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The Committee on Natural Resources recommends the following:

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Committee Substitute

9 Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to state waters and marine resources; amending s. 327.30, F.S.; revising notification requirements for described boating accidents; amending s. 327.43, F.S.; removing requirement that the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission place certain buoys; deleting certain prohibitions; deleting penalties for violation; amending s. 370.01, F.S.; defining "molest"; amending s. 370.021, F.S.; revising penalties for described violations of saltwater products licensing requirements; amending s. 370.061, F.S.; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 370.1107, F.S; revising penalties for unlawful possession of registered saltwater fisheries traps; amending s. 370.13, F.S.; revising penalties for unlawful possession of registered stone crab traps or removal of trap contents; amending s. 370.135, F.S.; revising penalties for unlawful possession of registered blue crab traps or removal of trap contents; amending s. 370.142, F.S.; prohibiting willful molestation

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or possession of spiny lobster traps; revising penalties for unlawful possession of spiny lobster traps or removal of trap contents; amending 370.15, F.S.; deleting license requirement for live bait shrimping; amending s. 370.153, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring certain equipment while live bait shrimping; amending ss. 370.1535 and 370.154, F.S.; correcting cross references; reenacting ss. 370.0603(2)(d), 370.07(5)(c) and (6)(b), and 372.5704(5), F.S., to incorporate amendments made by the act in references thereto; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 327.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.30 Collisions, accidents, and casualties.--

(2) In the case of collision, accident, or other casualty involving a vessel in or upon or entering into or exiting from the water, including capsizing, collision with another vessel or object, sinking, personal injury requiring medical treatment beyond immediate first aid, death, disappearance of any person from on board under circumstances which indicate the possibility of death or injury, or damage to any vessel or other property in an apparent aggregate amount of at least \$2,000 \$500, the operator shall without delay, by the quickest means available

Conservation Commission; the sheriff of the county within which

give notice of the accident to one of the following agencies:

the Division of Law Enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife

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the accident occurred; or the police chief of the municipality within which the accident occurred, if applicable.

Section 2. Section 327.43, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 327.43 Silver Glen Run and Silver Glen Springs; navigation channel; anchorage buoys; violations.--
- (1) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is hereby directed to mark a navigation channel within Silver Glen Run and Silver Glen Springs, located on the western shore of Lake George on the St. Johns River.
- (2) The commission is further directed to establish permanent anchorage buoys within Silver Glen Run and Silver Glen Springs.
- (3) Vessel anchorage or mooring shall only be allowed utilizing permanently established anchorage buoys. No vessel shall anchor or otherwise attach, temporarily or permanently, to the bottom within Silver Glen Run or Silver Glen Springs.
- (4) Any violation of this act shall constitute a violation of the boating laws of this state and shall be punishable by issuance of a uniform boating citation as provided in s. 327.74. Any person who refuses to post a bond or accept and sign a uniform boating citation, as provided in s. 327.73(3), commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 3. Subsections (15) through (27) of section 370.01, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (16) through (28), respectively, and a new subsection (15) is added to said section to read:

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370.01 Definitions.--In construing these statutes, where the context does not clearly indicate otherwise, the word, phrase, or term:

- (15) "Molest" in connection with any fishing trap or its buoy or buoy line means to touch, bother, disturb, or interfere or tamper with, in any manner.
- Section 4. Section 370.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 370.021 Administration; rules, publications, records; penalties; injunctions.--
- (1) PENALTIES.--Unless otherwise provided by law, any person, firm, or corporation who is convicted for violating any provision of this chapter, or any rule of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission relating to the conservation of marine resources, shall be punished:
- (a) Upon a first conviction, by imprisonment for a period of not more than 60 days or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (b) On a second or subsequent conviction within 12 months, by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Upon final disposition of any alleged offense for which a citation for any violation of this chapter or the rules of the commission has been issued, the court shall, within 10 days, certify the disposition to the commission.

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

- (a) For a violation involving more than 100 illegal blue crabs, crawfish, or stone crabs, an additional penalty of \$10 for each illegal blue crab, crawfish, stone crab, or part thereof.
- (b) For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of shrimp from a nursery or other prohibited area, or any two violations within a 12-month period involving shrimping gear, minimum size (count), or season, an additional penalty of \$10 for each pound of illegal shrimp or part thereof.
- (c) For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of oysters from nonapproved areas or the taking or possession of unculled oysters, an additional penalty of \$10 for each bushel of illegal oysters.
- (d) For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of clams from nonapproved areas, an additional penalty of \$100 for each 500 count bag of illegal clams.
- (e) For a violation involving the taking, harvesting, or possession of any of the following species, which are endangered, threatened, or of special concern:
 - 1. Shortnose sturgeon (Acipenser brevirostrum);
 - 2. Atlantic sturgeon (Acipenser oxyrhynchus);
 - 3. Common snook (Centropomus undecimalis);
 - 4. Atlantic loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta caretta);
 - 5. Atlantic green turtle (Chelonia mydas mydas);

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- 6. Leatherback turtle (Dermochelys coriacea);
- 7. Atlantic hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata imbracata);
 - 8. Atlantic ridley turtle (Lepidochelys kempi); or
 - 9. West Indian manatee (Trichechus manatus latirostris),

an additional penalty of \$100 for each unit of marine life or part thereof.

- (f) For a second or subsequent conviction within 24 months for any violation of the same law or rule involving the taking or harvesting of more than 100 pounds of any finfish, an additional penalty of \$5 for each pound of illegal finfish.
- (g) For any violation involving the taking, harvesting, or possession of more than 1,000 pounds of any illegal finfish, an additional penalty equivalent to the wholesale value of the illegal finfish.
- (h) Permits issued to any person, firm, or corporation by the commission to take or harvest saltwater products, or any license issued pursuant to s. 370.06 or s. 370.07 may be suspended or revoked by the commission, pursuant to the provisions and procedures of s. 120.60, for any major violation prescribed in this subsection:
 - 1. Upon a first conviction, for up to 30 calendar days.
- 2. Upon a second conviction which occurs within 12 months after a prior violation, for up to 90 calendar days.
- 3. Upon a third conviction which occurs within 24 months after a prior conviction, for up to 180 calendar days.



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4. Upon a fourth conviction which occurs within 36 months after a prior conviction, for a period of 6 months to 3 years.

- (i) Upon the arrest and conviction for a major violation involving stone crabs, the licenseholder must show just cause why his or her license should not be suspended or revoked. For the purposes of this paragraph, a "major violation" means a major violation as prescribed for illegal stone crabs; any single violation involving possession of more than 25 stone crabs during the closed season or possession of 25 or more whole-bodied or egg-bearing stone crabs; any violation for trap molestation, trap robbing, or pulling traps at night; or any combination of violations in any 3-consecutive-year period wherein more than 75 illegal stone crabs in the aggregate are involved.
- (j) Upon the arrest and conviction for a major violation involving crawfish, the licenseholder must show just cause why his or her license should not be suspended or revoked. For the purposes of this paragraph, a "major violation" means a major violation as prescribed for illegal crawfish; any single violation involving possession of more than 25 crawfish during the closed season or possession of more than 25 wrung crawfish tails or more than 25 egg-bearing or stripped crawfish; any violation for trap molestation, trap robbing, or pulling traps at night; or any combination of violations in any 3-consecutive-year period wherein more than 75 illegal crawfish in the aggregate are involved.
- (k) Upon the arrest and conviction for a major violation involving blue crabs, the licenseholder shall show just cause



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why his or her saltwater products license should not be suspended or revoked. This paragraph shall not apply to an individual fishing with no more than five traps. For the purposes of this paragraph, a "major violation" means a major violation as prescribed for illegal blue crabs, any single violation wherein 50 or more illegal blue crabs are involved; any violation for trap molestation, trap robbing, or pulling traps at night; or any combination of violations in any 3-consecutive-year period wherein more than 100 illegal blue crabs in the aggregate are involved.

- (1) Upon the conviction for a major violation involving finfish, the licenseholder must show just cause why his or her saltwater products license should not be suspended or revoked. For the purposes of this paragraph, a major violation is prescribed for the taking and harvesting of illegal finfish, any single violation involving the possession of more than 100 pounds of illegal finfish, or any combination of violations in any 3-consecutive-year period wherein more than 200 pounds of illegal finfish in the aggregate are involved.
- (m) For a violation involving the taking or harvesting of any marine life species, as those species are defined by rule of the commission, the harvest of which is prohibited, or the taking or harvesting of such a species out of season, or with an illegal gear or chemical, or any violation involving the possession of 25 or more individual specimens of marine life species, or any combination of violations in any 3-year period involving more than 70 such specimens in the aggregate, the



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suspension or revocation of the licenseholder's marine life endorsement as provided in paragraph (h).

Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, no court may suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence for any major violation prescribed in this subsection. The proceeds from the penalties assessed pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund to be used for marine fisheries research or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable.

- (3) PENALTIES FOR USE OF ILLEGAL NETS.--
- (a) It is a major violation pursuant to this section, punishable as provided in paragraph (b) for any person, firm, or corporation to be simultaneously in possession of any species of mullet in excess of the recreational daily bag limit and any gill or other entangling net as defined in s. 16(c), Art. X of the State Constitution. Simultaneous possession under this provision shall include possession of mullet and gill or other entangling nets on separate vessels or vehicles where such vessels or vehicles are operated in coordination with one another including vessels towed behind a main vessel. This subsection does not prohibit a resident of this state from transporting on land, from Alabama to this state, a commercial quantity of mullet together with a gill net if:
- 1. The person possesses a valid commercial fishing license that is issued by the State of Alabama and that allows the

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person to use a gill net to legally harvest mullet in commercial quantities from Alabama waters.

- 2. The person possesses a trip ticket issued in Alabama and filled out to match the quantity of mullet being transported, and the person is able to present such trip ticket immediately upon entering this state.
- 3. The mullet are to be sold to a wholesale saltwater products dealer located in Escambia County or Santa Rosa County, which dealer also possesses a valid seafood dealer's license issued by the State of Alabama. The dealer's name must be clearly indicated on the trip ticket.
- 4. The mullet being transported are totally removed from any net also being transported.
- (b) In addition to being subject to the other penalties provided in this chapter, any violation of s. 16(b), Art. X of the State Constitution, or any rules of the commission which implement the gear prohibitions and restrictions specified therein shall be considered a major violation; and any person, firm, or corporation receiving any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal of such violation shall be subject to the following additional penalties:
- 1. For a first major violation within a 7-year period, a civil penalty of \$2,500 and suspension of all saltwater products license privileges for 90 calendar days following final disposition shall be imposed.
- 2. For a second major violation under this paragraph charged within 7 years of a previous judicial disposition, which results in a second judicial disposition other than acquittal or



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dismissal, a civil penalty of \$5,000 and suspension of all saltwater products license privileges for 12 months shall be imposed.

- 3. For a third or subsequent major violation under this paragraph, charged within a 7-year period, resulting in a third or subsequent judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal, a civil penalty of \$5,000, lifetime revocation of the saltwater products license, and forfeiture of all gear and equipment used in the violation shall be imposed.
- A court may suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence only for any first violation of s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution, or any rule or statute implementing its restrictions, determined by a court only after consideration of competent evidence of mitigating circumstances to be a nonflagrant or minor violation of those restrictions upon the use of nets. Any violation of s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution, or any rule or statute implementing its restrictions, occurring within a 7-year period commencing upon the conclusion of any judicial proceeding resulting in any outcome other than acquittal shall be punished as a second, third, or subsequent violation accordingly.
- (c) During the period of suspension or revocation of saltwater license privileges under this subsection, the licensee shall not participate in the taking or harvesting, or attempt the taking or harvesting, of saltwater products from any vessel within the waters of the state; be aboard any vessel on which a commercial quantity of saltwater products is possessed through

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an activity requiring a license pursuant to this section; or engage in any other activity requiring a license, permit, or certificate issued pursuant to this chapter. Any person who is convicted of violating this paragraph:

- 1. Upon a first or second conviction, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 2. Upon a third or subsequent conviction, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (d) Upon reinstatement of saltwater license privileges suspended pursuant to a violation of this subsection, a licensee owning or operating a vessel containing or otherwise transporting in or on Florida waters any gill net or other entangling net, or containing or otherwise transporting in nearshore and inshore Florida waters any net containing more than 500 square feet of mesh area shall remain restricted for a period of 12 months following reinstatement, to operating under the following conditions:
- 1. Vessels subject to this reinstatement period shall be restricted to the corridors established by commission rule.
- 2. A violation of the reinstatement period provisions shall be punishable pursuant to paragraphs (1)(a) and (b).
- (4) ADDITIONAL PENALTIES FOR MAJOR VIOLATIONS INVOLVING CERTAIN FINFISH.—It is a major violation pursuant to this section, punishable as provided in paragraph (3)(b), for any person to be in possession of any species of trout, snook, or

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redfish which is three fish in excess of the recreational or commercial daily bag limit.

- SALTWATER PRODUCTS; UNLICENSED SELLERS; ILLEGALLY (5) HARVESTED PRODUCTS .-- In addition to other penalties authorized in this chapter, any violation of s. 370.06 or s. 370.07, or rules of the commission implementing s. 370.06 or s. 370.07, involving the purchase of saltwater products by a commercial wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or restaurant facility for public consumption from an unlicensed person, firm, or corporation, or the sale of saltwater products by an unlicensed person, firm, or corporation or the purchase or sale of any saltwater product known to be taken in violation of s. 16, Art. X of the State Constitution, or rule or statute implementing the provisions thereof, by a commercial wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or restaurant facility, for public consumption, is a major violation, and the commission may assess the following penalties:
- (a) For a first violation, the commission may assess a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 and may suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 90 calendar days.
- (b) For a second violation occurring within 12 months of a prior violation, the commission may assess a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and may suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 180 calendar days.
- (c) For a third or subsequent violation occurring within a 24-month period, the commission shall assess a civil penalty of \$5,000 and shall suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 24 months.



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Any proceeds from the civil penalties assessed pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and shall be used as follows: 40 percent for administration and processing purposes and 60 percent for law enforcement purposes.

- (6) PENALTIES FOR UNLICENSED SALE, PURCHASE, OR

 HARVEST.--It is a major violation and punishable as provided in

 this subsection for an unlicensed person who is required to be

 licensed under this chapter to sell or purchase any saltwater

 product or to harvest or attempt to harvest any saltwater

 product with intent to sell the saltwater product.
- (a) Any person who sells or purchases any saltwater product without having purchased the licenses required by this chapter for such sale is subject to penalties as follows:
- 1. A first violation is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 2. A second violation is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and such person may also be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 and is subject to a suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 90 days.
- 3. A third violation is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 6 months, and such person may also be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and is subject to a suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 180 days.

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4. A third violation within 1 year after a second violation is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such person shall also be assessed a civil penalty of \$5,000 and all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 shall be permanently revoked.

- 5. A fourth or subsequent violation is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such person shall also be assessed a civil penalty of \$5,000 and all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 shall be permanently revoked.
- (b) Any person whose license privileges under this chapter have been permanently revoked and who thereafter sells or purchases or who attempts to sell or purchase any saltwater product commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such person shall also be assessed a civil penalty of \$5,000. All property involved in such offense shall be forfeited pursuant to s. 370.061.
- (c) Any person whose license privileges under this chapter are under suspension and who during such period of suspension sells or purchases or attempts to sell or purchase any saltwater product shall be assessed the following penalties:
- 1. A first violation, or a second violation occurring more than 12 months after a first violation, is a first degree misdemeanor, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 775.083, and such person may also be assessed a civil penalty of up to

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\$2,500 and an additional suspension of all license privileges
under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 90
days.

- 2. A second violation occurring within 12 months of a first violation is a third degree felony, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such person may also be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and an additional suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 180 days. All property involved in such offense shall be forfeited pursuant to s. 370.061.
- 3. A third or subsequent violation is a third degree felony, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such person shall also be assessed a mandatory civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and an additional suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 24 months. All property involved in such offense shall be forfeited pursuant to s. 370.061.
- (d) Any person who harvests or attempts to harvest any saltwater product with intent to sell the saltwater product without having purchased a saltwater products license with the requisite endorsements is subject to penalties as follows:
- 1. A first violation is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 2. A second violation is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and such person may also be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$2,500

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and is subject to a suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 90 days.

- 3. A third violation is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 6 months, and such person may also be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and is subject to a suspension of all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 for a period not exceeding 180 days.
- 4. A third violation within 1 year after a second violation is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such person shall also be assessed a civil penalty of \$5,000 and all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 shall be permanently revoked.
- 5. A fourth or subsequent violation is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year, and such person shall also be assessed a mandatory civil penalty of \$5,000 and all license privileges under this chapter and chapter 372 shall be permanently revoked.

For purposes of this subsection, a violation means any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.

(7)(6) PUBLICATIONS BY COMMISSION.—The commission is given authority, from time to time in its discretion, to cause the statutory laws under its jurisdiction, together with any rules promulgated by it, to be published in pamphlet form for free distribution in this state. The commission is authorized to



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make charges for technical and educational publications and mimeographed material of use for educational or reference purposes. Such charges shall be made at the discretion of the commission. Such charges may be sufficient to cover cost of preparation, printing, publishing, and distribution. All moneys received for publications shall be deposited into the fund from which the cost of the publication was paid. The commission is further authorized to enter into agreements with persons, firms, corporations, governmental agencies, and other institutions whereby publications may be exchanged reciprocally in lieu of payments for said publications.

(8) POWERS OF OFFICERS.--

Law enforcement officers of the commission are constituted law enforcement officers of this state with full power to investigate and arrest for any violation of the laws of this state and the rules of the commission under their jurisdiction. The general laws applicable to arrests by peace officers of this state shall also be applicable to law enforcement officers of the commission. Such law enforcement officers may enter upon any land or waters of the state for performance of their lawful duties and may take with them any necessary equipment, and such entry will not constitute a trespass. It is lawful for any boat, motor vehicle, or aircraft owned or chartered by the commission or its agents or employees to land on and depart from any of the beaches or waters of the state. Such law enforcement officers have the authority, without warrant, to board, inspect, and search any boat, fishing appliance, storage or processing plant, fishhouse, spongehouse,



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oysterhouse, or other warehouse, building, or vehicle engaged in transporting or storing any fish or fishery products. Such authority to search and inspect without a search warrant is limited to those cases in which such law enforcement officers have reason to believe that fish or any saltwater products are taken or kept for sale, barter, transportation, or other purposes in violation of laws or rules promulgated under this law. Any such law enforcement officer may at any time seize or take possession of any saltwater products or contraband which have been unlawfully caught, taken, or processed or which are unlawfully possessed or transported in violation of any of the laws of this state or any rule of the commission. Such law enforcement officers may arrest any person in the act of violating any of the provisions of this law, the rules of the commission, or any of the laws of this state. It is hereby declared unlawful for any person to resist such arrest or in any manner interfere, either by abetting or assisting such resistance or otherwise interfering, with any such law enforcement officer while engaged in the performance of the duties imposed upon him or her by law or rule of the commission.

(b) The Legislature finds that the checking and inspection of saltwater products aboard vessels is critical to good fishery management and conservation and that, because almost all saltwater products are either iced or cooled in closed areas or containers, the enforcement of seasons, size limits, and bag limits can only be effective when inspection of saltwater products so stored is immediate and routine. Therefore, in addition to the authority granted in paragraph (a), a law



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enforcement officer of the commission who has probable cause to believe that the vessel has been used for fishing prior to the inspection shall have full authority to open and inspect all containers or areas where saltwater products are normally kept aboard vessels while such vessels are on the water, such as refrigerated or iced locations, coolers, fish boxes, and bait wells, but specifically excluding such containers that are located in sleeping or living areas of the vessel.

- (9)(8) RETENTION, DESTRUCTION, AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDS.—Records and documents of the commission created in compliance with and in the implementation of this chapter or former chapter 371 shall be retained by the commission as specified in record retention schedules established under the general provisions of chapters 119 and 257. Such records retained by the Department of Environmental Protection on July 1, 1999, shall be transferred to the commission. Further, the commission is authorized to:
- (a) Destroy, or otherwise dispose of, those records and documents in conformity with the approved retention schedules.
- (b) Photograph, microphotograph, or reproduce such records and documents on film, as authorized and directed by the approved retention schedules, whereby each page will be exposed in exact conformity with the original records and documents retained in compliance with the provisions of this section. Photographs or microphotographs in the form of film or print of any records, made in compliance with the provisions of this section, shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof would have and shall be treated as originals for the

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purpose of their admissibility in evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of such photographs or microphotographs shall be admitted in evidence equally with the original photographs or microphotographs. The impression of the seal of the commission on a certificate made pursuant to the provisions hereof and signed by the executive director of the commission shall entitle the same to be received in evidence in all courts and in all proceedings in this state and shall be prima facie evidence of all factual matters set forth in the certificate. A certificate may relate to one or more records, as set forth in the certificate, or in a schedule continued on an attachment to the certificate.

- (c) Furnish certified copies of such records for a fee of \$1 which shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund.
- $\underline{(10)}$ COURTS OF EQUITY MAY ENJOIN. -- Courts of equity in this state have jurisdiction to enforce the conservation laws of this state by injunction.
- (11)(10) BOND OF EMPLOYEES.—The commission may require, as it determines, that bond be given by any employee of the commission or divisions thereof, payable to the Governor of the state and the Governor's successor in office, for the use and benefit of those whom it may concern, in such penal sums with good and sufficient surety or sureties approved by the commission conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of such employee.
- (12)(11) REVOCATION OF LICENSES.--Any person licensed under this chapter who has been convicted of taking aquaculture

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species raised at a certified facility shall have his or her license revoked for 5 years by the commission pursuant to the provisions and procedures of s. 120.60.

(13)(12) LICENSES AND ENTITIES SUBJECT TO PENALTIES. -- For purposes of imposing license or permit suspensions or revocations authorized by this chapter, the license or permit under which the violation was committed is subject to suspension or revocation by the commission. For purposes of assessing monetary civil or administrative penalties authorized by this chapter, the person, firm, or corporation cited and subsequently receiving a judicial disposition of other than dismissal or acquittal in a court of law is subject to the monetary penalty assessment by the commission. However, if the license or permitholder of record is not the person, firm, or corporation receiving the citation and judicial disposition, the license or permit may be suspended or revoked only after the license or permitholder has been notified by the commission that the license or permit has been cited in a major violation and is now subject to suspension or revocation should the license or permit be cited for subsequent major violations.

Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 370.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.061 Confiscation, seizure, and forfeiture of property and products.--

- (5) CONFISCATION AND SALE OF PERISHABLE SALTWATER PRODUCTS; PROCEDURE.--
- (d) For purposes of confiscation under this subsection, the term "saltwater products" has the meaning set out in s.

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 $370.01\underline{(26)}\underline{(25)}$, except that the term does not include saltwater products harvested under the authority of a recreational license unless the amount of such harvested products exceeds three times the applicable recreational bag limit for trout, snook, or redfish.

- Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 370.1107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 370.1107 Definition; possession of certain licensed traps prohibited; penalties; exceptions; consent.--
- (2) It is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association to be in actual or constructive possession of a licensed saltwater fisheries trap registered with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in another person's, firm's, corporation's, or association's name.
- (c) Upon receipt of any judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on a charge of violating the arrest and conviction for violation of this section, or any provision of law or rule making unlawful the possession of another person's saltwater fisheries trap, a person shall permanently lose all saltwater fishing privileges, including licenses, trap certificates, and the ability to transfer trap certificates any licenseholder shall show just cause why his or her license shall not be suspended or permanently revoked.
- Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 370.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 370.13 Stone crab; regulation.--
- (2) PENALTIES.--For purposes of this subsection, conviction is any disposition other than acquittal or dismissal,



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regardless of whether the violation was adjudicated under any state or federal law.

It is unlawful for any person to remove the contents of another harvester's trap or take possession of such trap without the express written consent of the trap owner available for immediate inspection. Such Unauthorized possession of another person's trap gear or removal of trap contents constitutes theft. Any person convicted of theft of or from a trap pursuant to this subsection or s. 370.1107 shall, in addition to the penalties specified in s. 370.021 and the provisions of this section, permanently lose all his or her saltwater fishing privileges, including saltwater products licenses, stone crab or incidental take endorsements, and all trap certificates allotted to him or her by the commission. In such cases, trap certificates and endorsements are nontransferable. In addition, any person, firm, or corporation convicted of violating the prohibitions referenced in this paragraph shall also be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000. Immediately upon receiving a citation for a violation involving theft of or from a trap and until adjudicated for such a violation, or, upon receipt of a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on if convicted of such a violation, the violator is prohibited from transferring any stone crab or lobster certificates.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 370.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.135 Blue crab; regulation.--



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No person, firm, or corporation shall transport on the water, fish with or cause to be fished with, set, or place any trap designed for taking blue crabs unless such person, firm, or corporation is the holder of a valid saltwater products license issued pursuant to s. 370.06 and the trap has a current state number permanently attached to the buoy. The trap number shall be affixed in legible figures at least 1 inch high on each buoy used. The saltwater products license must be on board the boat, and both the license and the crabs shall be subject to inspection at all times. Only one trap number may be issued for each boat by the commission upon receipt of an application on forms prescribed by it. This subsection shall not apply to an individual fishing with no more than five traps. It is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, for any person willfully to molest any traps, lines, or buoys, as defined herein, belonging to another without the express written consent of the trap owner permission of the licenseholder. Any person receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on a charge of willful molestation of a trap, in addition to the penalties specified in s. 370.021, shall lose all saltwater fishing <u>privileges for a period of 24 calendar</u> months. It is unlawful for any person to remove the contents of or take possession of another harvester's trap without the express written consent of the trap owner available for immediate inspection. Such Unauthorized possession of another's trap gear or removal of trap contents constitutes theft. Any person receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on a charge

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convicted of theft of or from a trap pursuant to this subsection or s. 370.1107 shall, in addition to the penalties specified in s. 370.021 and the provisions of this section, permanently lose all his or her saltwater fishing privileges including his or her saltwater products license and blue crab endorsement. In such cases endorsements, landings history, and trap certificates are nontransferable. In addition, any person, firm, or corporation receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal for convicted of violating this subsection or s. 370.1107 shall also be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000. Immediately upon receiving a citation for a violation involving theft of or from a trap and until adjudicated for such a violation, or receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal for if convicted of such a violation, the person, firm, or corporation committing the violation is prohibited from transferring any blue crab endorsements, landings history, or trap certificates.

- Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 370.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 370.142 Spiny lobster trap certificate program.--
- (2) TRANSFERABLE TRAP CERTIFICATES; TRAP TAGS; FEES;
 PENALTIES.—The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall establish a trap certificate program for the spiny lobster fishery of this state and shall be responsible for its administration and enforcement as follows:
 - (c) Prohibitions; penalties.--
- 1. It is unlawful for a person to possess or use a spiny lobster trap in or on state waters or adjacent federal waters



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without having affixed thereto the trap tag required by this section. It is unlawful for a person to possess or use any other gear or device designed to attract and enclose or otherwise aid in the taking of spiny lobster by trapping that is not a trap as defined in rule 68B-24.006(2), Florida Administrative Code.

- 2. It is unlawful for a person to possess or use spiny lobster trap tags without having the necessary number of certificates on record as required by this section.
- It is unlawful for any person to willfully molest or take possession of, or remove the contents of, another harvester's trap without the express written consent of the trap owner available for immediate inspection. Such Unauthorized possession of another's trap gear or removal of trap contents constitutes theft. Any person receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on a charge convicted of theft of or from a trap pursuant to this subparagraph or s. 370.1107 shall, in addition to the penalties specified in ss. 370.021 and 370.14 and the provisions of this section, permanently lose all his or her saltwater fishing privileges, including his or her saltwater products license, crawfish endorsement, and all trap certificates allotted to him or her through this program. In such cases, trap certificates and endorsements are nontransferable. Any person receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on a charge of willful molestation of a trap, in addition to the penalties specified in ss. 370.021 and 370.14, shall lose all saltwater fishing privileges for a period of 24 calendar months. In addition, any person, firm, or corporation charged with violating this



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paragraph and receiving a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal for violating this subparagraph or s. 370.1107 convicted of violating this paragraph shall also be assessed an administrative penalty of up to \$5,000. Immediately upon receiving a citation for a violation involving theft of or from a trap, or molestation of a trap, and until adjudicated for such a violation or, upon receipt of a judicial disposition other than dismissal or acquittal on if convicted of such a violation, the person, firm, or corporation committing the violation is prohibited from transferring any crawfish trap certificates and endorsements.

- 4. In addition to any other penalties provided in s. 370.021, a commercial harvester, as defined by rule 68B-24.002(1), Florida Administrative Code, who violates the provisions of this section, or the provisions relating to traps of chapter 68B-24, Florida Administrative Code, shall be punished as follows:
- a. If the first violation is for violation of subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., the commission shall assess an additional civil penalty of up to \$1,000 and the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (6) may be suspended for the remainder of the current license year. For all other first violations, the commission shall assess an additional civil penalty of up to \$500.
- b. For a second violation of subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. which occurs within 24 months of any previous such violation, the commission shall assess an additional civil penalty of up to \$2,000 and the crawfish trap number issued

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (6) may be suspended for the remainder of the current license year.

- c. For a third or subsequent violation of subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., or subparagraph 3. which occurs within 36 months of any previous two such violations, the commission shall assess an additional civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and may suspend the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (6) for a period of up to 24 months or may revoke the crawfish trap number and, if revoking the crawfish trap number, may also proceed against the licenseholder's saltwater products license in accordance with the provisions of s. 370.021(2)(h).
- d. Any person assessed an additional civil penalty pursuant to this section shall within 30 calendar days after notification:
 - (I) Pay the civil penalty to the commission; or
- (II) Request an administrative hearing pursuant to the provisions of s. 120.60.
- e. The commission shall suspend the crawfish trap number issued pursuant to s. 370.14(2) or (6) for any person failing to comply with the provisions of sub-subparagraph d.
- 5.a. It is unlawful for any person to make, alter, forge, counterfeit, or reproduce a spiny lobster trap tag or certificate.
- b. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly have in his or her possession a forged, counterfeit, or imitation spiny lobster trap tag or certificate.
- c. It is unlawful for any person to barter, trade, sell, supply, agree to supply, aid in supplying, or give away a spiny



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lobster trap tag or certificate or to conspire to barter, trade, sell, supply, aid in supplying, or give away a spiny lobster trap tag or certificate unless such action is duly authorized by the commission as provided in this chapter or in the rules of the commission.

- 6.a. Any person who violates the provisions of subparagraph 5., or any person who engages in the commercial harvest, trapping, or possession of spiny lobster without a crawfish trap number as required by s. 370.14(2) or (6) or during any period while such crawfish trap number is under suspension or revocation, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- b. In addition to any penalty imposed pursuant to subsubparagraph a., the commission shall levy a fine of up to twice the amount of the appropriate surcharge to be paid on the fair market value of the transferred certificates, as provided in subparagraph (a)1., on any person who violates the provisions of sub-subparagraph 5.c.
- 7. Any certificates for which the annual certificate fee is not paid for a period of 3 years shall be considered abandoned and shall revert to the commission. During any period of trap reduction, any certificates reverting to the commission shall become permanently unavailable and be considered in that amount to be reduced during the next license-year period. Otherwise, any certificates that revert to the commission are to be reallotted in such manner as provided by the commission.
- 8. The proceeds of all civil penalties collected pursuant to subparagraph 4. and all fines collected pursuant to sub-

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subparagraph 6.b. shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund.

9. All traps shall be removed from the water during any period of suspension or revocation.

Section 10. Subsections (6) and (7) of section 370.15, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

370.15 Shrimp; regulation.--

- be caught at any time but only under license issued by the commission. Licensees must fish with gear and under those conditions specified by the commission. Application for such licenses shall be on forms supplied by the commission. A live bait shrimping license shall be revocable when the holder does not comply with the laws and regulations applicable to saltwater conservation. All vessels fishing for live bait shrimp must be equipped with live bait shrimp tanks, and no more than 5 pounds of dead shrimp will be allowed on board such vessel per day.
 - (6)(7) CLOSED AREA FOR SHRIMPING.--
- (a) No shrimping except for live bait shrimp shall be permitted in all waters within the following described area:

 Begin at a point of latitude 24°41'54" North and longitude

 81°40'30" West near Snipe Point in Monroe County; thence go

 North 35°53'16" West approximately 9 nautical miles to a point of approximate latitude 24°41'55" North and longitude 81°46'15"

 West, 3 marine leagues seaward of Snipe Point; thence easterly and northerly following a line which is 3 marine leagues seaward of the mean low-water line of the seawardmost points in Florida

 Bay and the Gulf of Mexico to a point at latitude 26°00'00"

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North and approximate longitude 81°56'30" West; thence east to a point on the mean high-water line at latitude 26°00'00" North and approximate longitude 81°44'06" West; thence southerly and easterly along the mean high-water line of the Florida mainland to its intersection with the westerly right-of-way of the U.S. Highway 1 bridge in Long Sound; thence follow the westerly and northern right-of-way of U.S. Highway 1 to a point on Saddlebunch Key latitude 24°37'06" North and approximate longitude 81°36'42" West; thence on a straight line to the point of beginning.

(b) A second or any subsequent violation by any person of this subsection is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 370.153, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (3) LIVE BAIT SHRIMP PRODUCTION. --
- (a) A live bait shrimp production license shall be issued by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission upon the receipt of an application by a person intending to use a boat, not to exceed 35 feet in length in Duval, St. Johns, Putnam, Flagler, and Clay Counties and not to exceed 45 feet in length in Nassau County, for live shrimp production within the inland waters of Nassau, Duval, St. Johns, Putnam, Flagler, or Clay Counties and the payment of a fee of \$250. The annual fee of \$250 shall be collected by the commission for the issuance of the license during a 60-day period beginning June 1 of each



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year. The design of the application and permit shall be determined by the commission. The proceeds of the fee imposed by this paragraph shall be used by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for the purposes of enforcement of marine resource laws.

- (b) The Executive Director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, or his or her designated representative, may by order close certain areas to live bait shrimp production when sampling procedures justify the closing based upon sound conservation practices. The revocation of any order to close has the effect of opening the area.
- (c) Every live bait shrimp producer shall produce evidence satisfactory to the commission that he or she has the necessary equipment to maintain the shrimp alive while aboard the shrimp fishing vessel. All vessels fishing for live bait shrimp must be equipped with live bait shrimp tanks of a type and capacity satisfactory to the commission, and no more than 5 pounds of dead shrimp will be allowed on board such vessel per day.
- $\underline{(c)}$ (d)1. Each licensed live bait shrimp producer who stores his or her catch for sale or sells his or her catch shall either:
- a. Maintain onshore facilities which have been annually checked and approved by the local commission office to assure the facilities' ability to maintain the catch alive when the live bait shrimp producer produces for his or her own facility; or
- b. Sell his or her catch only to persons who have onshore facilities that have been annually checked and approved by the

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local commission office to assure the facilities' ability to maintain the catch alive, when the producer sells his or her catch to an onshore facility. The producer shall provide the commission with the wholesale number of the facility to which the shrimp have been sold and shall submit this number on a form designed and approved by the commission.

- 2. All persons who maintain onshore facilities as described in this paragraph, whether the facilities are maintained by the licensed live bait shrimp producer or by another party who purchases shrimp from live bait shrimp producers, shall keep records of their transactions in conformance with the provisions of s. 370.07(6).
- (d)(e) All commercial trawling in Clay, Duval, and St. Johns Counties shall be restricted to the inland waters of the St. Johns River proper in the area north of the Acosta Bridge in Jacksonville and at least 100 yards from the nearest shoreline.
- (e)(f) A live shrimp producer must also be a licensed wholesale dealer. Such person shall not sell live bait shrimp unless he or she produces a live bait shrimp production license at the time of sale.
- $\underline{(f)}(g)$ The commission shall rename the Live Bait Shrimp Production License as the Commercial Live Shrimp Production License.
- Section 12. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 370.1535, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 370.1535 Regulation of shrimp fishing in Tampa Bay; licensing requirements.--

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(2) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is authorized to issue a dead shrimp production permit to persons qualified pursuant to the following criteria:

- (d) No person shall be issued a permit or be allowed to renew a permit if such person is registered for noncommercial trawling pursuant to s. 370.15(4) or if such person holds a live bait shrimping license issued pursuant to s. 370.15(6).
- Section 13. Section 370.154, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.154 Shrimp regulations; closed areas; suspension of license, etc.—Any person convicted of taking shrimp in a closed area who is punishable under s. 370.15(5) or (6) shall, in addition to the penalties set forth therein, have his or her permit and the permit of the boat involved in the violation, issued pursuant to s. 370.15(4), revoked, if the person holds such a permit, and he or she shall be ineligible to make application for such a permit for a period of 2 years from the date of such conviction. If a person not having a permit is convicted hereunder, that person and the boat involved in the violation shall not be eligible for such a permit for 5 years.

Section 14. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 370.021, Florida Statutes, in references therein, the following subdivisions of the Florida Statutes are reenacted to read:

- 370.0603 Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; purposes.--
- (2) The Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund shall receive the proceeds from:



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(d) All fines and penalties pursuant to s. 370.021. 370.07 Wholesale and retail saltwater products dealers; regulation.--

- (5) LICENSE DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION. --
- (c) In addition to, or in lieu of, the penalty imposed pursuant to this subsection, the commission may impose penalties pursuant to s. 370.021.
 - (6) RECORDS TO BE KEPT ON SALTWATER PRODUCTS. --
- (b) The commission may revoke, suspend, or deny the renewal of the license of any dealer for failure to make and keep required records, for failure to make required reports, for failure or refusal to permit the examination of required records, or for falsifying any such record. In addition to, or in lieu of, the penalties imposed pursuant to this paragraph and s. 370.021, the commission may impose against any person, firm, or corporation who is determined to have violated any provision of this paragraph or any provisions of any commission rules adopted pursuant to s. 370.0607, the following additional penalties:
- 1. For the first violation, a civil penalty of up to \$1,000;
- 2. For a second violation committed within 24 months of any previous violation, a civil penalty of up to \$2,500; and
- 3. For a third or subsequent violation committed within 36 months of any previous two violations, a civil penalty of up to \$5,000.



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

372.5704 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission license program for tarpon; fees; penalties.--

(5) Any individual including a taxidermist who possesses a tarpon which does not have a tag securely attached as required by this section shall be subject to penalties as prescribed in s. 370.021. Provided, however, a taxidermist may remove the tag during the process of mounting a tarpon. The removed tag shall remain with the fish during any subsequent storage or shipment.

Section 15. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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