Addressing Invasive Reptiles in Florida Prevention through Regulatory Change





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Presentation Outline

- Invasive Species in Florida
- Risk Determination
- Stakeholder Engagement and Regulatory Changes

Invasive Species: Nonnative plants, animals or diseases occurring outside their natural range that cause or are likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health



Invasive Fish and Wildlife in Florida

- Florida is susceptible to invasive species
 - Subtropical climate
 - Multiple ports of entry
 - Live animal trade industry
- Minimizing adverse impacts from invasive species is a high priority for FWC

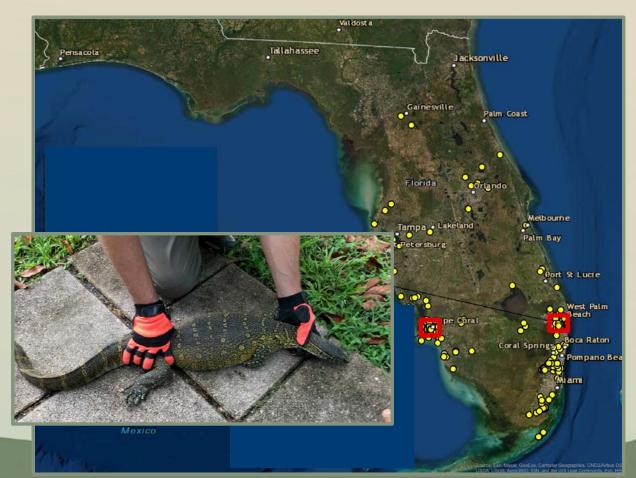


FWC 1924 – Present (excludes lionfish observations)



Invasive Species Establishment Factors

- Biology of the species
- Climate and habitat
- Opportunity
 - Potential for introduction
 - Rate of introduction
 - Numbers introduced locally and statewide





Locations of Nile monitor observations and removals reported to the FWC

Presentation Outline

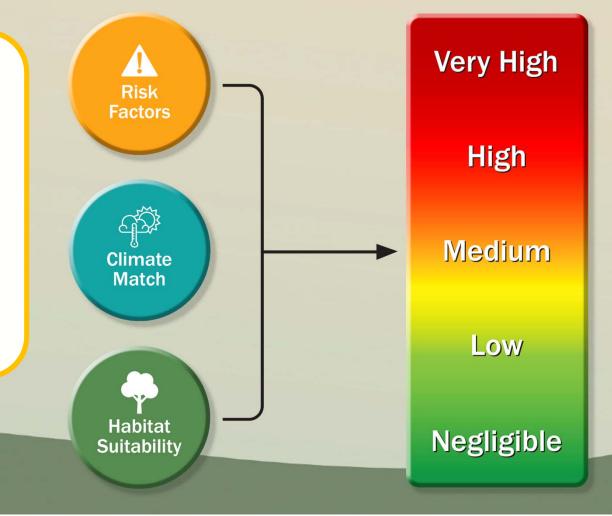
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Risk Determination

RISK FACTORS:

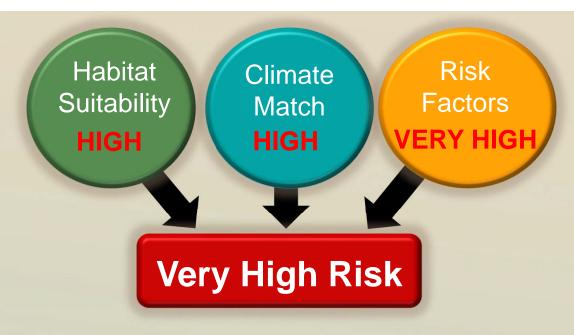
- Species Competition
- Invasion History
- Listed Species Impacts
- Dispersal Ability
- Health and Human Safety
- Disease Vector
- Reproductive Potential
- Detectability
- Economic Impacts





Tegu Risk

- Consume native species, including Threatened species
- Burrow over-winter and survive further north than Florida
- Established in 4 areas of Florida
- Popular in pet trade





Risk of Nonnative Reptiles Proposed for Prohibited Status

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Very High	 Northern African Python 	Burmese Python Green Anaconda Tegus (all species)
High	 Green Iguana Southern African Python Scrub Python 	Amethystine Python
FILM AND THE PHONE		

Regulatory Classification of Nonnative Reptiles

Activity	Class III Reptiles	Conditional Species	Prohibited Species
Allowed as pets	Yes (no permit)	No	No
Import and possess for breeding for the purposes of commercial sale	Yes	Yes	No
Import and possess for exhibition	Yes	Yes	Yes (limited breeding)
Import and possess for research	Yes	Yes	Yes (limited breeding)

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Goal of New Rules for Invasive Reptiles

2019-2020 EDITION

Florida FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION'S STATUTES, RULES AND LAWS



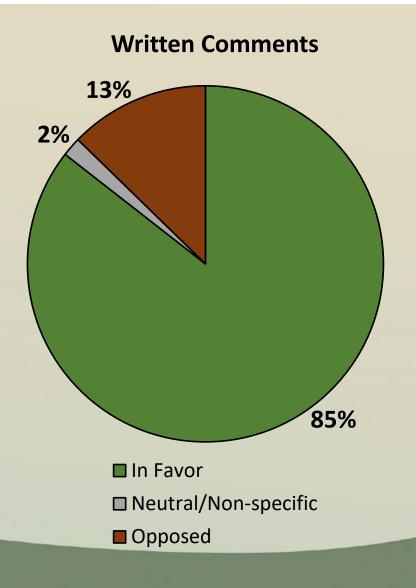
Eliminate commercial breeding and pet ownership of high-risk reptiles to protect Florida's environment and economy



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Stakeholder Feedback

- Polarized stakeholder feedback
 - Majority of Florida residents generally supported changes
 - Reptile industry and hobbyists generally opposed to Prohibited status
- Staff made extensive revisions to rule language based on feedback





Final Rules for Invasive Reptiles

- Approved on February 25, 2021
- Rule changes:
 - Added 16 high-risk reptiles to Prohibited list
 - Allow pet owners to keep their green iguanas and tegus
 - Provide limited exceptions for some entities
 - Define new eradication/control permit

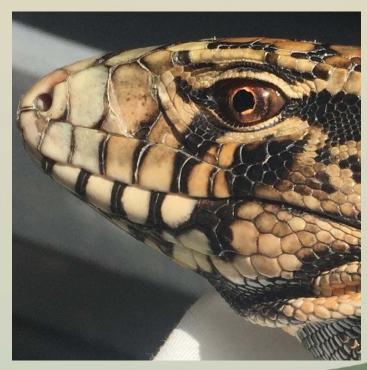




New Prohibited Species

- 16 high-risk nonnative reptiles added to the Prohibited list:
 - Burmese python
 - Reticulated python
 - Northern and Southern African pythons
 - Scrub and Amethystine pythons
 - Green anaconda
 - Nile monitor
 - Tegus (all species in *Tupinambis* or *Salvator*)
 - Green iguana







Personal Use (Pet) Permits

- No major changes to the current language in 68-5.007(5)
- People with pet tegus or green iguanas possessed prior to Prohibited listing are eligible
- Pets must be PIT tagged
- Annual permit
- No new pet constrictors or Nile monitors

Rules Changes – Commercial Sales



- Limited exceptions for sales of tegus and green iguanas
 - No importation
 - Sunset commercial breeding of tegus and green iguanas by June 30, 2024
- Limited sale of wild-caught tegus and green iguanas
- Eliminates commercial breeding and sale of large constrictors and Nile monitor

Rule Changes – Eradication and Control



- New permit type for eradication and control efforts
- Required for anyone <u>transporting</u>
 <u>live</u> Prohibited species for the purposes of eradication efforts
- If catching and humanely killing on site, do not need this permit
- No eggs may be removed intact from the field



Rules Changes – Public Exhibition



- Public exhibition allowed with a permit
- Limited exceptions for entities previously exhibiting tegus and green iguanas at residential properties
 - No breeding
 - No new acquisitions



Rule Changes – Biosecurity



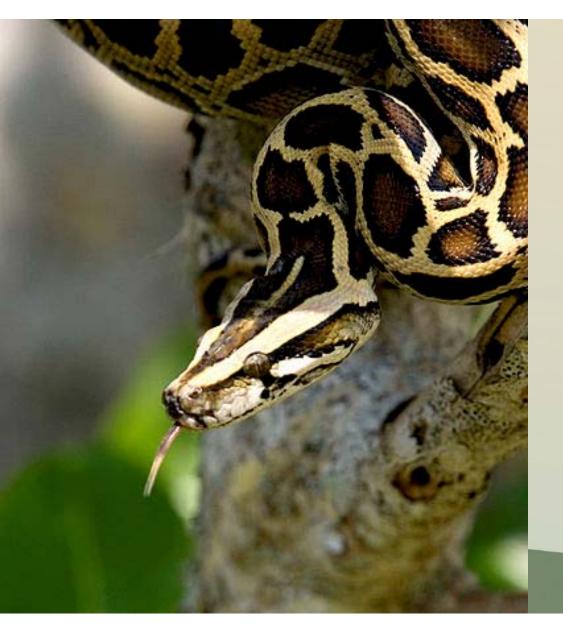
- Outdoor housing allowed, with conditions
- No breeding Prohibited reptiles outdoors
- PIT tags required
- 90-day grace period for people to come into compliance
- 180-day grace period for people to adjust outdoor enclosures to come into compliance





Breeding

- New language states that Prohibited reptiles shall not be bred except:
 - Permitted educational exhibition facilities that are AZA or ZAA accredited or certified
 - Permitted research
 - Permitted commercial sale facilities with green iguanas/ tegus under limited exception (through 6/30/2024 only)



Breeding

- Any other males and females must be caged separately, unless the individual animals have been sterilized.
- If a facility can't determine the sex of an individual animal, that animal must be caged separately



Implementation and Next Steps

- Rules effective April 29th
- Grace periods:
 - 90 days to come into compliance with new rules
 - 180 days to bring outdoor caging into compliance
- Outreach
 - FWC website includes permit applications
 - Social media promotion
 - PIT tagging events
- Technical assistance group



Resources

Risk assessments, permit applications, FAQs, and more are available at: <u>https://MyFWC.com/wildlifehabitats/nonnatives/</u> <u>rule-development/</u>



Exotic Pet Amnesty Program help: PetAmnesty@MyFWC.com

