# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# 119th MAINE LEGISLATURE

### **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1999**

Legislative Document

No. 1399

H.P. 1001

House of Representatives, February 18, 1999

An Act to Simplify the Licensing of Seafood Dealers in the State.

Reference to the Committee on Marine Resources suggested and ordered printed.

OSEPH W. MAYO. Clerk

Presented by Representative VOLENIK of Brooklin.

	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
	Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §6301, sub-§2, ¶¶E to L and O, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 492, §3 and affected by §5, are repealed.
	Sec. 2. 12 MRSA §6302, sub-§4, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1997, c. 544, §1, is amended to read:
	B. Lobster parts or meat, if they are purchased from a wholesale seafood license holder whe-possesses - a -lebster meat-permit-under-section-6857 or if they have been lawfully imported.
5	Sec. 3. 12 MRSA §6431, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1985, c. 129, is further amended to read:
	4. Mutilation. It shallbe is unlawful to possess any lobster, or part thereof, which that is mutilated in a manner
1	which that makes accurate measurement impossible, except that any person, firm or corporation may possess lobster tails removed under section 6862 6865.
	Sec. 4. 12 MRSA §6851, as amended by PL 1997, c. 19, §§8 and 9, is repealed.
	Sec. 5. 12 MRSA §§6852 and 6853, as amended by PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. T, §15, are repealed.
	Sec. 6. 12 MRSA §6853-A is enacted to read:
	§6853-A. Seafood sales license
	1. License required. A person may not engage in the
	activities authorized by a license under this section without a
	current seafood sales license or other license issued under this Part authorizing the activities.
	2. Licensed activities. In the wholesale or retail trade, the holder of a seafood sales license may:
	A. Within or beyond the State limits, buy, sell, process,
	ship or transport any marine species or its parts, except lobsters:
	B. Within or beyond the State limits, buy, sell, shuck,
	pack, ship or, within the State limits, transport fresh or
	frozen shellfish, except lobsters, to the extent these activities are expressly authorized by a shellfish
	certificate issued under section 6856;

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	C. Buy, sell, process, ship or, within State limits,
2	transport crayfish, subject to the provisions of section 6861-A;
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	D. Within the State limits, buy sell, process, ship or
б	transport lobsters, lobster meat or lobster parts, provided
	the lobsters, lobster meat or lobster parts are processed in
8	accordance with section 6865 or have been lawfully imported;
	and
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	E. Serve:
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	(1) Shellstock or lobsters;
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	(2) Shucked shellfish, if they are bought from a
16	seafood sales license holder certified under section
	6856;
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	(3) Lobster parts or meat, if they are processed in
20	accordance with section 6865 or have been lawfully
	obtained; and
22	
	(4) Crayfish, subject to the provisions of section
24	6861-A.
26	3. Exceptions. This section does not apply to smoked
	herring or alewives.
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	4. License limited. A license under this section
30	authorizes the licensed activities at one establishment and from
	up to 4 supplemental vehicles. It does not authorize any
32	activities on a vessel rigged to fish, except that it authorizes
	the sale and transportation of scallops from any vessel.
34	
	5. Fee. The fee for a seafood sales license if \$400.
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	Sec. 7. 12 MRSA §6854, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1979, c. 127,
38	§88, is further amended to read:
40	2. License activity. The holder of a lobster transportation
	license may buy from a licensed-wholesale seafood dealer sales
42	license holder and transport beyond the state limits lobsters or
	their parts or meat. Lobster parts or meat may only be
44	transported if they are properly-permitted-under processed in
	accordance with section 6857 6865 or lawfully imported.
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	Sec. 8. 12 MRSA §6855, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 661,
48	§5, is amended to read:
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- 3. License limitations. All shellfish transported under this license shall must be procured from a whelesale seafood license sales license holder certified under section 6856. A license shall only authorizes these activities with one vehicle, which is owned, leased or rented by the license holder.
- Sec. 9. 12 MRSA §6856, sub-§§1 and 2, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 661, §5, are amended to read:

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- 10 Certified activities. Α shellfish certificate authorizes a whelesale seafood sales license holder or a transportation license holder to undertake 12 shellfish activities expressly authorized therein, which may include buying 14 and selling, shipping, transporting, shucking or other processing of shellfish. A wholesale seafood sales license or shellfish transportation license shall is also be necessary to undertake **16** . the activities authorized under those licenses.
- Express authorizations. The commissioner shall expressly state the authorized activities on each shellfish certificate. The activities authorized shall must be sufficient to allow the holder to carry out his wholesale or transportation operations, provided they may--be are limited to the extent required to protect the public health.
- Sec. 10. 12 MRSA §6856, sub-§3, as amended by PL 1989, c. 770, §1, is further amended to read:
- Depuration certificate. The commissioner may issue a depuration certificate to a wholesale seafood sales license 30 holder that authorizes the holder to take shellfish from closed 32 depuration, processing and transportation. for certificate must establish limits on harvesting, depurating and 34 processing methods and any other provisions required to assure the public safety. The commissioner may permit depuration of 36 shellfish not contaminated by paralytic shellfish poisoning if it is established that the water used during depuration will not 38 contaminate the shellfish with paralytic shellfish poisoning. consistency with municipal shellfish conservation 40 programs, established pursuant to section 6671, the commissioner must consult with a municipal shellfish conservation committee 42 before taking action to open an area within that municipality for depuration digging. The commissioner may continue to issue 44 controlled purification certificates for areas that restricted to depuration digging on September 1, 1989, without consulting municipalities. 46
  - Sec. 11. 12 MRSA §6857, as amended by PL 1991, c. 591, Pt. T, §19, is repealed.

2	Sec. 12. 12 MRSA §6858, as amended by PL 1991, c. 390, §9, is repealed.
4	Sec. 13. 12 MRSA §6861-A, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1989, c.
6	348, §13, is amended to read:
8	4. Records. Any person, licensed under section 6851er 6852 6853-A who deals in crayfish, shall make records available
10	to a marine patrol officer on demand.
12	Sec. 14. 12 MRSA §6862, as amended by PL 1997, c. 84, §1, is repealed.
14	Sec. 15. 12 MRSA §6864, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 536, Pt. A, §10 and affected by §13, is repealed.
16	Sec. 16. 12 MRSA §6865 is enacted to read:
18	§6865. Removing lobster meat from shell
20	1. Prohibition. It is unlawful for a person to remove
22	lobster meat from the shell or to process lobster meat except as provided in this section.
24	2. Seafood sales license holder. A person who holds a
26	seafood sales license, or an employee of that person, may remove lobster meat and tail meat from the shell for sale and process
28	lobster meat, lobster tails and portions of lobster tails if:
30	A. The lobster meat and lobster tail meat are removed at the establishment named in the license:
32	B. The lobster meat, lobster tails and lobster tail
34	portions come from legal-sized lobsters; and
36	C. All containers in which lobster meat, lobster tails and lobster tail portions are packed to be sold, shipped or
38	transported are clearly labeled with the name, address and permit number of the packer. The labeling requirements of
40	this paragraph do not apply to processed stews, pies, salads, newburgs or chowders that contain lobster tail
42	sections.
44	3. Hotels and restaurants. If the establishment named in a seafood sales license is a hotel or restaurant, the license
46	holder, or an employee of the license holder, may not remove
48	lobster meat or tail meat from the shell or cut up the lobster meat or tail meat unless the lobster meat or tail meat:

	A. Is removed at the establishment named in the license
2	immediately before and for the purpose of being served to
	customers: and
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	B. Comes from legal-sized lobsters.
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	4. Hotels and restaurants; customers. A customer served a
8	lobster at a hotel or restaurant may remove lobster meat and tail
	meat from the shell for consumption at that hotel or restaurant.
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10	5. Personal use. A person may remove lobster meat and tail
12	meat from the shell and cut up tail sections of lobster at that
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1.4	person's home for the purpose of personal use.
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• -	6. Exceptions. This section does not apply to:
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	A. Hermetically sealed containers; and
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	B. Frozen or canned lobster meat if the person possessing
20	<u>it:</u>
22	(1) Is not the first person offering it for sale in
	this State and maintains records indicating from whom
24	the lobster meat was purchased; and
26	(2) Did not pack the container or know that it
	contained lobster meat in violation of this section.
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	7. Rules. The commissioner may adopt rules to implement
30	this section. The commissioner shall specify by rule the legal
	size for a lobster meat tail section to conform with the minimum
32	legal lobster size in effect. Rules adopted pursuant to this
	subsection are routine technical rules pursuant to Title 5,
34	chapter 375, subchapter II-A.
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36	8. Prima facie evidence. The following prima facie
30	evidence conditions apply:
38	evidence conditions apply.
30	A. If any lobster meat that has been removed from the shell
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40	is found on the premises of any establishment that is
4.2	engaged in the selling, serving, processing or transporting
42	of food in any form for human consumption, it is prima facie
	evidence that the meat was removed for sale;
44	
	B. If cut-up tail sections of lobster meat are found under
46	refrigeration in a hotel or restaurant, and they are unmixed
	with any other food, it is prima facie evidence that the
48	tail sections were not immediately to be served to customers
	as provided in this section; and
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C. If cut-up tail sections of lobster meat are found at an
establishment that is engaged in selling, processing or
transporting food in any manner for human consumption, it is
prima facie evidence that the same were not cut up for the
purpose of personal use.

9. Penalty. The penalty for a violation of this section is the same as that provided under section 6431, subsection 7.

Sec. 17. 36 MRSA §4714, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 513, §10, is amended to read:

### 36 § 4714. Certificate required for license

The Department of Marine Resources shall may not issue or renew a wholesale seafood license as set forth in Title 12, section 6851 6853-A; a shellfish transportation license as set forth in Title 12, section 6855; or a shellfish certificate as set forth in Title 12, section 6856, for the purpose of dealing in mahogany quahogs without proof of certification by the State Tax Assessor, as required by this chapter. The Department of Marine Resources shall make available to the State Tax Assessor any licensing information necessary to implement this section.

#### **SUMMARY**

This bill consolidates into one license all wholesale and retail seafood activities. It repeals the requirement that separate permits be obtained for processing lobster meat, lobster tails and lobster tail parts. It retains the current limitations on how lobster meat, lobster tails and lobster tail parts may be processed, but it consolidates those provisions from 3 sections

of law into one section.