By the Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation; and Senators Stewart and Torres

592-04103A-17 20171304c1

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to Florida black bears; creating s.
379.3018, F.S.; providing a short title; defining
terms; prohibiting the issuance of a permit
authorizing the recreational hunting of Florida black
bears mothering cubs under 100 pounds; specifying a
penalty for the unlawful harvesting of saw palmetto
berries on state lands; authorizing the Fish and
Wildlife Conservation Commission to designate and
update certain habitats; amending s. 590.125, F.S.;
prohibiting prescribed burns in certain designated
habitats during specified times; providing an
effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 379.3018, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 379.3018 Florida black bear habitat restoration.-
- (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Florida Black Bear Protection Act."
  - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Florida black bear" means the subspecies *Ursus* americanus floridanus.
- (b) "State lands" means all lands under public ownership or control, including state forests, state parks, and conservation easements authorized by the state.
- (3) HUNTING PROHIBITION.—The commission may not allow any person issued a recreational hunting permit authorizing the

592-04103A-17 20171304c1

hunting of Florida black bears to kill a Florida black bear mothering cubs under 100 pounds pursuant to such permit.

- (4) SAW PALMETTO BERRY HARVESTING.—Regardless of the value of berries stolen, a person unlawfully harvesting saw palmetto berries on state lands commits petit theft of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 812.014.
- (5) DESIGNATION OF HABITATS.—The commission may, on state lands, designate and update as necessary using a science-based approach:
- (a) Florida black bear habitats in which female bears are likely to be denning during the month of February; and
- (b) Sensitive habitats containing critical food sources for Florida black bears.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 590.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

590.125 Open burning authorized by the Florida Forest Service.—

- (3) CERTIFIED PRESCRIBED BURNING; LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—
- (b) Certified prescribed burning pertains only to broadcast burning for purposes of silviculture, wildland fire hazard reduction, wildlife management, ecological maintenance and restoration, and agriculture. It must be conducted in accordance with this subsection and:
- 1. May be accomplished only when a certified prescribed burn manager is present on site with a copy of the prescription and directly supervises the certified prescribed burn until the burn is completed, after which the certified prescribed burn manager is not required to be present.

592-04103A-17 20171304c1

2. Requires that a written prescription be prepared before receiving authorization to burn from the Florida Forest Service.

- a. A new prescription or authorization is not required for smoldering that occurs within the authorized burn area unless new ignitions are conducted by the certified prescribed burn manager.
- b. Monitoring the smoldering activity of a certified prescribed burn does not require a prescription or an additional authorization even if flames begin to spread within the authorized burn area due to ongoing smoldering.
- 3. Requires that the specific consent of the landowner or his or her designee be obtained before requesting an authorization.
- 4. Requires that an authorization to burn be obtained from the Florida Forest Service before igniting the burn.
- 5. Requires that there be adequate firebreaks at the burn site and sufficient personnel and firefighting equipment to contain the fire within the authorized burn area.
- a. Fire spreading outside the authorized burn area on the day of the certified prescribed burn ignition does not constitute conclusive proof of inadequate firebreaks, insufficient personnel, or a lack of firefighting equipment.
- b. If the certified prescribed burn is contained within the authorized burn area during the authorized period, a strong rebuttable presumption shall exist that adequate firebreaks, sufficient personnel, and sufficient firefighting equipment were present.
- c. Continued smoldering of a certified prescribed burn resulting in a subsequent wildfire does not by itself constitute

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592-04103A-17 20171304c1

evidence of gross negligence under this section.

- 6. Is considered to be in the public interest and does not constitute a public or private nuisance when conducted under applicable state air pollution statutes and rules.
- 7. Is considered to be a property right of the property owner if vegetative fuels are burned as required in this subsection.
- 8. May not be conducted during the month of February in a habitat designated by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission under s. 379.3018(5)(a).
  - Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.