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DATE: March 1, 2002

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**COUNCIL FOR READY INFRASTRUCTURE
ANALYSIS**

BILL #: CS/HB 1243

RELATING TO: Saltwater Fisheries & Products

SPONSOR(S): Council for Ready Infrastructure and Representative(s) Pickens

TIED BILL(S):

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COUNCIL(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION YEAS 12 NAYS 0
 - (2) COUNCIL FOR READY INFRASTRUCTURE YEAS 16 NAYS 1
 - (3)
 - (4)
 - (5)
-

I. SUMMARY:

The bill amends provisions of Chapters 370 and 372, Florida Statutes, to revise existing penalties and create new penalties for saltwater fisheries violations; to create additional restrictions on persons whose saltwater product licenses have been suspended or revoked; and to provide penalties for the purchase or sale of illegally harvested marine life. Felony penalties are created for the molestation of or theft from freshwater gear.

The bill revises and clarifies requirements and procedures for confiscation and forfeiture of property used in the illegal taking, sale, or purchase of saltwater products, and the illegal taking or possession of deer and wild turkey. Notice requirements to the registered owner of property subject to forfeiture for violations are provided.

The bill reorganizes and clarifies provisions of statute relating to commercial saltwater products licenses, and repeals existing statutory forfeiture proceedings contained Chapter 372, Florida Statutes.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2002.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. DOES THE BILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1. <u>Less Government</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. <u>Lower Taxes</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. <u>Individual Freedom</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <u>Personal Responsibility</u> | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. <u>Family Empowerment</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

For any principle that received a "no" above, please explain:

The bill does not support less government as the bill provides additional restrictions on certain saltwater products licenses; prohibits the purchase of illegally taken saltwater products by wholesale dealers, retail dealers, or restaurant facilities; and creates felony penalties for the molestation of or theft from freshwater gear.

B. PRESENT SITUATION:

Section 370.021, F.S.

Subsection (1) of s. 370.021, F.S., provides penalties for persons, firms, or corporations convicted for violating provisions of chapter 370, or rules of the FWCC, relating to the conservation of marine resources. For first convictions, the penalties are a jail sentence of not more than 60 days, a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500, or both. For a second or subsequent conviction committed within 12 months, the penalties are a jail sentence of not more than 6 months, a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$1,000, or both.

Subsection (2) of s. 370.021, F.S., establishes major violations and penalties for those violations that must be assessed by the court as additional penalties. These violations include the illegal harvesting or taking of blue crabs, stone crabs, shrimp, oysters, turtles, and certain finfish. In addition to monetary penalties, saltwater products licenses and permits can be revoked or suspended if persons are found guilty of committing major violations. The proceeds of penalties assessed pursuant to subsection (2) are required to be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund to be used for marine fisheries research, or to be deposited into the Fact's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund, to be used for law enforcement efforts.

Subsection (3) of s. 370.021, F.S., establishes that the use of nets in violation of the net limitation requirements of s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution, is a major violation and establishes penalties in addition to those contained in s. 370.021, F.S., as follows:

- For a first major violation in a 7-year period, a civil penalty of \$2,500 and a 90-day suspension of a saltwater products license.
- For a second major violation within a 7-year period from a previous judicial disposition, a civil penalty of \$5,000 and a 1-year suspension of all saltwater products licenses.
- For a third and subsequent major violation within a 7-year period, a civil penalty of \$5,000, lifetime revocation of a saltwater products license, and forfeiture of all gear and equipment used in committing the violation.

If at any time during the suspension or revocation listed above, a person is found taking, harvesting, or attempting to take saltwater products from any other vessel, that person can be assessed additional jail time and monetary fines under the provisions of subsection (1) of s. 370.021, F.S.

Subsection (5) of s. 370.021, F.S., provides that it is illegal for commercial wholesale dealers, retail dealer, or restaurant facilities, to purchase saltwater products for public consumption from persons, firms, or corporations not in possession of a valid saltwater products license, and authorizes monetary civil penalties and suspension of license proceedings for violations.

Section 370.06, F.S.

Subsection (2) of s. 370.06, F.S., provides that any person, firm, or corporation that sells, or offers for sale, saltwater products must possess a valid saltwater products license. A restricted species endorsement on a saltwater products license is required to sell restricted species to a licensed wholesale dealer in Florida, and is issued to persons, firms, or corporations, that meet specific income requirements. Exemptions from income requirements for restricted species endorsements include residents certified to be totally and permanently disabled by the Railroad Retirement Board, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or by any branch of the United States Armed Forces, or any resident certified to be disabled by the United States Social Security Administration.

Subsection (2) further provides that it is unlawful for any licensed wholesale dealer to buy saltwater products designated as "restricted species" from any person, firm, or corporation not possessing a restricted species endorsement on a saltwater products license, except for another licensed wholesale dealer. Persons who sell saltwater products can only sell to a licensed wholesale dealer, and saltwater products license must be presented to the wholesale dealer at the time of each sale.

Section 370.061, F.S.

Chapter 932, Florida Statutes, is the "Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act" and establishes procedures for the confiscation and forfeiture of property. Section 370.061, F.S., establishes alternative forfeiture proceedings for the FWCC, by providing that when persons are convicted of illegally taking, harvesting, selling, possessing, or transporting saltwater fish or other saltwater products, the equipment, vehicles, and products resulting from that illegal activity may be seized by the FWCC, taken to the court of jurisdiction, and forfeited to the FWCC immediately after trial and conviction.

Section 370.07, F.S.

Subsection (4) of s. 370.07, F.S., provides for the transportation, sale, and delivery of saltwater products. Appropriate invoices and bills of lading must accompany saltwater products during the course of commerce. It is unlawful to sell, deliver, ship, or transport any saltwater products without all of the invoices concerning the products having the wholesale dealer's license number on the form. Subsection (8) of s. 370.07, F.S., provides that it is unlawful for any licensed retail dealer or any restaurant licensed by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants to buy saltwater products from any person other than a licensed wholesale dealer or retail dealer.

Section 372.9901, F.S.

Section 372.9901, F.S., authorizes the FWCC to seize any vehicle, vessel, animal, gun, light, or other hunting device used in the illegal taking or possession of deer and wild turkey, and deliver the property to the director of the FWCC. The officer's property return must describe what was seized and describe in detail why the property was seized, together with the name of any person known by the ticketing officer to be interested in the seized property. The return of property to the person owning the property is authorized if that person is not the person committing the violation.

Molesting or stealing from blue crab, stone crab, or crawfish traps

Sections 370.13, 370.135, and 370.142, F.S., contain provisions relating to the removal of contents from blue crab, stone crab, and crawfish traps. The statutes generally hold that it is unlawful to remove the contents of another harvester's traps without express written permission, and provides that such unlawful removal constitutes theft. In addition to any other penalties, any person convicted of theft under these provisions will permanently lose all saltwater fishing privileges, including any saltwater products license, and all trap certificates. Persons convicted of theft or trap molestation under these provisions cannot transfer trap certificates and endorsements, and are assessed an additional administrative penalty of \$5,000.

C. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

The bill provides the following:

- Reorganizes and clarifies provisions of s. 370.021, F.S., relating to penalties for and major violations of laws and rules regulating the conservation of marine resources.
- Reorganizes and clarifies provisions of s. 370.06, F.S., relating to saltwater products licenses.
- Provides that persons who have a suspended or revoked saltwater products license shall not participate in the taking or harvesting of saltwater products from any vessel, and shall not be aboard any vessel possessing a commercial quantity of saltwater products through an activity requiring a saltwater products license.
- Provides that the purchase or sale by a commercial wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or a restaurant facility of any saltwater products illegally taken under the net limitation provisions of the State Constitution is a major violation.
- Provides that for purposes of imposing suspensions or revocations, the saltwater products license or permit under which a violation is committed is subject to suspension or revocation. Further provides that for purposes of assessing monetary civil or administrative penalties, the person, firm, or corporation cited for the violation is responsible for paying the fine.
- Creates notification requirements from the FWCC to the registered owner of any vessel, vehicle, or other property before the issuance of a forfeiture order.
- Creates third degree felony penalties for the willful molestation of or theft from any freshwater fishing gear without the express written consent of the owner. Provides that persons, firm, or corporations convicted of violating these provisions will permanently lose all freshwater and saltwater fishing privileges, including recreational and commercial licenses and endorsements.
- Defines "freshwater fishing gear" to be haul seines, slat baskets, wire traps, hoop nets, or pound nets.
- Repeals existing provisions relating to forfeiture proceedings, delivery of property to a claimant, proceedings when a claim is filed, judgments of forfeiture, and service charges, with respect to illegal gear.

D. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

Section 1. Amends subsection (1) of s. 370.021, F.S., to reorganize and clarify provisions relating to penalties for and major violations of laws and rules relating to the conservation of marine resources.

Amends subsection (2) of s. 370.021, F.S., to clarify penalties relating to convictions for major violations of laws and rules relating to the conservation of marine resources.

Amends subsection (3) of s. 370.021, F.S., to provide that persons whose saltwater products license privileges have been suspended or revoked, shall not be aboard any vessel on which a commercial quantity of saltwater products is possessed through an activity requiring a saltwater

products license. Provides that said persons shall not engage in any other activity requiring a license, permit, or certificate issued through Chapter 370, Florida Statutes. Provides that persons found guilty of violating this provision a first or second time, commit a first degree misdemeanor and are subject to fines of up to \$1,000, a jail term of up to 1 year, or both.

Amends subsection (4) of s. 370.021, F.S., to make technical and clarifying corrections.

Amends subsection (5) of s. 370.021, F.S., to provide that in addition to the purchase of or sale of saltwater products by or from an unlicensed seller, the purchase or sale of any saltwater product taken in violation of the net limitation requirements established in s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution by a commercial whole dealer or restaurant facility, is a major violation and is subject to stricter penalties.

Amends subsections (6) through (11) of s. 370.021, F.S., to make technical and clarifying corrections.

Creates subsection (12) of s. 370.021, F.S., to provide that for purposes of imposing license or permit suspensions or revocations, the license or permit under which the violation was committed is subject to suspension or revocation. Provides that if the person committing the violation is not the license or permit holder, the license or permit may only be suspended or revoked after the license or permit holder has been notified that the license or permit has been cited in a major violation, and is now subject to suspension or revocation for subsequent violations. Provides for purposes of paying any monetary civil or administrative penalties assessed for violations, the person committing the violation is responsible for payment.

Section 2. Amends subsection (2) of s. 370.06, F.S., to reorganize and clarify provisions relating to saltwater products licenses. Amends provisions relating to the exemption from income requirements for restricted species endorsements on a saltwater products license to provide that such endorsement may be issued only on an individual saltwater products license, and not on a vessel saltwater products license. Amends provisions relating to prohibitions against the purchase of restricted species by licensed wholesale dealers from persons not possessing a restricted species endorsement on a saltwater products license, to provide that saltwater products received at the premises of a wholesale dealer are presumed to have been purchased by that wholesale dealer.

Section 3. Substantially rewords s. 370.061, F.S., to clarify procedures related to the seizure and forfeiture of property used in the illegal taking of saltwater products, or the possession of illegal saltwater products. Provides that upon a first conviction, a court may make a finding that property found in the possession of the convicted person was used in the commission of a saltwater products violation and may be subject to forfeiture. Provides upon a second or subsequent conviction for a violation, any property used in the commission of the violation shall be forfeited.

Creates new subsection (2) of s. 370.061, F.S., to provide notice requirements before the forfeiture of property seized for saltwater products violations. Clarifies that a requirement for conviction before forfeiture of property is proof that the property was used in connection with a violation resulting in conviction. Provides before the issuance of a forfeiture order and within 14 days of seizure, the FWCC must notify a registered owner by certified mail that the property has been seized. Provides that upon a first conviction for a saltwater products violation, property seized by the FWCC must be returned to the registered owner if the FWCC fails to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the registered owner aided in, abetted in, participated in, gave consent to, knew of, or had reason to know of the violation. Provides upon a second or subsequent conviction, the burden of proof of innocence is on the registered property owner before seized property can be returned to that owner. Provides a registered property owner asserting innocence must request a hearing for the recovery of seized property within 21 days of receipt of the FWCC's notice of

seizure. Provides that if a request for hearing is not timely received, the court shall forfeit seized property to the FWCC, subject only to the rights of lien holders.

Creates subsection (3) of s. 370.061, F.S., to clarify provisions relating to the county court ordered forfeiture of illegal or illegally used gear, and illegal or illegally taken saltwater products, belonging to unidentifiable owners. Creates subsection (4) of s. 370.061, F.S., to clarify requirements for the destruction or disposition of forfeited property.

Renumbers existing subsection (2) of s. 370.061, F.S., as subsection (5) and clarifies requirements relating to the confiscation and sale of illegal or illegally taken saltwater products. Provides for purposes of confiscation, the term "saltwater products" does not include saltwater products harvested under a recreational license unless the amount of the harvested products exceeds three times the recreational bag limit for trout, snook, or redfish.

Renumbers existing subsection (3) of s. 370.061, F.S., as subsection (6) to clarify that municipal or county law enforcement agencies that enforce, or assist the FWCC in enforcing, shall receive all or a share of forfeited property based upon participation in such enforcement effort.

Section 4. Amends subsection (4) of s. 370.07, F.S., to provide wholesale dealers, retail dealers, or restaurant facilities shall not purchase or sell any saltwater products known to be taken illegally, or in violation of the net limitation requirements established in s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution.

Amends subsection (8) of s. 370.07, F.S., to provide that in determining if licensed retail dealers or restaurant facilities are purchasing saltwater products from persons other than a licensed saltwater products dealer, saltwater products received at the premises of a retail dealer or a restaurant are presumed to have been purchased.

Section 5. Reenacts subsections (3) and (4) of s. 370.092, F.S., relating to the carriage of proscribed nets across Florida waters, to incorporate revisions to s. 370.021, F.S.

Section 6. Reenacts subsection (5) of s. 370.093, F.S., relating to the illegal use of nets, to incorporate revisions to s. 370.021, F.S.

Section 7. Amends subsection (2) of s. 370.142, F.S., relating to the spiny lobster trap certification program, to correct a cross-reference.

Section 8. Amends s. 372.70, F.S., to incorporate the provisions of s. 372.316, F.S., which is repealed in this act, to provide that the state attorney will represent the state in forfeiture proceedings under Chapter 372, Florida Statutes. Provides the Department of Legal Affairs will represent the state in all appeals from judgment of forfeiture to the Supreme Court. Authorizes the state to appeal any judgment denying forfeiture in whole or in part that may be adverse to the state.

Section 9. Substantially rewords s. 372.9901, F.S., relating to the seizure of illegal hunting devices, to provide for seizure and forfeiture of property in cases where persons have been convicted of illegally taking or possessing deer or wild turkey. Provides for seizure and forfeiture purposes, a conviction is any disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.

Provides that upon a first conviction of a person who had possession of the property, the court may find that the property was used in connection with the violation and may order the property forfeited. Provides upon a second or subsequent conviction of a person who had possession of the property, the court shall order the property to be forfeited. Provides that the requirement for conviction before forfeiture, establishes that the property was used in the commission of the violation.

Provides before the issuance of a forfeiture order and within 14 days after seizure, the FWCC must notify a registered property owner by certified mail that the property has been seized. Provides that upon a first conviction for a violation, property seized by the FWCC must be returned to the registered owner if the FWCC fails to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the registered owner aided in, abetted in, participated in, gave consent to, knew of, or had reason to know of the violation. Provides upon a second or subsequent conviction, the burden of proof of innocence is on the registered property owner before seized property can be returned to that owner. Provides a registered property owner asserting innocence must request a hearing for the recovery of seized property within 21 days of receipt of the FWCC's notice of seizure. Provides that if a request for hearing is not timely received, the court shall forfeit seized property to the FWCC, subject only to the rights of lien holders.

Section 10. Renumbers s. 372.31, F.S., relating to the disposition of illegal fishing devices, as s. 372.99021, F.S., to appropriately follow s. 372.99, F.S., relating to the illegal taking of deer and turkey. Amends s. 372.99021, F.S., to incorporate provisions relating to the exercise of police contained in s. 372.321, F.S., which is being repealed.

Section 11. Creates s. 372.99022, F.S., relating to the illegal molestation of or theft from freshwater fishing gear. Establishes the willful molestation of freshwater fishing gear without written permission from the owner is a third degree felony. Establishes the willful theft of the contents of authorized and lawfully permitted freshwater fishing gear is a third degree felony. Provides persons found guilty of committing either violation may receive a jail sentence of up to 5 years, and a fine of up to \$5,000. Prohibits the transfer of any endorsements by any person, firm, or corporation receiving a citation under this provision until adjudication of the case.

Provides persons convicted of willful theft or molestation shall permanently lose all commercial and recreational freshwater and saltwater fishing privileges, and provides for additional administrative penalties of up to \$5,000. Provides endorsements of persons punished under these provisions are not transferable. Defines "freshwater fishing gear" as haul seines, slat baskets, wire traps, hoop nets, or pound nets, and includes that lines or buoys attached thereto.

Section 12. Amends s. 372.9904, F.S., to correct cross-references.

Section 13. Amends s. 372.9905, F.S., to incorporate provisions of s. 372.9902, F.S., which is being repealed.

Section 14. Amends s. 323.001, F.S., to correct a cross-reference.

Section 15. Repeals ss. 372.311 through 372.319 F.S., relating to current forfeiture proceedings. Repeals s. 372.321, F.S., relating to the exercise of police power. Repeals s. 372.9902, F.S., relating to the inapplicability of seizure and forfeiture proceedings.

Section 16. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2002.

III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

The FWCC may see an increase in revenues due to additional fines and penalties created in the bill.

2. Expenditures:

The FWCC may see an increase in law enforcement expenditures due to the enforcement of additional restrictions, penalties, and violations required in the bill.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill will have a direct economic impact on persons, firms, and corporations in the private sector convicted of illegal activities under the provisions of the bill, including commercial fishers, wholesale dealers, retail dealers, and restaurant facilities. Economic impacts can include the loss of equipment, gear, and vessels, as well as the permanent loss of commercial fishing privileges, and the payment of monetary civil and administrative penalties,

In addition, registered owners of equipment, gear and vessels seized under the provisions of the act bear the expense of proving their innocence to regain possession of the seized property. Also, innocent persons that lose seized property for failure to meet the notification and time for hearing requirements established in HB 1243, may bear the expense of court proceedings to retrieve seized property.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

The bill does not require municipalities or counties to spend money.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

The bill does not reduce the percentage of state tax revenues shared with counties or municipalities.

V. COMMENTS:

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

The bill contains three provisions that may raise constitutional issues:

Section 1 of the bill amends subsection (10) of s. 370.021, F.S., by authorizing the FWCC to determine which employees may be required to give a bond, and authorizing the FWCC to set the amount of that bond. Even though current law allows the Department of Environmental Protection to perform that same task, this may be an unlawful delegation of legislative authority.

Section 1 of the bill relocates existing law to subsection (1) of s. 370.021, F.S., and requires that the court shall, within a specified period, certify disposition of certain cases to the FWCC. Current provisions of subsection (2) of s. 370.021, F.S., require that the court shall assess additional penalties for major violations of laws and rules relating to the conservation of marine resources. Both of these issues may be procedural rather than substantive, which would violate the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to adopt procedures for the courts under Article V, Section 2 of the Florida Constitution.

Section 9 of the bill creates subsection (3) of s. 372.9901, F.S., which requires the court to declare seized property forfeited to the FWCC if a request for a hearing relating to seized property is not timely received. While statutes of limitation have generally been considered substantive, and not procedural, the language of subsection (3) is not clearly expressed as a statute of limitation. It may, therefore, be determined by the courts to be a procedural matter, which would be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to adopt rules of procedure for the courts under Article V, Section 2 of the Florida Constitution.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. OTHER COMMENTS:

At the February 20, 2002 meeting of the Natural Resources & Environmental Protection Committee, members expressed concerns about the following issues:

- Notification requirements to registered property owners after seizure of property used in the commission of a violation.
- Hearing requirements for innocent property owners to retrieve seized or forfeited property.
- "Presumption of purchase" provisions of the bill.

The issues were addressed in a "strike-everything" amendment adopted by the Council for Ready Infrastructure. Please see "Amendments or Committee Substitute Changes" section of bill analysis.

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

On February 20, 2002, the Natural Resources & Environmental Protection Committee unanimously adopted a traveling "strike-everything" amendment that incorporated the following provisions:

- Amended subsection (3) of s. 370.021, F.S., to clarify that persons with a suspended or revoked saltwater products license may not aboard any vessel with a commercial quantity of saltwater products possessed through an activity requiring a saltwater products license.
- Created subsection (12) of s. 370.021, F.S., to allow the suspension or revocation of a saltwater products license after a second conviction has been received by a crew fishing under the license. Provided that the saltwater products license holder must be notified of the first offense, and must be notified that the saltwater products license is subject to suspension or revocation for subsequent offenses.

- Amended subsection (1) of s. 370.061, F.S., to provide that unless a court withholds adjudication on a first-time offense, conviction is anything except acquittal or dismissal for purposes of forfeiture proceedings.
- Amended s. 372.9901, F.S., to provide that the court is not required to order forfeiture of equipment used in the illegal taking of deer or turkey until a second or subsequent conviction.

On February 26, 2002, the Council for Ready Infrastructure adopted amendments to the traveling “strike-everything” amendment to HB 1243 adopted by the House Natural Resources & Environmental Protection Committee, and the bill was moved as a council substitute. The amendments adopted by the Council for Ready Infrastructure provided the following:

- Clarified that saltwater products are considered purchased when they are received at the premises of a wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or restaurant facility.
- Substantially reworded and amended s. 370.061, F.S., relating to the seizure and of property, and the confiscation of illegally taken, or illegal saltwater products (see Section 3 of “Section-by-Section” portion of this bill analysis).
- Substantially reworded and amended s. 372.9901, F.S., relating to the seizure and forfeiture of illegal hunting devices (see Section 9 of “Section-by-Section” portion of this bill analysis).

VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

Karon A. Molloy

Wayne S. Kiger

AS REVISED BY THE COUNCIL FOR READY INFRASTRUCTURE:

Prepared by:

Council Director:

C.Scott Jenkins

Thomas J. Randle