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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; amending s. 370.021, F.S.; providing penalties for use of illegal nets and for purchase or sale of illegally harvested products; providing for suspension or revocation of a license or permit under which a violation was committed; providing entities subject to the assessment of monetary penalties; amending s. 370.06, F.S.; clarifying the use of a Disability Award Notice issued by the United States Social Security Administration; providing requirements for a restricted-species endorsement issued to a disabled person; providing that saltwater products delivered to a wholesale dealer are presumed to have been purchased; amending s. 370.061, F.S.; prescribing procedures for confiscation of property used in connection with illegal taking of saltwater products; amending s. 370.07, F.S.; prohibiting the purchase or sale of illegally harvested marine life; providing that saltwater products delivered to a retail dealer or restaurant are presumed to have been purchased; creating s. 372.635, F.S.; providing penalties for illegal molestation of or theft from freshwater traps; amending s. 372.9901, F.S.; providing procedures for seizure and forfeiture of certain personal property used in illegal taking of deer and turkey; amending s.

372.9902, F.S.; providing for the applicability of seizure and forfeiture requirements; repealing ss. 372.311, 372.312, 372.313, 372.314, 372.315, 372.317, and 372.318, F.S., relating to forfeiture proceedings, delivery of property to a claimant, proceedings when no claim filed, or a claim is filed, judgments of forfeiture, and service charges; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) and subsection (5) of section 370.021, Florida Statutes, are amended and subsection (12) is added to that section to read:

370.021 Administration; rules, publications, records; penalties; injunctions.--

- (3) PENALTIES FOR USE OF ILLEGAL NETS.--
- (c) During the period of suspension or revocation of saltwater license privileges under this subsection, the licensee may not participate in the taking or harvesting or attempt the taking or harvesting of saltwater products from any vessel within the waters of the state, be aboard any vessel on which a commercial quantity of saltwater products or any legal or illegal net gear or trap is possessed, or engage in any other activity requiring a license, permit, or certificate issued pursuant to this chapter. Any person who violates this paragraph is:
- 1. Upon a first or second conviction, guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.

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775.082 or s. 775.083 to be punished as provided by paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b).

- 2. Upon a third or subsequent conviction, guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (5) BUYING SALTWATER PRODUCTS FROM UNLICENSED SELLER OR BUYING ILLEGALLY HARVESTED PRODUCTS .-- In addition to being subject to other penalties provided in this chapter, any violation of s. 370.06 or s. 370.07, or rules of the commission implementing s. 370.06 or s. 370.07, involving the purchase of saltwater products by a commercial wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or restaurant facility for public consumption from an unlicensed person, firm, or corporation, or the sale of saltwater products by an unlicensed person, firm, or corporation, or involving the purchase or sale by a commercial wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or restaurant facility for public consumption of any marine life known to be taken in violation of Section 16, Article X of the State Constitution, or any rule or statute implementing its provisions, shall be a major violation, and the commission may assess the following penalties:
- (a) For a first violation, the commission may assess a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 and may suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 90 calendar days.
- (b) For a second violation occurring within 12 months of a prior violation, the commission may assess a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 and may suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 180 calendar days.
- (c) For a third or subsequent violation occurring 31 within a 24-month period, the commission shall assess a civil

penalty of \$5,000 and shall suspend the wholesale or retail dealer's license privileges for up to 24 months.

Any proceeds from the civil penalties assessed pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and shall be used as follows: 40 percent for administration and processing purposes and 60 percent for law enforcement purposes.

(12) LICENSES AND ENTITIES SUBJECT TO PENALTIES.--For purposes of imposing license or permit suspensions or revocations authorized by this chapter, the license or permit under which the violation was committed is subject to suspension or revocation by the commission. For purposes of assessing monetary civil or administrative penalties authorized by this chapter, the person, firm, or corporation cited and subsequently receiving a judicial disposition of other than dismissal or acquittal in a court of law is subject to the monetary penalty assessment by the commission.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 370.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.06 Licenses.--

- (2) SALTWATER PRODUCTS LICENSE. --
- (a) Every person, firm, or corporation that sells, offers for sale, barters, or exchanges for merchandise any saltwater products, or which harvests saltwater products with certain gear or equipment as specified by law, must have a valid saltwater products license, except that the holder of an aquaculture certificate under s. 597.004 is not required to purchase and possess a saltwater products license in order to possess, transport, or sell marine aquaculture products. Each saltwater products license allows the holder to engage in any

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of the activities for which the license is required. The license must be in the possession of the licenseholder or aboard the vessel and shall be subject to inspection at any time that harvesting activities for which a license is required are being conducted. A restricted species endorsement on the saltwater products license is required to sell to a licensed wholesale dealer those species which the state, by law or rule, has designated as "restricted species." This endorsement may be issued only to a person who is at least 16 years of age, or to a firm certifying that over 25 percent of its income or \$5,000 of its income, whichever is less, is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar license from another state. This endorsement may also be issued to a for-profit corporation if it certifies that at least \$5,000 of its income is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar license from another state. However, if at least 50 percent of the annual income of a person, firm, or for-profit corporation is derived from charter fishing, the person, firm, or for-profit corporation must certify that at least \$2,500 of the income of the person, firm, or corporation is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar license from another state, in order to be issued the endorsement. Such income attribution must apply to at least 1 year out of the last 3 years. For the purpose of this section "income" means that income which is attributable to work, employment, entrepreneurship, pensions, retirement benefits, and social security benefits. To renew an existing restricted species endorsement, a marine aquaculture producer possessing a valid saltwater products license with a

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30 31 restricted species endorsement may apply income from the sale of marine aquaculture products to licensed wholesale dealers.

- 1. The commission is authorized to require verification of such income. Acceptable proof of income earned from the sale of saltwater products shall be:
- a. Copies of trip ticket records generated pursuant to this subsection (marine fisheries information system), documenting qualifying sale of saltwater products;
- b. Copies of sales records from locales other than Florida documenting qualifying sale of saltwater products;
- c. A copy of the applicable federal income tax return, including Form 1099 attachments, verifying income earned from the sale of saltwater products;
- d. Crew share statements verifying income earned from the sale of saltwater products; or
- e. A certified public accountant's notarized statement attesting to qualifying source and amount of income.

Any provision of this section or any other section of the Florida Statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, any person who owns a retail seafood market or restaurant at a fixed location for at least 3 years who has had an occupational license for 3 years prior to January 1, 1990, who harvests saltwater products to supply his or her retail store and has had a saltwater products license for 1 of the past 3 years prior to January 1, 1990, may provide proof of his or her verification of income and sales value at the person's retail seafood market or restaurant and in his or her saltwater products enterprise by affidavit and shall thereupon be issued a restricted species endorsement.

- 2. Exceptions from income requirements shall be as follows:
- a. A permanent restricted species endorsement shall be available to those persons age 62 and older who have qualified for such endorsement for at least 3 out of the last 5 years.
- b. Active military duty time shall be excluded from consideration of time necessary to qualify and shall not be counted against the applicant for purposes of qualifying.
- c. Upon the sale of a used commercial fishing vessel owned by a person, firm, or corporation possessing or eligible for a restricted species endorsement, the purchaser of such vessel shall be exempted from the qualifying income requirement for the purpose of obtaining a restricted species endorsement for a period of 1 year after purchase of the vessel.
- d. Upon the death or permanent disablement of a person possessing a restricted species endorsement, an immediate family member wishing to carry on the fishing operation shall be exempted from the qualifying income requirement for the purpose of obtaining a restricted species endorsement for a period of 1 year after the death or disablement.
- e. A restricted species endorsement may be issued on an individual saltwater products license to a person age 62 or older who documents that at least \$2,500 is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph.
- f. A permanent restricted species endorsement may also be issued on an individual saltwater products license to a person age 70 or older who has held a saltwater products license for at least 3 of the last 5 license years.

Any resident who is certified to be totally and permanently disabled by the Railroad Retirement Board, by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by any branch of the United States Armed Forces, or who holds a valid identification card issued by the Department of Veterans' Affairs pursuant to s. 295.17, upon proof of the same, or any resident certified to be disabled by the United States Social Security Administration or a licensed physician, upon proof of the same, shall be exempted from the income requirements if he or she also has held a saltwater products license for at least 3 of the last 5 license years prior to the date of the disability. A restricted-species endorsement issued under this paragraph may be issued only on an individual saltwater products license.

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At least one saltwater products license bearing a restricted species endorsement shall be aboard any vessel harvesting restricted species in excess of any bag limit or when fishing under a commercial quota or in commercial quantities, and such vessel shall have a commercial vessel registration. This subsection does not apply to any person, firm, or corporation licensed under s. 370.07(1)(a)1. or (b) for activities pursuant to such licenses. A saltwater products license may be issued in the name of an individual or a valid boat registration number. Such license is not transferable. A decal shall be issued with each saltwater products license issued to a valid boat registration number. The saltwater products license decal shall be the same color as the vessel registration decal issued each year pursuant to s. 328.48(5) and shall indicate the period of time such license is valid. 31 The saltwater products license decal shall be placed beside

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the vessel registration decal and, in the case of an undocumented vessel, shall be placed so that the vessel registration decal lies between the vessel registration number and the saltwater products license decal. Any saltwater products license decal for a previous year shall be removed from a vessel operating on the waters of the state. A resident shall pay an annual license fee of \$50 for a saltwater products license issued in the name of an individual or \$100 for a saltwater products license issued to a valid boat registration number. A nonresident shall pay an annual license fee of \$200 for a saltwater products license issued in the name of an individual or \$400 for a saltwater products license issued to a valid boat registration number. An alien shall pay an annual license fee of \$300 for a saltwater products license 14 issued in the name of an individual or \$600 for a saltwater products license issued to a valid boat registration number. Any person who sells saltwater products pursuant to this license may sell only to a licensed wholesale dealer. A saltwater products license must be presented to the licensed wholesale dealer each time saltwater products are sold, and an imprint made thereof. The wholesale dealer shall keep records of each transaction in such detail as may be required by rule of the commission not in conflict with s. 370.07(6), and shall provide the holder of the saltwater products license with a copy of the record. It is unlawful for any licensed wholesale dealer to buy saltwater products from any unlicensed person under the provisions of this section, except that a licensed wholesale dealer may buy from another licensed wholesale 29 dealer. It is unlawful for any licensed wholesale dealer to buy saltwater products designated as "restricted species" from 31 any person, firm, or corporation not possessing a restricted

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species endorsement on his or her saltwater products license under the provisions of this section, except that a licensed wholesale dealer may buy from another licensed wholesale dealer. Any saltwater products delivered to the premises of a wholesale dealer are, for purposes of this subsection, presumed to have been purchased. The commission shall be the licensing agency, may contract with private persons or entities to implement aspects of the licensing program, and shall establish by rule a marine fisheries information system in conjunction with the licensing program to gather fisheries data.

Section 3. Section 370.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.061 Confiscation of property and products.--

(1) CONFISCATION; PROCEDURE. -- Property used in connection with the illegal taking of saltwater products is subject to forfeiture as part of the commission's efforts to protect the state's marine life. In all cases of arrest and conviction for the illegal taking, or attempted taking, sale, possession, or transportation of saltwater fish or other saltwater products, such saltwater products and seines, nets, boats, motors, other fishing devices or equipment, and vehicles or other means of transportation used or attempted to be used in connection with, as an instrumentality of, or aiding and abetting in such illegal taking or attempted taking are hereby declared to be nuisances, and may be seized and carried before the court having jurisdiction over the criminal of such offense, notwithstanding any jurisdictional limitations on the amount in controversy, and said court may make a finding that the property was used in connection with a saltwater violation and may order such nuisances forfeited to

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the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission immediately 2 after a trial and conviction of the person or persons in whose 3 possession they were found. The requirement of a conviction before forfeiture establishes, to the exclusion of any 4 5 reasonable doubt, that the property was used in connection 6 with the violation. The procedures of chapter 932 do not apply 7 to any forfeiture under this section. For purposes of this 8 section, a conviction is any disposition other than acquittal 9 or dismissal.

(2) SEIZURE AND NOTICE. -- Prior to the issuance of a forfeiture order for any vessel, vehicle, or other property under subsection (1), the commission shall seize the property and notify the registered owner, if any, that the property has been seized by the commission. Notification must be sent within 14 days after the seizure of the property. If the commission, after diligent inquiry, cannot ascertain the registered owner, the notice is satisfied. Any property seized under this section which is not otherwise unlawful, may be returned to the person or persons holding title thereto at the time of the illegal act causing the forfeiture if such person proves by a preponderance of the evidence before the court having jurisdiction over the criminal offense that he or she in no way aided, abetted, participated in, gave consent to, or knew or had reason to know of the act. A request for such a hearing from a person holding title and asserting that he or she is an innocent owner must be received by the Assistant State Attorney who prosecuted the case and the commission's Division of Law Enforcement within 15 days after receipt of the notice of seizure. If a request for a hearing is not timely received, the court may forfeit to the commission the right to, title to, and interest in the property, subject only

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to the rights and interests of bona fide lienholders., except that, If a motor vehicle is seized under the provisions of this act and is subject to any existing liens recorded under the provisions of s. 319.27, all further proceedings shall be governed by the expressed intent of the Legislature not to divest any innocent person, firm, or corporation holding such a recorded lien of any of its reversionary rights in such motor vehicle or of any of its rights as prescribed in s. 319.27, and that, upon any default by the violator purchaser, the said lienholder may foreclose its lien and take possession of the motor vehicle involved.

- (3) COURT ORDER OF FORFEITURE.--When any illegal or illegally used seine, net, trap, or other fishing device or equipment, or illegally taken, possessed, or transported saltwater products, are found and taken into custody, and the owner thereof is shall not be known to the officer finding the item or items same, such officer shall immediately procure from the county court judge of the county wherein the item or items they were found an order forfeiting the said saltwater products, seines, nets, traps, boats, motors, or other fishing devices to the commission.
- (4) DESTRUCTION OR DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.--All things forfeited under this section the provisions of this law may be destroyed, used by the commission, disposed of by gift to charitable or state institutions, or sold, with and the proceeds derived from the said sale deposited in 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. However, forfeited boats, motors, and legal fishing devices only, may be purchased from the commission for

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\$1 by the person or persons holding title thereto at the time of the illegal act causing the forfeiture, if such person shall prove that he or she in no way participated in, gave consent to, or had knowledge of such act.

(5)(2) CONFISCATION AND SALE OF PERISHABLE PRODUCTS; PROCEDURE. -- When an arrest is made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and illegal, perishable products, or perishable products illegally taken or landed, are apprehended, the defendant may post bond or cash deposit in an amount determined by the judge to be the fair value of such products, and the said defendant shall have 24 hours to transport the said products outside the limits of Florida for sale or other disposition. Should no bond or cash deposit be given within the time fixed by the judge, the judge shall order the sale of such products at the highest price obtainable, and, when feasible, at least three bids shall be requested. In either event, the amounts received by the judge shall be remitted to the commission to be deposited into a special escrow account in the State Treasury and held in trust pending the outcome of the trial of the accused. If a bond is posted by the defendant, it shall also be remitted to the commission to be held in escrow pending the outcome of the trial of the accused. In the event of acquittal, the bond or cash deposit shall be returned to the defendant, or the proceeds of the sale shall be paid over to the defendant. the event of conviction, the proceeds of the sale, or proceeds of the bond or cash deposit, shall be deposited by the said commission 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. Such deposit into the Marine

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Resources Conservation Trust Fund or the commission's Federal Law Enforcement Trust Fund shall constitute confiscation.

(6) (3) MUNICIPAL OR COUNTY ENFORCEMENT; SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING. --

- (a) Any municipal or county law enforcement agency that enforces, or assists the commission in enforcing, the provisions of this chapter resulting in a forfeiture of property as provided in this section shall be entitled to receive all or a share of any such property based upon its their participation in such enforcement.
- Any property delivered to any municipal or county law enforcement agency as provided in paragraph (a) may be retained or sold by the law enforcement agency, and the property or any proceeds shall, if the agency operates a marine enforcement unit, be used utilized to enforce the provisions of this chapter and chapters 327 and 328. In the event the law enforcement agency does not operate a marine enforcement unit, any such property or proceeds shall be disposed of under pursuant to the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- (c) Any funds received by a municipal or county law enforcement agency pursuant to this subsection shall be supplemental funds and may not be used as replacement funds by the municipality or county.
- Section 4. Subsections (4) and (8) of section 370.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 370.07 Wholesale and retail saltwater products dealers; regulation .--
 - (4) TRANSPORTATION OF SALTWATER PRODUCTS.--
- (a) A person transporting in this state saltwater 31 products that were produced in this state, regardless of

 destination, shall have in his or her possession invoices, bills of lading, or other similar instruments showing the number of packages, boxes, or containers and the number of pounds of each species and the name, physical address, and the Florida wholesale dealer number of the dealer of origin.

- (b) A person transporting in this state saltwater products that were produced outside this state to be delivered to a destination in this state shall have in his or her possession invoices, bills of lading, or other similar instruments showing the number of packages, boxes, or containers and the number of pounds of each species, the name and physical address of the dealer of origin, and the name, physical address, and Florida wholesale dealer number of the Florida dealer to whom the shipment is to be delivered.
- (c) A person transporting in this state saltwater products that were produced outside this state which are to be delivered to a destination outside this state shall have in his or her possession invoices, bills of lading, or other similar instruments showing the number of packages, boxes, or containers and the number of pounds of each species, the name and physical address of the dealer of origin, and the name and physical address of the dealer to whom the shipment is to be delivered.
- (d) If the saltwater products in transit have come
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 from more than one dealer, distributor, or producer, each lot from each dealer shall be covered by invoices, bills of lading, and other similar instruments showing the number of boxes or containers and the number of pounds of each species.

 Each invoice, bill of lading, and other similar instrument shall display the wholesale dealer license number and the name

and physical address of the dealer, distributor, or producer of the lot covered by the instrument.

- (e) It is unlawful to sell, deliver, ship, or transport, or to possess for the purpose of selling, delivering, shipping, or transporting, any saltwater products without all invoices concerning the of such products having thereon the wholesale dealer license number in the such form as may be prescribed under the provisions of this subsection and the rules and regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Any saltwater products found in the possession of any person who is in violation of this provision may be seized by the commission and disposed of in the manner provided by law.
- (f) Nothing contained in this subsection may be construed to apply to the sale and delivery to a consumer of saltwater products in an ordinary retail transaction by a licensed retail dealer who has purchased such products from a licensed wholesale dealer, or to the sale and delivery of the catch or products of a saltwater products licensee to a Florida-licensed wholesale dealer.
- (g) Wholesale dealers' licenses shall be issued only to applicants who furnish to the commission satisfactory evidence of law-abiding reputation and who pledge themselves to faithfully observe all of the laws and regulations of this state relating to the conservation of, dealing in, or taking, selling, transporting, or possession of saltwater products, and to cooperate in the enforcement of all such laws to every reasonable extent. This pledge may be included in the application for license.
- (h) A wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or restaurant facility for public consumption may not purchase or sell any

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marine life known to be taken illegally, or known to be taken in violation of Section 16, Article X of the State 2 3 Constitution, or any rule or statute implementing its 4 provisions. 5 (i)(h) Any person who violates the provisions of this 6 subsection is quilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, 7 punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 8 (8) UNLAWFUL PURCHASE OF SALTWATER PRODUCTS. -- It is unlawful for any licensed retail dealer or any restaurant 9 10 licensed by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the 11 Department of Business and Professional Regulation to buy saltwater products from any person other than a licensed 12 wholesale or retail dealer. Any saltwater products delivered 13 to the premises of a retail dealer or a restaurant are 14 presumed, for purposes of this subsection, to have been 15 16 purchased. 17 Section 5. Section 372.635, Florida Statutes, is 18 created to read: 19 372.635 Illegal molestation of or theft from 20 freshwater traps.--21 (1) It is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for any person, firm, or 22 corporation to willfully molest any authorized and lawfully 23 24 permitted freshwater fishing gear, belonging to another 25 without the express written consent of the gear's owner which is available for immediate inspection; or to willfully remove 26 27 the contents of any authorized and lawfully permitted

freshwater gear belonging to another without the express

inspection. Any person, firm, or corporation convicted of removing the contents of freshwater fishing gear shall

written consent of the gear's owner available for immediate

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permanently lose all of his or her freshwater and saltwater fishing privileges, including his or her recreational and 2 3 commercial licenses and endorsements. In addition, any person, firm, or corporation convicted of violating this subsection 4 5 shall also be assessed an administrative penalty of up to 6 \$5,000. In such cases, endorsements are nontransferable. 7 Immediately upon receiving a citation for a violation of 8 removing the contents of freshwater fishing gear and until adjudicated for such a violation, or if convicted of such a 9 violation, the person, firm, or corporation committing the 10 11 violation is prohibited from transferring any endorsements. (2) For purposes of this section, the term "freshwater 12 fishing gear" means haul seines, slat baskets, wire traps, or 13 14 pound nets, and includes the lines or buoys attached thereto. Section 6. Section 372.9901, Florida Statutes, is 15 amended to read: 16 17 372.9901 Seizure of illegal hunting devices; 18 disposition; appraisal; forfeiture. --19 (1) Any vehicle, vessel, animal, gun, light, or other hunting device used or attempted to be used in connection 20 21 with, as an instrumentality of, or aiding and abetting in the commission of an offense prohibited by s. 372.99 is subject to 22 forfeiture in order to protect the state's wildlife 23 24 resources., shall be seized by the arresting officer, who 25 shall promptly make return of the seizure and deliver the property to the director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation 26 27 Commission. The return shall describe the property seized and recite in detail the facts and circumstances under which it 28

subject to seizure. The return shall also contain the names of

was seized, together with the reason that the property was

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all persons known to the officer to be interested in the property.

(2) The director of the commission, upon receipt of the property, shall promptly fix its value and make return thereof to the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein the article was seized; after which on proper showing of ownership of the property by someone other than the person arrested the property shall be returned to the said owner.

(3) Upon conviction of the person in whose possession the property was found, the court having jurisdiction over the criminal offense, notwithstanding any jurisdictional limitations on the amount in controversy, may make a finding that the property was used in connection with a violation of s. 372.99 and, upon such finding, order the property forfeited to the commission. The requirement for a conviction before forfeiture establishes, to the exclusion of any reasonable doubt, that the property was used in connection with a volation. The procedures of chapter 932 do not apply to any forfeiture under this section. For purposes of this section, a conviction is any disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.

(2) The commission shall seize the property and notify the registered owner, if any, that the property has been seized by the commission. Notification must be sent within 14 days after the seizure of the property. If the commission, after diligent inquiry, cannot ascertain the registered owner, the notice requirement is satisfied. Any property seized under this section which is not otherwise unlawful may be returned to the person or persons holding title thereto at the time of the illegal act causing the seizure if such person proves by a preponderance of the evidence before the court having

 jurisdiction over the criminal offense that he or she in no way aided, abetted, participated in, gave consent to, or knew or had reason to know of the act. A request for such a hearing from a person holding title and asserting that he or she is an innocent owner must be received by the Assistant State Attorney who prosecuted the case and the commission's Division of Law Enforcement within 15 days after receipt of the notice of seizure. If a request for a hearing is not timely received, the court shall forfeit to the commission the right to, title to, and interest in the property, subject only to the rights and interests of bona fide lien holders.violator, the property, if owned by the person convicted, shall be forfeited to the state under the procedure set forth in ss.

372.312-372.318, where not inconsistent with this section.

(3) 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 7. Section 372.9902, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.9901.—The provisions of ss. 372.99 and 372.9901 relating to seizure and forfeiture of vehicles, vessels, and animals do shall not apply when such vehicles, vessels, or animals are owned by, or titled in the name of, innocent parties and provided further that such provisions shall not vitiate any valid lien, retain title contract, or chattel mortgage on such vehicles, vessels, or animals if such lien, retain title

contract, or chattel mortgage is properly of public record at the time of the seizure. Section 8. Sections 372.311, 372.312, 372.313. 372.314, 372.315, 372.317, and 372.318, Florida Statutes, are repealed. Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2002. SENATE SUMMARY Provides penalties for use of illegal nets and for purchase or sale of illegally harvested marine life. Clarifies the status of a Disability Notice from the Clarifies the status of a Disability Notice from the Social Security Administration. Provides a presumption when saltwater products are delivered to a wholesale dealer, retail dealer, or restaurant. Provides procedures for confiscation of property used in connection with the taking of saltwater products. Prohibits the purchase or sale of illegally harvested marine life. Provides penalties for the illegal molestation of or theft from freshwater traps. Provides procedures for seizure and forfeiture of personal property used in the illegal taking of deer and turkey. Provides for the applicability of seizure and forfeiture requirements. Repeals provisions relating to forfeiture proceedings, delivery of property to a claimant, proceeding when a claim is filed or no claims filed, judgments of forfeiture, and service charges. service charges.