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Various provisions relating to subagents are modified to conform to the automatic license process.

The state subsidy to landowners who participate in the user-pay program is eliminated.

This bill amends ss. 327.73, 328.72, 328.76, 370.06, 372.0215, 372.105, 372.106, 372.16, 372.561, 372.57, 372.571, 372.5712, 372.5715, 372.574, 372.661, 372.711, 372.921, and 372.922, F.S.

The bill creates ss. 372.5701, 372.5702, 372.5704, and 372.579, F.S.

The bill repeals ss. 370.0605, 370.0608, 370.0609, 370.0615, 370.062, 370.1111, and 370.14(10) and (11), F.S.

II. Present Situation:

Section 372,5711, F.S., provides that the Legislature is required to review the fees for fishing and hunting licenses and permits issued by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission every 5 years beginning in 2000. During the interim preceding the 2000 session, the Senate Natural Resources Committee conducted such a review. As a result, CS/SB 386 (ch. 2000-362, L.O.F.) was introduced and passed which implemented some of the findings and recommendations contained in the committee's report. This legislation provided for:

- A combination license for a resident to take freshwater fish and saltwater fish.
- A combination license for a resident to hunt and take freshwater fish and saltwater fish.
- A permanent hunting and freshwater fishing license for a resident 64 years of age or older.
- The commission to establish a fee for electronic license sales.
- The commission to designate by rule not more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive day in each year as free saltwater fishing days.
- The elimination of three under-utilized licenses that were basically obsolete — Resident Local Fur Dealer License; Resident Fur Dealer Agent License; and Nonresident Fur Dealer Agent License.

The Senate Natural Resources interim committee report found that many of the fees charged for fishing and hunting licenses have not been changed in many years and the cost increases of operations cannot be met from these user fees. As a consequence, increased agency operations costs have created more demand on the General Revenue Fund.

In 1942 when the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission was created, hunting and fishing licenses were about the only source of revenue for this agency. Today, these license sales

barely make up 30 percent of the agency's total revenues (including federal matching funds,) while an average of 30 percent of the agency's revenues comes from the state's General Revenue Fund.

License revenues are deposited into the State Game Trust Fund. Other funds which support the commission's activities include the Nongame Wildlife Trust Fund, the Panther Research and Management Trust Fund, and the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. Since the mid 1980s, the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission (the predecessor to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission) has had to depend on significant subsidies of General Revenue to meet its operating costs.

The percentage of General Revenue Fund dollars supporting the agency's budget fluctuates from approximately 26 percent to 45 percent each year. While the percentage of subsidies from the General Revenue Fund fluctuates, the actual dollars received continues to rise. Over the years, revenue from license sales has been declining or stagnating. Because revenues have been declining, the commission has experienced revenue shortfalls in the past.

The commission issues more than 85 licenses pursuant to ch. 372, F.S. Of those, the annual resident fishing license is the largest single revenue producer at around \$5 million. Annual management area permits produce about \$1.5 million. The next two largest fee producers are the nonresident annual fishing license and the annual resident hunting license. Both of these licenses produce annual revenues at approximately \$1.5 million. Many license fees have not increased since they were first established. There are seven licenses which have not been increased since they were established in 1929, and eight licenses that have not been increased in 20 years or more.

Florida's license fees are less than the national average for every category except its nonresident hunting license and its resident trapping license. A Florida nonresident hunting license is \$150. The national average is \$65.26. However, Florida does not require big game special tags or permits as other states do in addition to the basic license.

In its proposed legislative package for 2001, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission proposed several fee increases for various licenses and proposed a few new licenses. The overall purpose was to help alleviate some of the commission's ongoing trust fund problems.

Recently, federal and state lawsuits were filed against the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission by a coalition of environmental groups alleging that Florida allowed the unlawful taking of manatees due to a lack of protective measures. In the proposed settlement agreement for the state suit, an increased law enforcement presence is required to enforce boating speed limits and otherwise regulate boat traffic in manatee protection areas.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

This bill is part of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's legislative package. The bill provides additional funding for law enforcement, research on manatee avoidance technology, and manatee signs and census in response to the proposed settlement agreement of

recent lawsuits. It specifically provides for a civil penalty of \$100 for violations relating to speed limits established in manatee areas. The vessel registration fees are increase to provide funding for marine law enforcement and manatee protection.

The provisions relating to vessel registrations are modified to provide that the county portion of the vessel registration fee is derived from recreational vessels only. A portion of the vessel registration fee collected by the Fast Title Section of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles would be returned to the vessel owner's county of residence.

The bill would eliminate the requirements for legislative authorization for the use of certain commission or Marine Research Institute funds for citizen support organizations.

The provisions relating to the disabled exemption from the income requirements for saltwater products license are modified.

The disabled exemption for recreational hunting and fishing licenses is modified to include the Railroad Retirement Board as a certifying entity.

The provisions of ch. 370, F.S., relating to noncommercial saltwater licenses and permits are repealed in ch. 370, F.S., and are merged into the freshwater fishing licensing provisions of ch. 372, F.S.

The fees for certain licenses and permits are revised and increased. Those licenses and permits affected include: private game preserves and farms permits, nonresident turkey licenses; private hunting preserve licenses; and wildlife exhibition licenses. The following licenses are created: fishing rod license and a personal pet license for Class III wildlife. The bill also provides for a processing fee for certain licenses and permits that are issued at no cost.

Various provisions relating to subagents are modified to conform to the automatic license process.

The state subsidy to landowners who participate in the user-pay program is eliminated.

The following is a section-by-section explanation of the bill.

Section 1. Section 370.12(2), F.S., currently authorizes the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to post and regulate boat speeds for manatee protection purposes. This bill amends s. 372.73, F.S., to provide for a civil penalty of \$100 for violations of the posted manatee protection boat speed limits.

Section 2. Section 328.72, F.S., is amended to increase the vessel registration fees. The proposed fee increases are:

- Class A-1 (less than 12 ft. and all canoes to which a motor is attached)—from \$3.50 to \$8.50
- Class A-2 (12 ft. or more and less than 16 ft.)—from \$10.50 to \$15.50
- Class 1 (16 ft. or more and less than 26 ft.)—from \$18.50 to \$28.50

- Class 2 (26 ft. or more and less than 40 ft.)—from \$50.50 to \$65.50 – to the county, \$32.85
- Class 3 (40 ft. or more and less than 65 ft.)—from \$82.50 to \$97.50 – to the county, \$56.85
- Class 4 (65 ft. or more and less than 110 ft.)—from \$98.50 to \$113.50 – to the county \$68.85
- Class 5 (110 ft. or more)—from \$122.50 to \$137.50 – to the county \$86.85
- Dealer registration certificate—from \$16.50 to \$26.50

The county portion of the vessel registration fee is derived from recreational vessels only. The moneys returned to the counties are for the sole purposes of providing recreational channel marking and public launching facilities and other boating-related activities, for removal of vessels and floating structures deemed a hazard to public safety and health, and for manatee and marine mammal protection and recovery.

This bill provides that the county portion of the vessel registration certificate fee collected by the Fast Title Section of the Bureau of Titles and Registration of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles must be returned to the vessel owner's county of Florida residence.

Section 3. Section 328.76, F.S., generally provides that all funds collected from the registration of vessels through the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and the tax collectors of the state, except the funds designated for the use of the counties, shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund for recreational channel making; 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.

This bill amends s. 328.76, F.S., to provide that certain amounts derived from the vessel registration fee shall be transferred to the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund to fund additional on-the-water law enforcement efforts of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Those amounts are:

- \$3 from each Class A-1 vessel registration fee
- \$3 from each Class A-2 vessel registration fee
- \$8 from each Class 1 vessel registration fee
- \$13 from each Class 2 vessel registration fee
- \$13 from each Class 3 vessel registration fee
- \$13 from each Class 4 vessel registration fee
- \$13 from each Class 5 vessel registration fee
- \$8 from each dealer registration certificate

In addition, \$1 from each vessel registered in this state must be used to fund additional research and development of manatee avoidance technology for watercraft, and \$1 from each vessel registered in this state shall be used for additional funding for manatee census efforts and manatee signs on waterways.

Section 4. Section 370.06, F.S., requires any person, firm, or corporation that sells, or offers to sell, any saltwater products, or which harvests saltwater products with certain gear or equipment as specified by law to have a valid saltwater products license, except that holders of an aquaculture certificate are not required to purchase and possess a saltwater products license in order to possess, transport, or sell marine aquaculture products. Certain income requirements also apply. Currently, any resident who is certified to be permanently disabled by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by any branch of the U.S. Armed Forces, or who holds a valid identification card issued by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, or any resident certified to be totally disabled by the U.S. Social Security Administration is exempt from the income requirements if he or she also has held a saltwater products license for at least 3 of the last 5 license years prior to the date of the disability. This bill would also include those persons who are certified to be permanently disabled by the Railroad Retirement Board to be exempt from the income requirements.

Section 5. Section 372.0215, F.S., authorizes the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to establish certain citizen support organizations. This bill deletes the prohibition against the citizen support organization receiving funds from the commission or the Florida Marine Research Institute by grant, gift, or contract unless specifically authorized by the Legislature.

Section 6. A resident lifetime sportsman license authorizes the holder to take or possess freshwater fish, marine fish, and game. It also allows activities authorized by a management area permit, a muzzle-loading permit, a turkey permit, an archery permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, a snook permit, and a crawfish permit. This bill amends s. 372.105, F.S., to allow all of the proceeds from the sale of lifetime licenses to be deposited into the Lifetime Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund. Currently, the portion of the lifetime licenses pertaining to saltwater products is not deposited into this trust fund.

Section 7. Currently s. 370.0605, F.S., provides for saltwater fishing licenses and fees. This bill repeals this section and merges the saltwater fishing provisions into s. 372.57, F.S. Section 372.106, F.S., is amended to delete a reference to s. 370.0605, F.S., and therefore allow all of the moneys collected for 5-year licenses to be deposited into the Dedicated License Trust Fund.

Section 8. Section 372.16, F.S., is amended to increase the fee for private game preserves and farms from \$5 per year to \$25 per year.

Section 9. Section 372.561, F.S., is amended to make a number of changes regarding the collection and administration of hunting and fishing licenses.

- Language limiting what the \$1.50 surcharge on licenses and permit fees may be used for is deleted. This is to allow this surcharge to support the administrative costs associated with the statewide automated license issuance system.
- Tax collectors may retain \$1 for each freshwater fishing license, hunting license, or management area permit sold and \$1.50 for each saltwater fishing license, combination fishing license, or tag sold.
- The commission may select a vendor and establish a fee for a statewide automated license issuance system through a competitive-bid procedure.

- Any resident certified to be totally and permanently disabled by the Railroad Retirement Board shall be issued hunting and fishing licenses and permits without a fee.
- Language relating to the year end close-out process for the tax collectors is deleted in order to conform to the proposed statewide automated license issuance system.

Section 10. Section 372.57, F.S., is amended to move various provisions in ch. 370, F.S., relating to noncommercial saltwater fishing licenses to ch. 372, F.S., so that all recreational license requirements will be in one chapter. Such provisions that would be transferred include the following circumstances in which a saltwater fishing license is not required:

- Any Florida resident fishing in saltwater from land or from a structure fixed to the land.
- Any person fishing from a vessel the operator of which is licensed.
- Any person who holds a valid saltwater products license.
- Any person fishing from a pier for the purpose of taking or attempting to take or possess saltwater fish for noncommercial purposes.
- Any person fishing for saltwater fish for noncommercial purposes from a vessel that has a saltwater fishing license.
- Any Florida resident who is fishing for mullet in freshwater and has a valid Florida freshwater fishing license.
- Any Florida resident fishing for a saltwater species in freshwater from land or from a structure fixed to land.

In merging the saltwater fishing license provisions, the 3-day, \$5 nonresident saltwater fishing license is deleted and a 1-day, \$7.50 nonresident saltwater fishing license is created.

The vessel license provisions from ch. 370, F.S., are recreated in s. 372.57, F.S.

In addition to any license required by ch. 372, F.S., other permits and fees for certain hunting, fishing, and recreational uses are required. A recreational user permit fee is required to hunt, fish, or otherwise use certain lands for outdoor recreational purposes, and leased by the commission from private nongovernmental owners, except for certain specified lands. The fee for this permit is based upon economic compensation desired by the landowner, game population levels, desired hunter density, and administrative costs. The permit fee is set by commission rule on a per-acre basis. On property currently in the private landowner payment program, the prior year's landowner payment shall be used to augment the recreational user permit fee so as to decrease the permit fee for the users of that property. This bill eliminates this User-Pay Program subsidy in cases where property is also in the commission's private landowner payment program.

A new Florida turkey permit for nonresidents to take wild turkey in Florida is created. The fee for this new permit would be \$100 per year. Currently, Florida has a Florida turkey permit to take wild turkeys (available to both residents and nonresidents) which is \$5 per year. The \$5 fee will now only be available to Florida residents.

The snook and crawfish permit provisions are moved to this section from ch. 370, F.S.

The bill makes the necessary amendments to allow for the deposit of all 5-year license revenue, including saltwater licenses, into the Dedicated License Trust Fund.

A new fishing rod license is created. The commission is authorized to sell fishing rod licenses. The fishing rod license for a resident or nonresident must be adopted by commission rule and must not exceed \$200 per license. The fishing-rod license allows a person to fish with a rod to which the license is attached, within the state, without the necessity of any other license or permit required, except permits or tags required for snook or crawfish. Each license must be permanently attached to the rod. Damaged rods with licenses or damaged licenses must be returned to the commission for issuance of replacement license. The cost of a replacement license is \$5 for each replacement license. The commission, by rule, may limit the counties from which the licenses may be obtained, may limit the waterbodies upon which the permitted rods may be used, and may limit the licenses for commercial or recreational uses based upon economic and administrative limitations.

Section 11. Section 372.5701, F.S., is created to provide for the deposit of annual saltwater license revenues into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and it also specifies how the fees are to be used. These provisions were formerly contained in s. 370.0608, F.S., which is repealed by this bill.

Section 12. Section 372.5702, F.S., is created to provide for the requirements for the expenditure of certain funds for marine research. The provisions of this section were formerly contained in s. 370.0609, F.S., which is repealed by this bill.

Section 13. Section 372.5704, F.S., is created to provide for a license program for tarpon. The provisions of this section were formerly contained in s. 370.062, F.S., which is repealed by this bill.

Section 14. Section 372.571, F.S., is amended to provide for expiration dates for the saltwater licenses since those provisions have been moved to ch. 372, F.S., from ch. 370, F.S.

Section 15. Section 372.5712, F.S., is amended to conform a cross reference.

Section 16. Section 372.5715, F.S., is amended to conform a cross reference.

Section 17. Section 371.573, F.S., is amended to conform a cross reference.

Section 18. Section 372.574, F.S., is amended to modify the reporting requirements for subagents from monthly to weekly to conform with statewide automated license system.

Section 19. Section 372.579, F.S., is created to allow the commission to adopt a processing fee, not to exceed \$100, for each license or permit previously issued at no cost by the commission. The commission shall annually report actions taken under this section to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 20. Section 372.661, F.S., is amended to increase the license fee for private hunting preserves. Currently, the fee is \$25 per year. This bill increases the fee to \$50 per year.

Section 21. Section 372.711, F.S., is amended to provide for a \$5 dismissal fee for hunters and anglers who could not produce a license at the time of an arrest, but had purchased a license prior to the arrest. The license must be produced prior to or at the time of their court appearance or the clerk of the court prior to the court appearance. The clerk of the court retains the \$5 fee.

Section 22. Section 372.921, F.S., is amended to expand the wildlife exhibition permit to include amphibians. Currently, no person, firm, corporation, or association may have or be in possession of, in captivity for the purpose of public display with or without charge or for public sale any wildlife, specifically birds, mammals, and reptiles without first obtaining a permit from the commission.

Current law provides that the exhibition fee is based on the number of individual specimens that the permit holder has — \$5 for not more than 10 individual specimens, and \$25 for more than 10 individual specimens. This bill increases the fee and provides that it be based not only on the number of specimens held, but also on the class of specimen held. The fee will be \$100 per year for having not more than 25 Class I or Class II individual specimens in the aggregate for all species, and \$250 per year for more than 25 individual specimens. A Class I permit is for wildlife which because of its nature, habits, or status, shall not be possessed as a personal pet. Examples of Class I wildlife include chimpanzees, gorillas, leopards, lions, tigers, bears, and elephants. A Class II permit is for wildlife considered to present a real or potential threat to human safety. Examples of Class II wildlife include Howler monkeys, macaques, cougars, panthers, bobcats, ocelots, coyotes, and wolves.

The bill also provides for a fee of \$25 per year for having any number of Class III individual specimens in the aggregate. A Class III permit is for wildlife to be specified by commission rule. Class III animals are those wildlife not listed as Class I or Class II.

Section 23. Section 372.922, F.S., relating to the personal possession of wildlife, is amended to create a Class III wildlife permit as specified by commission rule with a fee of \$25 per year. Currently, Class I wildlife cannot be possessed as a personal pet. The permit fee for possession of Class II wildlife is \$100 per year.

Section 24. The following sections are repealed since those provisions have been moved to ch. 372, F.S.

- s. 370.0605 – Saltwater fishing licenses and fees
- s. 370.0608 – Deposit of saltwater license fees and allocation of federal funds
- s. 370.0609 – Expenditure of funds to various specified entities
- s. 370.0615 – Saltwater lifetime licenses
- s. 370.062 – License program for tarpon
- s. 370.1111 – Snook regulations
- Subsections (10) and (11) of s. 370.14, F.S.,— Recreational crawfish regulations

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

- Provides for a civil penalty of \$100 for violations of boat speed limits.
- Increases the vessel registration fees.
- Revises provisions relating to the county portion of vessel registration fees.
- Allows residents certified to be totally and permanently disabled by the Railroad Retirement Board to receive an exemption from the fees for hunting and fishing licenses.
- Deletes the 3-day, \$5 nonresident saltwater fishing license and creates a 1-day, \$7.50 nonresident saltwater fishing license.
- Deletes the User-Pay Program subsidies to private landowners.
- Creates a \$100-nonresident Florida turkey permit.
- Creates a processing fee for licenses and permit issued at no cost.
- Creates a fishing rod license.
- Creates a \$5 dismissal fee for hunters and anglers who could not produce a license at the time of the arrest, but had purchased a license prior to the arrest.
- Revises and increases the wildlife exhibition permit fees.
- Increases the private hunting preserve licenses.
- Increases the private game preserves and farms licenses.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Those persons obtaining a wildlife exhibition permit, a private game preserve permit, a private hunting preserve permit or a private hunting preserve permit will have to pay more for those permits. The fees for the wildlife exhibition permit have not been increased for at least 20 years. The fee for a private preserve or farm has not been increased since 1929 and the fee for the private hunting preserve has not been increased since 1959. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has estimated that they expect to issue the following permits in FY 2001-2002:

Wildlife Exhibition Class I, II (<25 specimens)	600 @ \$100
Wildlife Exhibition Class I, II (>25 specimens)	100 @ \$250

Wildlife Exhibition Class III	4,100 @ \$25
Personal possession of wildlife Class I, II	196 @ \$100
Personal possession of wildlife Class III	2,000 @ \$25

Many states, particularly western states, charge nonresidents a significant fee to hunt big game and trophy species. Florida is the only place where one can bag an Osceola turkey. Many out-of-state hunters come to Florida specifically for this turkey. Currently, Florida charges \$5 to hunt turkey. There is no distinction between residents and nonresidents. This bill proposes to charge nonresidents \$100 to take turkey in Florida. It is not known how many persons this will affect since no records have been kept to distinguish between residents buying turkey permits and nonresidents buying turkey permits.

The rod license provision in the bill would allow hotels, motels, and resorts to provide an opportunity for visitors to fish without having to buy a fishing permit. The hotel, motel, or resort would rent the rod to which a license is attached for an amount to be set by the private sector. To date, there are no programs anywhere in the country that rent fishing tackle with a blanket fishing license. The commission has indicated that it would limit this program to a couple of counties as a pilot project to determine its usefulness.

Private landowners would no longer be able to receive the subsidies from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission as an inducement to keep their lands open and available for public hunting. For fiscal year 2000-2001, the amount of the subsidies was estimated to be \$379,568 in addition to other types of land lease programs of the commission.

Persons registering a vessel in Florida will experience an increase in the fees for such registration. Also, pursuant to s. 328.66, F.S., any person registering a vessel in Florida who lives in a county that imposes its own vessel registration fee will experience an increase in the county fee in an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount charged at the state level.

C. Government Sector Impact:

License/Permit Type	No. of Permits	Cost of Permits	Total
Wildlife Exhibition			
• Class I, II (<25 specimens)	600	\$100	\$60,000
• Class I, II (>25 specimens)	100	\$250	\$25,500
• Class III	4,100	\$25	\$102,500
Personal Pet			
• Class I, II	196	\$100	\$19,600
• Class III	2,000	\$25	\$50,000
Game Preserves & Farms	564	\$25	\$14,100
Hunting Preserves	136	\$50	\$6,800
Processing Fees	6,000	Unknown*	\$180,000
Rod License	Pilot Program	\$200	Unknown**
Non-res. turkey permit	1,504	\$100	\$150,400
1-day non-res. saltwater	243,084	\$7.50	\$1,823,130

license

TOTAL

\$2,432,030

*Amount of fee to be set by commission rule

**Pilot area to be determined, number of participants unknown.

***Replaces the current 3-day non-res. \$5 license

The money available for the subsidies currently is funded from the State Game Trust Fund. By eliminating the subsidies, there will be a savings realized in this trust fund. As part of the Governor’s proposed 5 percent reductions, the commission is offering to use these trust fund savings as a way to reduce the amount of General Revenue Funds that would be needed for general operations. The amount anticipated for fiscal year 2000-2001 is \$379,568.

Based on the number of vessels registered in FY 1998-1999 (780,995), the vessel registration fee increases proposed by this bill would increase revenue by \$6,416,150. Of this amount, \$4,842,146 would be transferred to the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund to provide additional on-the-water enforcement efforts by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. [The FY 1998-1999 data that was used does not reflect staggered vessel registration by birth month.]

An amount equal to \$1 from each vessel registered in this state (\$787,002) would fund additional research and development of manatee avoidance technology for watercraft.

An amount equal to \$1 from each vessel registered in this (\$787,002) would be used for additional funding for manatee census efforts and manatee signs on the waterways.

Pursuant to s. 328.66, F.S., any county may impose an annual registration fee on vessels registered, operated, or stored in the water within its jurisdiction. If the county imposes such a fee, the amount of the fee shall be 50 percent of the applicable state registration fee. However, \$1 of every registration imposed under this provision shall be remitted to the state for deposit in the Save the Manatee Trust Fund within the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Since this bill increases the boat registration fees at the state level, any county that imposes a county registration fee must increase their fee by 50 percent of the state fee. The amount of such increases in each county that has such a county registration fee is not known at this time.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

On page 11, line 12, after the word “be”, the word “totally” is part of the current law and was inadvertently left out.

On page 16, line 30, after the word “combination,” the word “saltwater” should be inserted for clarification.

On page 21, line 15, after the word “vessel,” the phrase “the operator of which” should be inserted and the delete the word “that.” This phrase was inadvertently left out when these provisions were moved from ch. 370, F.S., to ch. 372, F.S.

On page 33, line 18, the reference should read “s. 372.5701(1)(b)1.c.”

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Amendments:

#1 by Natural Resources:

Technical amendment to insert the word “totally” as it relates to a disability exemption which is in current law, but was inadvertently left out in the bill.

#2 by Natural Resources:

This amendment deletes section 5 from the bill. This section amended s. 372.0215, F.S., relating to citizen support organizations. (WITH TITLE AMENDMENT)

#3 by Natural Resources:

Technical amendment to clarify that the \$ 1.50 that the tax collector may retain from the sale of saltwater fishing licenses also applies to combination saltwater fishing licenses.

#4 by Natural Resources:

Technical amendment. Currently, s. 370.0605, F.S., exempts a Florida resident fishing from a vessel the operator of which is licensed from having to obtain a license. When this provision was moved to s. 372.57, F.S., the phrase “the operator of which” was inadvertently left out.

#5 by Natural Resources:

Technical amendment to conform a cross reference.

#6 by Natural Resources:

Technical amendment to insert a comma.