MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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121st MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2003

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No. 1471

H.P. 1076

House of Representatives, March 28, 2003

An Act To Correct Certain Errors and Inconsistencies in Laws Relating to Marine Resources

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

Millicent M. MacFarland
MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND
Clerk

Presented by Representative BULL of Freeport.

Re i	t enacted	hy the	People	of the	State of	f Maine :	as follows:

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Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §6001, sub-§8, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 661, \$5, is amended to read:

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Common carrier. "Common carrier" means a vehicle engaged in carrying goods for profit in interstate commerce, which that is licensed by the Interstate - Commerce - Commission

Federal Highway Administration.

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Sec. 2. 12 MRSA §6171-B, sub-§1, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1999, c. 297, §1, is amended to read:

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A. "Emerging fishery" means the commercial fishing for any marine organism, except shrimp, herring and groundfish species, that requires a commercial fishing license issued under section 6501.

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- Sec. 3. 12 MRSA §6174, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 661, §5, is amended to read:
- §6174. Rules as law; proof of rules; penalty
 - Rules as law. All regulations - of rules adopted by the commissioner shall have the force of law.

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2. Proof of rules. A certified copy of a regulation-shall be rule is admissible in court to prove the regulation rule and shall--be is prima facie evidence that the regulation rule was A regulation-shall rule must be personally properly adopted. certified by the commissioner, deputy commissioner or Chief of the Bureau of Marine Patrol and shall must be accompanied by his a signed statement that it was in force on the date of the alleged violation. The certified copy shall-be is admissible in evidence on the testimony of a marine patrol officer that he the patrol officer received the certified regulation after requesting it by telephone or otherwise from the department. No further foundation shall--be is necessary for the admission of the certified copy.

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Whoever violates a regulation--shall--be Penalty. punished-by-the-penalties-under-section-6204,-unless-a-specific penalty-is-etherwise-authorized-and-provided rule commits a civil violation for which a fine of not less than \$100 for each violation may be adjudged.

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- Sec. 4. 12 MRSA §6191, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 661, §5, is amended to read:
- \$6191. Rulemaking 50

1. Procedures. In adopting or amending any regulation rule, 2 the commissioner shall use the procedures required for rulemaking under the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375, and the additional requirements of this subchapter. 2. Other requirements. 8 A. A public hearing may be held but is not required unless 10 it is requested by an interested person. The person conducting the hearing shall record and 12 retain all relevant evidence provided at the hearing. 14 No--regulation A rule, except a regulation rule authorized under section 6172, shall may not be adopted or 16 amended without the advice and consent of the advisory council, except as provided in section 6192, subsection 2. 18 Sec. 5. 12 MRSA §6192, as amended by PL 1993, c. 42, §1, is 20 further amended to read: 22 §6192. Emergency rulemaking 24 Procedures. In an emergency adoption of a rule or amendment to a rule, the commissioner may modify the procedures 26 required under the Maine Administrative Procedure Act and section 6191 in the following manner. 28 A. In an emergency adoption of a rule or amendment of-rules 30 to a rule relating to the public health and safety, including rules authorized under section 6172, prior public 32 notice and hearing shall is not be required. 34 In an emergency adoption of a rule or amendment of-rules to a rule relating to the general welfare, as authorized by 36 section 6171, the rule shall-be is effective immediately, as 38 provided in subsection 4. A public hearing shall must be held in the affected area immediately thereafter requested of the commissioner in writing by 5 persons. 40 hearing shall must be held within 30 days commissioner receiving the written request. Notice of that 42 hearing shall must be published once, not less than 5 days 44 prior to the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected area. 46 In an emergency adoption of a rule or amendment of-rules 48 to a rule relating to gear conflicts, as authorized by section 6171-A, the regulation-shall-be rule is effective

Prior public

immediately, as provided in subsection 4.

notice and hearing shall is not bе required. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, a public hearing shall must be held in the affected area immediately if requested of the commissioner in writing by 5 persons. The hearing shall must be held within 30 days of the commissioner receiving the written request. Notice of that hearing shall must be published once, not less than 5 days prior to the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected area. The commissioner shall decide within 5 business days after the hearing whether to continue or repeal the emergency closure. His The commissioner's findings of fact must include the justification for the repeal or continuance of the closure, an analysis of the objections expressed at the public hearing and the date for the end of the closure. Emergency regulations rules under this paragraph may be repealed by the advisory council.

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- 2. Advisory council. The advice and consent of the advisory council shall is not be required prior to an emergency adoption of a rule or amendment to a rule.
- 3. Effective period. Any emergency regulation—shall—be rule is effective only for 90 days, or any lesser period of time specified in the emergency—regulation rule. After the expiration of the emergency period, the regulation—shall—not—thereafter rule may only be adopted except—in—the—manner as provided by section 6191. This subsection shall does not apply to emergency regulations rules authorized under section 6172, which shall—be are effective until repealed.

4. Effective date. Except as provided in this subsection, emergency regulations rules become effective immediately upon publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the State affected, provided it—is those rules are submitted to the Attorney General and filed with the Secretary of State as required under the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5, chapter 375, within the next business day following publication.

Notwithstanding any provisions of the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, an emergency regulation rule authorized by section 6172, subsection 2 or 3 is effective immediately upon signature by the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized designee. Upon signing an emergency regulation rule that closes or opens an area or waters to the taking of marine organisms, the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized designee shall give oral notice of that action to local governmental authorities and shall publish notice of a closure as soon as possible in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the State affected. Marine patrol officers shall take action to prevent taking of shellfish from a closed area, including the embargo of

	contaminated shellfish under section 6856, subsection 6 and the
2	arrest of any person violating the emergency regulation rule.
4	5. Repeal. Emergency regulations rules may be repealed in the same manner as they are adopted.
6	Con 6 10 MDCA 86004
8	Sec. 6. 12 MRSA §6204, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 661, §5, is amended to read:
10	§6204. General penalty
12	A violation of any provision of marine resources' laws er any-regulation-authorized-thereunder-or-adopted-by-legislative
14	directive-shall-be is a Class D crime, unless another penalty has been expressly provided.
16	Sec. 7. 12 MRSA §6701, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2001, c. 421,
18	Pt. B, §40 and affected by Pt. C, §1, is further amended to read:
20	2. Licensed activity. The holder of a hand fishing scallop license may take scallops by hand or possess, ship, transport or
22	sell shucked scallops the holder has taken.
24	Sec. 8. 12 MRSA $\S6702$, sub- $\S2$, as amended by PL 1997, c. 572, $\S2$, is further amended to read:
26	2. Licensed activity. A boat licensed under this section
28	may be used for dragging for scallops and to possess, ship, sell or transport shucked scallops taken under the license. The
30	license also authorizes the captain and crew members aboard the licensed boat when engaged in dragging for scallops to undertake
32	these activities.
34	Sec. 9. 12 MRSA §6749-Y, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 595, §5, is amended to read:
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38	§6749-Y. Penalty
	Notwithstanding section 6204 and unless otherwise specified,
40	a person who violates or fails to comply with this subchapter commits a Class D crime that is punishable by a fine of not less
42	than \$500. The fine may not be suspended.
44	Sec. 10. 12 MRSA §6804, as amended by PL 2001, c. 421, Pt. B, §§51 and 52 and affected by Pt. C, §1, is further amended to read:
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§6804. Commercial northern shrimp license

1. License required. A person may not engage in the activities authorized under this section without a current commercial northern shrimp license.

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- 2. Licensed activities. The holder of a commercial northern shrimp license may fish for or take shrimp or possess, ship, transport or sell northern shrimp that the license holder has taken. A license issued under subsection 7, paragraph B or C also authorizes unlicensed crew members aboard the vessel declared by the license holder to engage in these activities.
- 3. Boat declaration. The license holder shall declare the name of the vessel to be used for fishing under the commercial northern shrimp license at the time of application for the license and may not change that declaration during the license year unless the original vessel is sold and replaced, has been damaged and will be under repair for not less than one month or has been destroyed or lost.
- 4. Reporting. The commissioner shall adopt rules regarding data that the holder of a commercial <u>northern</u> shrimp license must submit to the department. The commissioner may deny an application for the renewal of a license issued under this section if the license holder fails to report the information required pursuant to this subsection.
 - 5. **Exemption.** Notwithstanding subsection 1, a license is not required to fish for, take, possess or transport <u>northern</u> shrimp only for personal use.
- 6. Eligibility. A commercial <u>northern</u> shrimp license may be issued only to an individual.
- 7. Fees. Fees for the commercial <u>northern</u> shrimp license are as follows:
- A. Thirty-three dollars for a resident license that authorizes the license holder to engage in the licensed activities under subsection 2;
- B. Eighty-nine dollars for a resident license that authorizes the license holder and crew members to engage in the licensed activities under subsection 2; and
- C. Three hundred and thirty-four dollars for a nonresident license that authorizes the license holder and crew members to engage in the licensed activities under subsection 2.

8. Disposition of fees. All fees for commercial <u>northern</u> shrimp licenses must be deposited in the Shrimp Management Fund established in section 6805.

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9. Violation. A person who violates this section commits a civil violation for which a ferfeiture fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 may be adjudged.

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Sec. 11. 12 MRSA §6856, as amended by PL 2001, c. 112, §§2 to 4, is further amended to read:

§6856. Shellfish sanitation and depuration certificate

- 1. Shellfish sanitation certificate. A person may not undertake the processing, buying, selling, shipping, transporting or shucking of shellfish or whole scallops without a shellfish sanitation certificate authorizes unless authorized under section 6701 or 6702. The commissioner may issue a shellfish sanitation certificate to a wholesale seafood license holder or a shellfish transportation license holder that authorizes the holder to undertake the activities expressly authorized therein, which may include buying and selling, shipping, transporting, shucking or other processing of shellfish or whole scallops. A wholesale seafood license or shellfish transportation license is also necessary to undertake the activities authorized under those licenses.
- 2. Express authorizations. The commissioner shall expressly state the authorized activities on each shellfish sanitation certificate. The activities authorized shall must be sufficient to allow the holder to carry out his the holder's wholesale or transportation operations, previded-they except that the operations may be limited to the extent required to protect the public health.
- 36 Depuration certificate. A person may not take shellfish from closed areas for depuration, processing and transportation without a depuration certificate. The commissioner may issue a 38 depuration certificate to a wholesale seafood license holder that 40 authorizes the holder to take shellfish from closed areas for depuration, processing and transportation. The certificate must 42 establish limits on harvesting, depurating and processing methods and any other provisions required to assure ensure the public 44 safety. The commissioner may permit depuration of shellfish not contaminated by paralytic shellfish poisoning if it 46 established that the water used during depuration will not contaminate the shellfish with paralytic shellfish poisoning. 48 consistency with municipal shellfish ensure conservation programs, established pursuant to section 6671, the commissioner 50 must consult with a municipal shellfish conservation committee

before taking action to open an area within that municipality for depuration digging. The commissioner may continue to issue controlled purification certificates for areas that were restricted to depuration digging on September 1, 1989, without consulting municipalities.

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- 4. Rules. The commissioner may adopt or amend regulations rules concerning:
- A. The procedures for issuing certificates and the required qualifications for each type of certificate;

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- B. The minimum sanitation standards for establishments and vehicles;
- 16 C. The sanitation and quality control standards for shellfish and whole scallops and their products;

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D. The methods for taking, handling, shipping, transporting and processing of shellfish and whole scallops taken from closed areas;

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E. The records and reports of takings, purchases, processing, sales, shipping and transporting of shellfish and whole scallops;

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- F. The labeling or marking of shipments of shellfish and whole scallops; and
- 30 G. Other regulations rules necessary to the public health.

The regulations rules must be based on the particular operational requirements of each activity, the most recently adopted federal sanitation standards and the most recent generally accepted research data, in a manner so as to protect the public health and safety while allowing reasonable use of the State's shellfish and whole scallops.

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5. Right of entry. Whenever a certificate has been issued under this section, the commissioner, or his the commissioner's agent, shall must have access to any establishment or part thereof for the purpose of inspection or collection of samples. Denial of access shall-be is grounds for suspension or revocation of any certificate or license under the provisions of section 6373.

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6. Products embargoed and condemned. The commissioner, or the commissioner's agent, shall indefinitely embargo, condemn or order to be destroyed any shellfish, shellfish product or whole scallop in any establishment whenever it is determined that the

- product is of unsound quality, contains any filthy, decomposed or putrid substance, or may be poisonous or deleterious to health, or otherwise unsafe. The commissioner and the commissioner's agent shall cooperate with those state and federal agencies, having similar responsibility, in the protection of public health and in enforcing the order to embargo, condemn or destroy.
 - In the event that any shellfish, shellfish product or whole scallop in any establishment is embargoed, condemned or ordered destroyed, the commissioner, or the commissioner's agent, shall, as soon thereafter as practical, notify the owner in writing of the amount and kind of shellfish, shellfish product or whole scallop embargoed, condemned or destroyed.

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- 7. Resident depuration harvesters. When harvesting soft-shelled clams under a depuration certificate, the person holding the certificate shall, to the extent possible, employ one person who is a resident of the municipality as harvester for every person employed as harvester who is not a resident of that municipality.
- 8. Payments to municipalities. A person holding a depuration certificate shall pay each municipality an amount equal to 50¢ for each bushel of soft-shelled clams taken in that municipality under that depuration certificate. When submitting payment to a municipality under this subsection, the depuration certificate holder shall include a copy of the applicable record and report of takings submitted to the department pursuant to rules adopted under subsection 4.

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32 SUMMARY

This bill makes changes to the laws relating to marine resources including the following.

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It corrects a reference to a federal agency.

- 2. It eliminates a reference to shrimp in the laws relating to emerging fisheries.
- 3. It clarifies that the violation of a rule adopted by the Commissioner of Marine Resources is a civil violation for which a fine of not less than \$100 may be adjudged.
- 46 4. It corrects an inconsistency with regard to the processing of scallops. It clarifies that scallop harvesters may process, possess, ship, transport or sell only shucked scallops. It requires that a person, except a person authorized by either of the scallop harvester licenses who processes, possesses, buys,

ships, transports or shucks shellfish or whole scallops, must have a shellfish sanitation certificate to process, sell, ship, transport or shuck shellfish or whole scallops.

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5. It provides that, unless otherwise specified, a violation of the laws relating to sea urchins is a criminal violation.

- 6. It clarifies that the commercial shrimp license pertains only to the northern shrimp species.
- 7. It stipulates that it is a violation of law to engage in certain shellfish and whole scallop activities without a shellfish sanitation certificate or a depuration certificate.
- 8. It changes all references to regulations to conform to the rule-making process provided in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, chapter 375.
- 9. It also makes certain clerical corrections.