A bill to be entitled

1

2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

27

28

An act relating to the protection of wild and aquatic life; amending s. 253.04, F.S.; providing that careless operation of a vessel outside a marked channel that causes seagrass scarring within certain aquatic preserves is a civil infraction; defining the terms "seagrass scarring" and "seagrasses"; providing that refusal to post bond or sign a boating citation is a second degree misdemeanor; providing criminal penalties; requiring that civil penalties collected for the careless operation of a vessel causing seagrass scarring be deposited into the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and used for specified purposes; amending s. 327.73, F.S.; providing civil penalties for seagrass scarring; amending s. 372.73, F.S.; providing for the forfeiture of illegally taken wildlife, freshwater fish, and saltwater fish to investigating law enforcement agencies; authorizing investigating law enforcement agencies to dispose of such wildlife, freshwater fish, and saltwater fish in a specified manner; requiring certain documentation; requiring the release of certain wildlife, freshwater fish, and saltwater fish to native habitats; providing for release of nonnative species by rule; revising provisions for the deposit of certain proceeds relating to the confiscation and disposition of illegally taken wildlife, freshwater fish, and saltwater fish; authorizing certain law enforcement agencies to receive specified portions of forfeited property; creating s. 372.731, F.S.; providing for photographs of illegally

Page 1 of 14

taken wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish to be admissible as evidence in the prosecution of certain violations; specifying requirements and procedures for such photographs; repealing s. 372.107, F.S., relating to the Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund within the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; amending ss. 370.021, 370.061, 372.9901, 372.9904, and 932.7055, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

 Section 1. Subsections (4) through (7) of section 253.04, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) through (8), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section to read:

253.04 Duty of board to protect, etc., state lands; state may join in any action brought.--

(4) (a) Any person operating a vessel outside a lawfully marked channel in a careless manner that causes seagrass scarring within an aquatic preserve established in ss. 258.39-258.399 with the exception of the Lake Jackson, Wekiva River, and Rainbow River aquatic preserves, commits a civil infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73. Each violation is a separate offense. As used in this subsection, the term:

1. "Seagrass scarring" means the destruction of roots, shoots, or stems of seagrass plants that results in tracks on the substrate caused by the operation of a motorized vessel in waters supporting seagrasses, commonly known as prop-scars or

Page 2 of 14

propeller scars.

- 2. "Seagrasses" means Cuban shoal grass (Halodule wrightii), turtle grass (Thalassia testudinum), manatee grass (Syringodium filiforme), star grass (Halophila engelmannii), paddle grass (Halophila decipiens), Johnson's seagrass (Halophila johnsonii), or widgeon grass (Ruppia maritima).
- (b) Any violation of this subsection is a violation of the boating laws of this state and shall be charged on 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 commits a misdemeanor of the second degree as provided in s. 327.73(3), punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) All civil penalties imposed and collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and used solely to implement, administer, and enforce this subsection; provide for seagrass restoration; conduct a program to educate vessel operators about the need to protect seagrasses from damage caused by the operation of vessels; and fund the marking of seagrass.
- Section 2. Paragraph (x) is added to subsection (1) of section 327.73, Florida Statutes, and subsection (8) of that section is amended, to read:
  - 327.73 Noncriminal infractions.--
- (1) Violations of the following provisions of the vessel laws of this state are noncriminal infractions:
- (x) Section 253.04(4)(a), relating to carelessly causing seagrass scarring, for which the civil penalty is:

Page 3 of 14

1. Fifty dollars upon conviction for a first offense.

2. Two hundred and fifty dollars upon conviction for a second offense occurring within 12 months after a prior conviction.

- 3. Five hundred dollars upon conviction for a third offense occurring within 36 months after a prior conviction.
- 4. One thousand dollars upon conviction for a fourth or subsequent offense.

Any person cited for a violation of any such provision shall be deemed to be charged with a noncriminal infraction, shall be cited for such an infraction, and shall be cited to appear before the county court. The civil penalty for any such infraction is \$50, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any person who fails to appear or otherwise properly respond to a uniform boating citation shall, in addition to the charge relating to the violation of the boating laws of this state, be charged with the offense of failing to respond to such citation and, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A written warning to this effect shall be provided at the time such uniform boating citation is issued.

(8) Except as otherwise provided by s. 253.04(4)(c), all fees and civil penalties assessed and collected pursuant to this section shall be remitted by the clerk of the court to the Department of Revenue to be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund for boating safety education purposes.

112 Section 3. Section 372.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to 113 read: 372.73 Confiscation and disposition of illegally taken 114 115 wildlife, freshwater fish, and saltwater fish game. --116 (1)(a) All wildlife, game and freshwater fish, and 117 saltwater fish seized under the authority of this chapter, any 118 other chapter, or rules of the commission shall, upon conviction of the offender or sooner in accordance with a court order if 119 120 the court so orders, be forfeited to the investigating law enforcement agency. The law enforcement agency may elect to 121 retain the wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish for the 122 agency's official use; transfer the wildlife, freshwater fish, 123 or saltwater fish to another unit of state or local government 124 125 for official use; donate the wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish to a charitable organization; sell the wildlife, 126 127 freshwater fish, or saltwater fish at a public sale, pursuant to 128 the provisions of s. 705.103; or destroy the wildlife, 129 freshwater fish, or saltwater fish if none of the other options 130 are practicable or if the wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish is unwholesome or otherwise not of appreciable 131 132 value. 133 All live wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish, the possession of which is unlawful, shall be properly 134 documented as evidence under s. 372.731 and returned to the 135 habitat unharmed, except that nonnative species may be released 136 only as allowed by rules of the commission. Any unclaimed 137 wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish shall be retained 138 by the investigating law enforcement agency and disposed of in 139

accordance with the provisions of this subsection and given to some hospital or charitable institution and receipt therefor sent to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

- (2) All furs or hides or fur-bearing animals seized under the authority of this chapter shall, upon conviction of the offender, be forfeited and sent to the commission, which shall sell such hides and furs the same and deposit the proceeds of such sale to the credit of the State Game Trust Fund or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable. If any such hides or furs are seized and the offender is unknown, the court shall order such hides or furs sent to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission, which shall sell such hides and furs.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), and deposit the proceeds of any such sale pursuant to this section shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit to the credit of the State Game Trust Fund or the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable.
- (4) Any state, municipal, or county law enforcement agency that enforces or assists the commission in enforcing the provisions of this chapter, which enforcement or assistance results in a forfeiture of property as provided in this section, shall be entitled to receive all or a share of any property based upon the agency's participation in such enforcement.
- Section 4. Section 372.731, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

HB 7059 2008

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

167	372.731 Photographs of illegally taken wildlife,
168	freshwater fish, and saltwater fishIn any prosecution for a
169	violation of this chapter, chapter 370, or rules of the
170	commission, a photograph of the illegally taken wildlife,
171	freshwater fish, or saltwater fish may be deemed competent
172	evidence of such property and may be admissible in the
173	prosecution to the same extent as if such wildlife, freshwater
174	fish, or saltwater fish were introduced as evidence. Such
175	photograph shall bear a written description of the wildlife,
176	freshwater fish, or saltwater fish alleged to have been
177	illegally taken, the name of the violator, the location where
178	the alleged wrongful taking occurred, the name of the
179	investigating law enforcement officer, the date the photograph
180	was taken, and the name of the photographer. Such writing shall
181	be made under oath by the investigating law enforcement officer,
182	and the photograph shall be identified by the signature of the
183	photographer.
184	Section 5. Section 372.107, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
185	Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 370.021, Florida

- Statutes, is amended to read:
- 370.021 Administration; rules, publications, records; penalties; injunctions. --
- (2) MAJOR VIOLATIONS.--In addition to the penalties provided in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b), the court shall assess additional penalties against any commercial harvester convicted of major violations as follows:
- For a violation involving more than 100 illegal blue crabs, spiny lobster, or stone crabs, an additional penalty of

Page 7 of 14

\$10 for each illegal blue crab, spiny lobster, 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);
  - 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),

222

220

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

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 commercial harvester 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.
- 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

Page 9 of 14

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 spiny lobster, 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 spiny lobster; any single violation involving possession of more than 25 spiny lobster during the closed season or possession of more than 25 wrung spiny lobster tails or more than 25 egg-bearing or stripped spiny lobster; 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 spiny lobster in the aggregate are involved.
- (k) Upon the arrest and conviction for a major violation involving blue crabs, the licenseholder shall show just cause 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

Page 10 of 14

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

The penalty provisions of this subsection apply to commercial harvesters and wholesale and retail dealers as defined in s. 370.07. Any other person who commits a major violation under this subsection commits a Level Three violation under s. 372.83. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, no court may

Page 11 of 14

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.

- Section 7. Subsection (4) and paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 370.061, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

  370.061 Confiscation, seizure, and forfeiture of property and products.--
- (4) DESTRUCTION OR DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.--All property forfeited under this section may be destroyed, used by the commission, disposed of by gift to charitable or state institutions, or sold, with the proceeds derived from the sale deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund to be used for law enforcement purposes, or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable.
- (5) CONFISCATION AND SALE OF PERISHABLE SALTWATER PRODUCTS; PROCEDURE.--
- (c) In the event of acquittal, the proceeds of a sale or the bond or cash deposit required by this subsection shall be returned to the defendant. In the event of a conviction, the proceeds of a sale or the bond or cash deposit required by this subsection shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund to be used for law enforcement purposes or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as

Page 12 of 14

provided in s. 372.107, as applicable. Such deposit into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund or the Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund shall constitute confiscation.

Section 8. Subsection (5) of section 372.9901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.9901 Seizure of illegal hunting devices; disposition; notice; forfeiture.--In order to protect the state's wildlife resources, any vehicle, vessel, animal, gun, light, or other hunting device used or attempted to be used in connection with, as an instrumentality of, or in aiding and abetting in the commission of an offense prohibited by s. 372.99 is subject to seizure and forfeiture. The provisions of chapter 932 do not apply to any seizure or forfeiture under this section. For purposes of this section, a conviction is any disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.

- (5) All amounts received from the sale or other disposition of the property shall be paid into the State Game Trust Fund or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable. If the property is not sold or converted, it shall be delivered to the executive director of the commission.
- Section 9. Subsection (3) of section 372.9904, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 372.9904 Seizure of illegal transportation devices; disposition; appraisal; forfeiture.--
- (3) Upon conviction of the violator, the property, if owned by the person convicted, shall be forfeited to the state under the procedure set forth in ss. 370.061 and 370.07, when

Page 13 of 14

not inconsistent with this section. All amounts received from the sale or other disposition of the property shall be paid into the State Game Trust Fund or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable. If the property is not sold or converted, it shall be delivered to the director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Section 10. Paragraph (e) of subsection (6) of section 932.7055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

932.7055 Disposition of liens and forfeited property. --

- (6) If the seizing agency is a state agency, all remaining proceeds shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. However, if the seizing agency is:
- (e) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the proceeds accrued pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be deposited into the State Game Trust Fund as provided in ss. 372.73, 372.9901, and 372.9904, into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund as provided in s. 370.061, or into the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund as provided in s. 372.107, as applicable.

Section 11. This act shall take effect October 1, 2008.

Page 14 of 14