## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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## 118th MAINE LEGISLATURE

## **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1997**

Legislative Document

No. 409

S.P. 130

In Senate, January 23, 1997

An Act Concerning Commercial Marine Fishing Licenses.

Submitted by the Department of Marine Resources pursuant to Joint Rule 204. Reference to the Committee on Marine Resources suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator GOLDTHWAIT of Hancock. Cosponsored by Representative ETNIER of Harpswell.

2	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2	Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §6302, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 661, §5, is
4	amended to read:
б	§6302. General exceptions
8	Notwithstanding any licensing provision, me <u>a</u> license or certificate shall-be <u>is not</u> required to:
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12	1. Personal use. Possess or transport any marine organism which that has been lawfully acquired and is for personal use. A receipt or bill of sale shallbe is required for lawful
14	acquisition;
16	2. Common carrier. Carry any marine organism by a common carrier; er
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20	3. Hermetically sealed containers. Buy, sell, ship or transport within or beyond the state limits or possess any marine organism which that is in a heremetically sealed container, or
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24	4. Preprocessed seafood product. Sell at retail prepared seafood products authorized under section 6852 that have been
26	manufactured and distributed by the holder of a license issued under section 6851.
28	Sec. 2. 12 MRSA §6501, sub-§6, as amended by PL 1995, c. 536, Pt. A, §6, is further amended to read:
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32	6. Definition. For the purposes of this chapter, "fish" means all marine finfish, and squid and-shrimp or other marine animals, except lobsters, crabs, shellfish, scallops, marine
34	worms, elvers, or eels and shrimp.
36	Sec. 3. 12 MRSA §§6505-E and 6505-F are enacted to read:
38	§6505-E. Shrimp license
40	1. License required. It is unlawful for a person to engage
42	in the activities authorized by a license under this section without a current commercial shrimp license.
44	2. Licensed activity. The holder of a commercial shrimp
46	license may fish for or take shrimp or possess, ship, transport or sell shrimp that the license holder has taken. The license
48	authorizes crew members aboard the licensee's boat when it is engaged in commercial shrimp fishing to undertake these activities.
50	3. Eligibility. A commercial shrimp license may be issued

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only to an individual.

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4	A. Thirty-three dollars for a resident operator;
-	B. Eighty-nine dollars for a resident operator and all crew
6	members; and
8	C. Three hundred and thirty-four dollars for a nonresident
10	operator and all crew members.
10	5. Disposition of fees. All fees collected under this
12	section accrue to the Shrimp Research Fund established in section 6505-F.
14	<u>0305-1 •</u>
16	§6505-F. Shrimp Research Fund
18	1. Fund established. The Shrimp Research Fund, referred to in this section as the "fund," is established as a dedicated,
20	nonlapsing fund.
22	2. Purposes of the fund. The commissioner shall use the fund for research related to management of the shrimp fishery.
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26	3. Sources of revenue. In addition to the fees collected under section 6505-E, the fund may receive money from any source
	for the purposes described in subsection 2.
28	C 4 40 BETSC4 07704 1 00
30	Sec. 4. 12 MRSA §6601, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1989, c. 348, §5, is further amended to read:
2.2	2. Licensed activities. The holder of a shellfish license
32	may fish for or take shellfish or possess, ship or transport
34	within the state limits or sell shellstock the holder has taken to a holder of a wholesale seafood license certified under
36	section 6856. Shellfish or shellstock may be sold to the final consumer and may not be resold. The holder may also shuck, in the
38	holder's home, shellfish the holder has taken and sell those shucked shellfish from that home in the retail trade. This
40	license shall does not authorize the holder to fish for or take shellfish in violation of a municipal ordinance adopted pursuant
42	to section 6671.
44	Sec. 5. 12 MRSA §6671, sub-§3-A, ¶A, as amended by PL 1993, c.
	456, §1, is further amended to read:
46	A. A-person-is-not-required-to-hold-a-shellfish-license
48	A. A-person-is-not-required-to-hold-a-shellfish-lisense issued-by-the-commissioner-under-section-6601-in-order-to
10	ebtain-a-municipal-commercial-license- A municipality may
50	not issue a municipal commercial shellfish license to a person unless that person possesses a commercial shellfish
	*

4. Fees. Fees for commercial shrimp licenses are:

license issued under section 6601. A municipality may issue licenses under this section regardless of whether or not the area has been closed by the commissioner. A person taking shellfish from a closed area for depuration under a depuration certificate issued by the commissioner is not required to hold a municipal shellfish license.

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## SUMMARY

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This bill provides that a retailer who is selling any marine species in a preprocessed form that was manufactured by the holder of a wholesale seafood license is not required to hold a retail seafood license for the sale of that product.

The bill removes shrimp from the definition of "fish."

It provides that the holder of a commercial shellfish license may sell shellfish that person has taken only to a seafood dealer who is certified as a shellfish dealer or to the final consumer.

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This bill also establishes a shrimp harvesting license, and it establishes the Shrimp Research Fund, a dedicated fund capitalized through commercial shrimp fishing license revenues.

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The bill provides that a commercial shellfish harvester not licensed by the State may apply to a town for a municipal license but that a municipal commercial shellfish license may not be issued unless that applicant possesses a state commercial shellfish license.