4 5 Statutes, is amended to read: 6 597.006 Aquaculture Interagency Coordinating 7 Council. --8 (1) CREATION. -- The Legislature finds and declares that 9 there is a need for interagency coordination with regard to 10 aquaculture by the following agencies: the Department of 11 Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development Department of Commerce, the 12 Department of Community Affairs, the Department of 13 14 Environmental Protection, the Department of Labor and Employment Security, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation 15 Commission, the statewide consortium of universities under the 16 17 Florida Institute of Oceanography, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, the Institute of Food and Agricultural 18 19 Sciences at the University of Florida, and the Florida Sea 20 Grant Program, and each water management district. It is 21 therefore the intent of the Legislature to hereby create an Aquaculture Interagency Coordinating Council to act as an 22 advisory body as defined in s. 20.03(9). 23 24 Section 28. Section 597.010, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 25 597.010 Shellfish regulation; leases.--26 27 (1) LEASE, APPLICATION FORM. -- When any qualified 28 person desires to lease a part of the bottom, water column, or 29 bed of any of the water of this state for the purpose of 30 growing oysters or clams, as provided for in this section, he

 or she shall present to the department a written application pursuant to s. 253.69.

- (2) LANDS TO BE LEASED. -- The lands leased shall be as compact as possible, taking into consideration the shape of the body of water and the condition of the bottom as to hardness, or soft mud or sand, or other conditions that would render the bottoms desirable or undesirable for the purpose of oyster or clam cultivation.
- (3) SURVEYS, PLATS, AND MAPS OF REEFS.--The department shall accept, adopt, and use official reports, surveys, and maps of oyster, clam, or other shellfish grounds made under the direction of any authority of the United States as prima facie evidence of the natural oyster and clam reefs and beds, for the purpose and intent of this chapter. The department may also make surveys of any natural oyster or clam reefs or beds when it deems such surveys necessary and where such surveys are made pursuant to an application for a lease, the cost thereof may be charged to the applicant as a part of the cost of his or her application.
- (4) EXECUTION OF LEASES; LESSEE TO STAKE OFF
 BOUNDARIES; PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH
 REGULATIONS.--When a survey of the lands to be leased has been
 completed pursuant to s. 253.69 and filed with the department,
 and the cost thereof paid by the applicant, the department may
 execute in duplicate a lease of the water bottoms to the
 applicant. One duplicate, with a plat or map of the water
 bottoms so leased, shall be delivered to the applicant, and
 the other, with a plat or map of the bottom so leased, shall
 be retained by the department and registered in a lease book
 which shall be kept exclusively for that purpose by the
 department; thereafter the lessees shall enjoy the exclusive

use of the lands, and all oysters and clams, shell, and cultch grown or placed thereon shall be the exclusive property of 2 3 such lessee as long as he or she shall comply with the provisions of this chapter and chapter 253. The department 4 5 shall require the lessee to stake off and mark the water 6 bottoms leased, by such ranges, monuments, stakes, buoys, 7 etc., so placed and made as not to interfere with the 8 navigation, as it may deem necessary to locate the same to the end that the location and limits of the lands embraced in such 9 10 lease be easily and accurately found and fixed, and such 11 lessee shall keep the same in good condition during the open and closed oyster or clam season. All leases shall be marked 12 according to the standards set forth in s. 253.72. The 13 14 department may stipulate in each individual lease contract the types, shape, depth, size, and height of marker or corner 15 posts. Failure on the part of the lessee to comply with the 16 17 orders of the department to this effect within the time fixed by it, and to keep the markers, etc., in good condition during 18 19 the open and closed oyster or clam season, shall subject such lessee to a fine not exceeding \$100 for each and every such 20 21 offense.

(5) LEASES IN PERPETUITY; RENT.--

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30 31 (a) All leases issued previously under the provisions of s. 370.16 shall be enforced under the authority of this chapter, notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, and shall continue in perpetuity under such restrictions as stated in the lease agreement. The annual rental fee charged for all leases shall consist of the minimum rate of \$15 per acre, or any fraction of an acre, per year and shall be adjusted on January 1, 1995, and every 5 years thereafter, based on the 5-year average change in the Consumer Price Index. Rent shall

 be paid in advance of January 1 of each year or in the case of a new lease at the time of signing, regardless of who holds the lease.

- (b) All fees collected under this subsection and subsection (6) shall be deposited in the General Inspection Trust Fund and shall be used for shellfish aquaculture activities.
- stipulate that failure to timely pay the rent on or before

 January 1 of each year shall cause the department, at its

 discretion, to terminate and cancel the lease after the

 department has given the lessee 30 days' written notice of the

 nonpayment. If after receiving the notice the lessee chooses

 to keep the lease, the lessee shall pay the rental fee plus a

 \$50 late fee within the 30-day period. After the 30-day notice

 has expired, the department may take possession of the lease

 and all improvements, assets, clams, and oysters thereon.
- (7) SURCHARGE FOR IMPROVEMENT OR REHABILITATION.--A surcharge of \$10 per acre, or any fraction of an acre, per annum shall be levied upon each lease, other than a perpetual lease granted pursuant to chapter 370 prior to 1985, and deposited into the General Inspection Trust Fund. The purpose of the surcharge is to provide a mechanism to have financial resources immediately available for improvement of lease areas and for cleanup and rehabilitation of abandoned or vacated lease sites. The department is authorized to adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.
- (a) Moneys in the fund that are not needed currently for cleanup and rehabilitation of abandoned or vacated lease sites shall be deposited with the Treasurer to the credit of the fund and may be invested in such manner as is provided for

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by statute. Interest received on such investment shall be credited to the fund.

- (b) Funds within the General Inspection Trust Fund from receipts from the surcharge established in this section shall be disbursed for the following purposes and no others:
- 1. Administrative expenses, personnel expenses, and equipment costs of the department related to the improvement of lease areas, the cleanup and rehabilitation of abandoned or vacated aquaculture lease sites, and the enforcement of provisions of this section.
- 2. All costs involved in the improvement of lease areas and the cleanup and rehabilitation of abandoned or vacated lease sites.
- 3. All costs and damages that are the proximate results of lease abandonment or vacation.

The department shall recover to the use of the fund from the person or persons abandoning or vacating the lease, jointly and severally, all sums owed or expended from the fund.

(8)(a) CULTIVATION REQUIREMENTS.--Effective cultivation shall consist of the growing of the oysters or clams in a density suitable for commercial harvesting over the amount of bottom prescribed by law. This commercial density shall be accomplished by the planting of seed oysters, shell, and cultch of various descriptions. The department may stipulate in each individual lease contract the types, shape, depth, size, and height of cultch materials on lease bottoms according to the individual shape, depth, location, and type of bottom of the proposed lease. Each lessee leasing lands under the provisions of this section or s. 253.71 shall begin, within 1 year after the date of such lease, bona fide

cultivation of the same, and shall, by the end of the second year after the commencement of such lease, have placed under cultivation at least one-half of the leased area and shall each year thereafter place in cultivation at least one-fourth of the leased area until the whole, suitable for bedding of oysters or clams, shall have been put in cultivation. The cultivation requirements for perpetuity leases granted pursuant to chapter 370 prior to 1985 under previously existing law shall comply with the conditions stated in the lease agreement, and the lessee or grantee is authorized to plant the leased or granted submerged land in both oysters and clams.

- (b) These stipulations apply to all leases granted after the effective date of this section. All leases existing prior to the effective date of this section will operate under the law that was in effect when the leases were granted.
- (c) When evidence is gathered by the department and such evidence conclusively shows a lack of effective cultivation, the department may revoke leases and return the bottoms in question to the public domain.
- (d) The department has the authority to adopt rules pertaining to the water column over shellfish leases. All cultch materials in place 6 months after the formal adoption and publication of rules establishing standards for cultch materials on shellfish leases that do not comply with such rules may be declared a nuisance by the department. The department has the authority to direct the lessee to remove such cultch in violation of this section. The department may cancel a lease upon the refusal by the lessee violating such rules to remove unlawful cultch materials, and all improvements, cultch, marketable oysters, and shell shall

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become the property of the state. The department has the authority to retain, dispose of, or remove such materials in the best interest of the state.

(9) LEASES TRANSFERABLE, ETC. -- The leases in chapters 253 and 370 shall be inheritable and transferable, in whole or in part, and shall also be subject to mortgage, pledge, or hypothecation and shall be subject to seizure and sale for debts as any other property, rights, and credits in this state, and this provision shall also apply to all buildings, betterments, and improvements thereon. Leases granted under this section cannot be transferred, by sale or barter, in whole or in part, without the written, express approval of the department, and such a transferee shall pay a \$50 transfer fee before department approval may be given. Leases inherited or transferred will be valid only upon receipt of the transfer fee and approval by the department. The department shall keep proper indexes so that all original leases and all subsequent changes and transfers can be easily and accurately ascertained.

EEDS.--Any person, within 6 months after the execution of any lease, may file a petition with the department for the purpose of determining whether a natural oyster or clam reef or bed having an area of not less than 100 square yards existed within the leased area on the date of the lease, with sufficient natural or maternal oysters or clams thereon (not including coon oysters) to have constituted a stratum sufficient to have been resorted to by the public generally for the purpose of gathering the same to sell for a livelihood. The petition shall be in writing addressed to the department, verified under oath, stating the location and

1 approximate area of the natural reef or bed and the claim or interest of the petitioner therein and requesting the 2 3 cancellation of the lease to the natural reef or bed. A 4 petition may not be considered unless it is accompanied by a 5 deposit of \$500 to defray the expense of the department's 6 investigation of the matter. Upon receipt of such petition, the department shall cause an investigation to be made into 7 8 the truth of the allegations of the petition, and, if found untrue, the \$500 deposit shall be retained by the department 9 10 to defray the expense of the investigation, but should the 11 allegations of the petition be found true and the leased premises are found to contain a natural oyster or clam reef or 12 bed, as described in this subsection, the \$500 deposit shall 13 14 be returned to the petitioner and the costs and expenses of the investigation taxed against the lessee and the lease 15 canceled to the extent of the natural reef or bed and the same 16 17 shall be marked with buoys and stakes and notices placed thereon showing the same to be a public reef or bed, the cost 18 19 of the markers and notices to be taxed against the lessee. WHEN NATURAL REEFS OR BEDS MAY BE INCLUDED IN 20 21 LEASE.--When an application for a submerged land lease for 22 (a) cultivating shellfish is filed, and when a resource survey of 23 24 such lands identifies natural oyster or clam reefs or beds, the department shall determine if such reefs and beds are to 25 be included in the leased area. The department, if it deems it 26 27 to be in the best interest of the state, may include such 28 natural reefs or beds in a lease. In those cases where a 29 natural area is included in a lease, the department shall fix a reasonable value on the same, to be paid by the applicant 30

for lease of such submerged land. No natural reefs shall be

included in any shellfish or aquaculture lease granted in Franklin County.

- (b) The department shall determine and settle all disputes as to boundaries between lessees. The department shall, in all cases, determine whether a particular submerged land area contains a natural reef or bed or whether it is suitable for raising oysters or clams.
- (12) FRANKLIN COUNTY LEASES.--On and after the effective date of this section, the only leases available in Franklin County shall be those issued pursuant to ss.

 253.67-253.75; chapter 370 leases shall no longer be available. The department shall require in the lease agreement such restrictions as it deems necessary to protect the environment, the existing leaseholders, and public fishery.
- (a) Any person who willfully takes oysters, shells, cultch, or clams bedded or planted by a licensee under this chapter, or grantee under the provisions of heretofore existing laws, or riparian owner who may have heretofore planted the same on his or her riparian bottoms, or any oysters or clams deposited by anyone making up a cargo for market, or who willfully carries or attempts to carry away the same without permission of the owner thereof, or who willfully or knowingly removes, breaks off, destroys, or otherwise injures or alters any stakes, bounds, monuments, buoys, notices, or other designations of any natural oyster or clam reefs or beds or private bedding or propagating grounds, or who willfully injures, destroys, or removes any other protection around any oyster or clam reefs or beds, or who willfully moves any bedding ground stakes, buoys, marks, or

designations placed by the department, commits a violation of this section.

- (b) Harvesting shellfish is prohibited within a distance of 25 feet outside lawfully marked lease boundaries or within setback and access corridors within specifically designated high-density aquaculture lease areas and aquaculture use zones.
 - (14) SHELLFISH DEVELOPMENT.--
- (a) The department shall improve, enlarge, and protect the natural oyster and clam reefs and beds of this state to the extent it may deem advisable and the means at its disposal will permit.
- (b) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall, to the same extent, assist in protecting shellfish aquaculture products produced on leased or granted reefs and beds.
- (c) The department, in cooperation with the commission, shall provide the Legislature with recommendations as needed for the development and the proper protection of the rights of the state and private holders therein with respect to the oyster and clam business.
- (15) SPECIAL ACTIVITY LICENSES.--The department is authorized to issue special activity licenses, in accordance with s. 597.020, to permit the harvest or cultivation of oysters, clams, mussels, and crabs.
- (16) STAKING OFF WATER BOTTOMS OR BEDDING OYSTERS
 WITHOUT OBTAINING LEASE.--Any person staking off the water
 bottoms of this state, or bedding oysters on the bottoms of
 the waters of this state, without previously leasing same as
 required by law commits a violation of this section, and shall
 acquire no rights by reason of such staking off. This

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provision does not apply to grants heretofore made under the provisions of any heretofore existing laws or to artificial beds made heretofore by a riparian owner or his or her grantees on the owner's riparian bottoms.

- (17) SHELLFISH HARVESTING SEASONS; SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO APALACHICOLA BAY.--
- (a) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall by rule set the noncultured shellfish harvesting seasons in Apalachicola Bay.
- (b) If the commission changes the harvesting seasons by rule as set forth in this subsection, for 3 years after the new rule takes effect, the commission, in cooperation with the department, shall monitor the impacts of the new harvesting schedule on the bay and on local shellfish harvesters to determine whether the new harvesting schedule should be discontinued, retained, or modified. In monitoring the new schedule and in preparing its report, the following information shall be considered:
- 1. Whether the bay benefits ecologically from the new harvesting schedule.
- 2. Whether the new harvesting schedule enhances the enforcement of shellfish harvesting laws in the bay.
- 3. Whether the new harvesting schedule enhances natural shellfish production, oyster relay and planting programs, and shell planting programs in the bay.
- 4. Whether the new harvesting schedule has more than a short-term adverse economic impact, if any, on local shellfish harvesters.
- (18) REMOVING OYSTERS, CLAMS, OR MUSSELS FROM NATURAL REEFS; LICENSES, ETC.; PENALTY.--

 (a) It is unlawful to use a dredge or any means or implement other than hand tongs in removing oysters from the natural or artificial state reefs or beds. This restriction shall apply to all areas of Apalachicola Bay for all shellfish harvesting, excluding private grounds leased or granted by the state prior to July 1, 1989, if the lease or grant specifically authorizes the use of implements other than hand tongs for harvesting. Except in Apalachicola Bay, upon the payment of \$25 annually, for each vessel or boat using a dredge or machinery in the gathering of clams or mussels, a special activity license may be issued by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission pursuant to subsection (15) or s. 370.06 for such use to such person.

- (b) Approval by the department to harvest shellfish by dredge or other mechanical means from privately held shellfish leases or grants in Apalachicola Bay shall include, but not be limited to, the following conditions:
- 1. The use of any mechanical harvesting device other than ordinary hand tongs for taking shellfish for any purpose from public shellfish beds in Apalachicola Bay shall be unlawful.
- 2. The possession of any mechanical harvesting device on the waters of Apalachicola Bay from 5 p.m. until sunrise shall be unlawful.
- 3. Leaseholders or grantees shall notify the department no less than 48 hours prior to each day's use of a dredge or scrape in order for the department to notify the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission that a mechanical harvesting device will be deployed.
- 4. Only two dredges or scrapes per lease or grant may
 be possessed or operated at any time.

5. Each vessel used for the transport or deployment of a dredge or scrape shall prominently display the lease or grant number or numbers, in numerals that are at least 12 inches high and 6 inches wide, in such a manner that the lease or grant number or numbers are readily identifiable from both the air and the water.

Any violation of this paragraph or of any other statutes, rules, or conditions referenced in the lease agreement shall be considered a violation of the license and shall result in revocation of the lease or a denial of use or future use of a mechanical harvesting device.

- (c) Oysters may be harvested from natural or public or private leased or granted grounds by common hand tongs or by hand, by scuba diving, free diving, leaning from vessels, or wading. In Apalachicola Bay, this provision shall apply to all shellfish.
 - (19) FISHING FOR RELAYING OR TRANSPLANTING PURPOSES. --
- (a) The department shall designate areas for the taking of oysters and clams to be planted on leases, grants, and public areas. Oysters, clams, and mussels may be taken for relaying or transplanting at any time during the year so long as, in the opinion of the department, the public health will not be endangered. The amount of oysters, clams, and mussels to be obtained for relaying or transplanting, the area relayed or transplanted to, and relaying or transplanting time periods shall be established in each case by the department.
- (b) Application for a special activity license issued pursuant to subsection (15) for obtaining oysters, clams, or mussels for relaying from closed public shellfish harvesting areas to open areas or certified controlled purification

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 plants or for transplanting sublegal-sized oysters, clams, or mussels must be made to the department. In return, the department may assign an area and a period of time during which the oysters, clams, or mussels to be relayed or transplanted may be taken. All relaying and transplanting operations shall take place under the surveillance of the department.

- (c) Relayed oysters, clams, or mussels may not be subsequently harvested for any reason without written permission or public notice from the department.
- (20) OYSTER AND CLAM REHABILITATION.--The board of county commissioners of the several counties may appropriate and expend such sums as it may deem proper for the purpose of planting or transplanting oysters, clams, oyster shell, clam shell, or cultch or to perform such other acts for the enhancement of the oyster and clam industries of the state, out of any sum in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated.
- (21) DREDGING OF DEAD SHELLS PROHIBITED.--The dredging of dead shell deposits is prohibited in the state.
- (22) COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE
 SERVICE.--The department shall cooperate with the United
 States Fish and Wildlife Service, under existing federal laws,
 rules, and regulations, and is authorized to accept donations,
 grants, and matching funds from the Federal Government in
 order to carry out its oyster resource and development
 responsibilities. The department is further authorized to
 accept any and all donations including funds, oysters, or
 oyster shells.
 - (23) OYSTER AND CLAM SHELLS PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT. --

1 (a) Except for oysters used directly in the half-shell trade, 50 percent of all shells from oysters and clams shucked 2 3 commercially in the state shall be and remain the property of the department when such shells are needed and required for 4 5 rehabilitation projects and planting operations, in 6 cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, when sufficient resources and facilities exist for 7 8 handling and planting such shell, and when the collection and handling of such shell is practicable and useful, except that 9 10 bona fide holders of leases and grants may retain 75 percent 11 of such shell as they produce for aquacultural purposes. Storage, transportation, and planting of shells so retained by 12 lessees and grantees shall be carried out under the conditions 13 of the lease agreement or with the written approval of the 14 department and shall be subject to such reasonable time limits 15 as the department may fix. In the event of an accumulation of 16 an excess of shells, the department is authorized to sell 17 shells only to private growers for use in oyster or clam 18 19 cultivation on bona fide leases and grants. No profit shall accrue to the department in these transactions, and shells are 20 to be sold for the estimated moneys spent by the department to 21 gather and stockpile the shells. Planting of shells obtained 22 from the department by purchase shall be subject to the 23 24 conditions set forth in the lease agreement or in the written 25 approval as issued by the department. Any shells not claimed and used by private oyster cultivators 10 years after shells 26 27 are gathered and stockpiled may be sold at auction to the highest bidder for any private use. 28 29 Whenever the department determines that it is unfeasible to collect oyster or clam shells, the shells become 30 31 the property of the producer.

- (c) Whenever oyster or clam shells are owned by the department and it is not useful or feasible to use them in the rehabilitation projects, and when no leaseholder has exercised his or her option to acquire them, the department may sell such shells for the highest price obtainable. The shells thus sold may be used in any manner and for any purpose at the discretion of the purchaser.
- (d) Moneys derived from the sale of shell shall be deposited in the General Inspection Trust Fund for shellfish programs.
- (e) The department may publish notice, in a newspaper serving the county, of its intention to collect the oyster and clam shells and shall notify, by certified mail, each shucking establishment from which shells are to be collected. The notice shall contain the period of time the department intends to collect the shells in that county and the collection purpose.
- with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Environmental Protection, shall protect all clam beds, oyster beds, shellfish grounds, and oyster reefs from damage or destruction resulting from improper cultivation, propagation, planting, or harvesting and shall control the pollution of the waters over or surrounding beds, grounds, or reefs, and to this end the Department of Health is authorized and directed to lend its cooperation to the department, to make available its laboratory testing facilities and apparatus.
 - (25) REQUIREMENTS FOR OYSTER OR CLAM VESSELS.--
- 30 (a) All vessels used for the harvesting, gathering, or 31 transporting of oysters or clams for commercial purposes shall

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be constructed and maintained to prevent contamination or deterioration of shellfish. To this end, all such vessels shall be provided with false bottoms and bulkheads fore and aft to prevent onboard shellfish from coming in contact with any bilge water. No dogs or other animals shall be allowed at any time on vessels used to harvest or transport shellfish. violation of any provision of this subsection shall result in at least the revocation of the violator's license.

(b) For the purpose of this subsection, "harvesting, gathering, or transporting of oysters or clams for commercial purposes" means the harvesting, gathering, or transporting of oysters or clams with the intent to sell them and shall apply to a quantity of two or more bags of oysters per vessel or more than one 5-gallon bucket of unshucked hard clams per person or more than two 5-gallon buckets of unshucked hard clams per vessel.

Section 29. Section 370.071, Florida Statutes, is transferred, as section 597.020, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

597.020 370.071 Shellfish processors; regulation.--

The department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, hereinafter referred to as department, is authorized to adopt by rule regulations, specifications, and codes relating to sanitary practices for catching, cultivating, handling, processing, packaging, preserving, canning, smoking, and storing of oysters, clams, mussels, and crabs. The department is also authorized to license shellfish processors who handle aquaculture facilities used to culture oysters, clams, mussels, and crabs when such activities relate to quality control, sanitary, and public health practices 31 pursuant to this section and chapter 500 and s. 370.06(4).

The department is also authorized to license or certify, for a fee determined by rule, facilities used for processing oysters, clams, mussels, and crabs, to levy an administrative fine of up to \$1,000 per violation per day or to suspend or revoke such licenses or certificates upon satisfactory evidence of any violation of rules adopted pursuant to this section, and to seize and destroy any adulterated or misbranded shellfish products as defined by rule.

- (2) A shellfish processing plant certification license is required to operate any facility in which oysters, clams, mussels, or crabs are processed, including but not limited to: an oyster, clam, or mussel cannery; a shell stock dealership; an oyster, clam, or mussel shucking plant; an oyster, clam, or mussel repacking plant; an oyster, clam, or mussel controlled purification plant; or a crab or soft-shell crab processing or shedding plant.
- (3) The department may suspend or revoke any shellfish processing plant certification license upon satisfactory evidence that the licensee has violated any regulation, specification, or code adopted under this section and may seize and destroy any shellfish product which is defined by rule to be an adulterated or misbranded shellfish product.

Section 30. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000.

26 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Revises and conforms provisions relating to aquaculture leases and products, and reassigns responsibilities related thereto among the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.