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ADOPTED _	(Y/N)	
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)	
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)	
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)	
VITHDRAWN	(Y/N)	
OTHER		

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: State Affairs Committee Representative Sirois offered the following:

## Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 171-1255 and insert:

Section 1. Effective October 1, 2021, paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.1932 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; refusal.—

(1) (a) 1.a.  $\underline{A}$  Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or physical test including, but not limited to, an infrared light test of his or her breath for the purpose of determining

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the alcoholic content of his or her blood or breath if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The chemical or physical breath test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was driving or was in actual physical control of the motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The administration of a breath test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended or if he or she has previously been fined under s. 327.35215 as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests required under this chapter or chapter 327, and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath and his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended or if he or she has previously been fined under s. 327.35215 for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood as required under this chapter or chapter 327, he or she commits a

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misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, in addition to any other penalties provided by law. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.
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b. A Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to a urine test for the purpose of detecting the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or controlled substances if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test shall be administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such test in a reasonable manner that

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will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. The administration of a urine test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her urine will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for the first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended or if he or she has previously been fined under s. 327.35215 as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests required under this chapter or chapter 327, and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her urine and his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended or if he or she has previously been fined under s. 327.35215 for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood as required under this chapter or chapter 327, he or she commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, in addition to any other penalties provided by law. The refusal to submit to a urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

2. The Alcohol Testing Program within the Department of Law Enforcement is responsible for the regulation of the operation, inspection, and registration of breath test

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instruments utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program is responsible for the regulation of the individuals who operate, inspect, and instruct on the breath test instruments utilized in the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program is further responsible for the regulation of blood analysts who conduct blood testing to be utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program shall:

- a. Establish uniform criteria for the issuance of permits to breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- b. Have the authority to permit breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- c. Have the authority to discipline and suspend, revoke, or renew the permits of breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- d. Establish uniform requirements for instruction and curricula for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
- e. Have the authority to specify one approved curriculum for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

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- f. Establish a procedure for the approval of breath test operator and agency inspector classes.
  - g. Have the authority to approve or disapprove breath test instruments and accompanying paraphernalia for use pursuant to the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.
  - h. With the approval of the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, make and enter into contracts and agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations, corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as are necessary, expedient, or incidental to the performance of duties.
  - i. Issue final orders which include findings of fact and conclusions of law and which constitute final agency action for the purpose of chapter 120.
  - j. Enforce compliance with the provisions of this section through civil or administrative proceedings.
  - k. Make recommendations concerning any matter within the purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 322, or chapter 327.
  - 1. Adopt Promulgate rules for the administration and implementation of this section, including definitions of terms.
  - m. Consult and cooperate with other entities for the purpose of implementing the mandates of this section.

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

- n. Have the authority to approve the type of blood test utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.
- o. Have the authority to specify techniques and methods for breath alcohol testing and blood testing utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.
- p. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for the approved breath test instruments, including the authority to set criteria for approval.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede provisions in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The specifications in this section are derived from the power and authority previously and currently possessed by the Department of Law Enforcement and are enumerated to conform with the mandates of chapter 99-379, Laws of Florida.

(c)  $\underline{A}$  Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved blood test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the blood or a blood test for the purpose of determining the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances as provided in this section

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Amendment No.

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if there is reasonable cause to believe the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or chemical or controlled substances and the person appears for treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical facility" includes an ambulance or other medical emergency vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. A Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. A blood test may be administered whether or not the person is told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state and that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her blood, if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. A Any person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of the person has been suspended previously or if he or she has previously been fined

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

under s. 327.35215 as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests required under this chapter or chapter 327, and that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her blood, if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. The refusal to submit to a blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer is admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

Section 2. Effective October 1, 2021, subsection (1) of section 316.1939, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.

- (1) A Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or urine, as described in s. 316.1932, and whose driving privilege was previously suspended or who was previously fined under s.

  327.35215 for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood required under this chapter or chapter 327, and:
- (a) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances;

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214	(b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of
215	s. 316.193 unless such test was requested pursuant to s.
216	316.1932(1)(c);

- (c) Who was informed that, if he or she refused to submit to such test, his or her privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months;
- (d) Who was informed that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath or, urine, or blood, if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended or if he or she has previously been fined under s. 327.35215 for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood as required under this chapter or chapter 327, is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, in addition to any other penalties provided by law; and
- Who, after having been so informed, refused to submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer

233 commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to 234 punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 3. Subsections (18) through (47) of section 327.02, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (19) through (48), respectively, present subsection (31) of that section is amended, and a new subsection (18) is added to that

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239 section, to read
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- 327.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter and in chapter 328, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning, the term:
- its occupant or occupants, including, but not limited to, a vessel powered only by the occupants' hands or feet, oars, or paddles.
  - (32) (31) "Navigation rules" means, for vessels on:
- (a) Waters outside established navigational lines of demarcation as specified in 33 C.F.R. part 80, the International Navigational Rules Act of 1977, 33 U.S.C. s. 1602, as amended, including the appendix and annexes thereto, through <u>December 31</u>, 2020 October 1, 2012.
- (b) All waters not outside of such established lines of demarcation, the Inland Navigational Rules Act of 1980, 33 C.F.R. parts 83-90, as amended, through <u>December 31, 2020</u> October 1, 2012.
- Section 4. Section 327.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 327.04 Rules.—The commission may has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter, the provisions of chapter 705 relating to vessels, and ss. 376.15 and 823.11 conferring powers or duties upon it.

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264	Section 5. Section 327.462, Florida Statutes, is created
265	to read:
266	327.462 Temporary protection zones for spaceflight
267	launches and recovery of spaceflight assets
268	(1) As used in this section, the term:
269	(a) "Launch services" means the conduct of a launch and
270	activities involved in the preparation of a launch vehicle,
271	payload, government astronaut, commercial astronaut, or
272	spaceflight participant for such launch.
273	(b) "Reentry services" means the conduct of a reentry and
274	activities involved in the preparation of a reentry vehicle,
275	payload, government astronaut, commercial astronaut, or
276	spaceflight participant for such reentry.
277	(c) "Spaceflight assets" means any item, or any part of an
278	item, owned by a spaceflight entity which is used in launch
279	services or reentry services, including crewed and uncrewed
280	spacecraft, launch vehicles, parachutes and other landing aids,
281	and any spacecraft or ancillary equipment that was attached to
282	the launch vehicle during launch, orbit, or reentry.
283	(d) "Spaceflight entity" has the same meaning as provided
284	<u>in s. 331.501.</u>
285	(2) The head of a law enforcement agency or entity
286	identified in s. 327.70(1), or his or her designee, may, upon
287	waters of this state within the law enforcement agency's or

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entity's jurisdiction, when necessary for preparations in

advance of a launch service or reentry service or for the recovery of spaceflight assets before or after a launch service or reentry service, temporarily establish a protection zone requiring vessels to leave, or prohibiting vessels from entering, water bodies within:

- (a) Five hundred yards of where launch services, reentry services, or spaceflight asset recovery operations are being conducted; or
- (b) A distance greater than provided in paragraph (a) if the head of such law enforcement agency or entity, or his or her designee, determines such greater distance is in the best interest of public safety.
- (3) A protection zone established under subsection (2) may remain in effect only as long as necessary to ensure security around the launch and recovery areas and to recover spaceflight assets and any personnel being transported within a spacecraft following the launch or reentry activity. Such protection zone may not be in place more than 72 hours before or 72 hours after the launch. The head of a law enforcement agency or entity identified in s. 327.70(1), or his or her designee:
- (a) May also restrict vessels from operating within up to 500 yards of any vessel transporting recovered spaceflight assets following a spaceflight launch or reentry while such vessel is continuously underway transporting such assets to a location for removal from the waters of this state.

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- (4) The head of a law enforcement agency or entity establishing a protection zone under this section, or his or her designee, must report the establishment of such protection zone via e-mail to the commission's Division of Law Enforcement, Boating and Waterways Section, and to the appropriate United States Coast Guard Sector Command having responsibility over the water body, at least 72 hours before establishment of the protection zone. Such report must include the reasons for the protection zone, the portion of the water body or water bodies that will be included in the protection zone, and the duration of the protection zone. No later than 72 hours after the end of the protection zone period, the head of the law enforcement agency or entity, or his or her designee, must report via e-mail to the commission's Division of Law Enforcement, Boating and Waterways Section, the details of all citations issued for violating the protection zone.
- (5) This section applies only to launch services, reentry services, or the recovery of spaceflight assets occurring or originating within spaceport territory, as defined in s.

  331.304, and to federally licensed or federally authorized

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launches and reentries occurring or transiting to an end destination upon waters of this state.

(6) A person who violates this section or any directive given by a law enforcement officer relating to the establishment of a protection zone under this section after being advised of the establishment of the protection zone commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 6. Effective October 1, 2021, paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 327.352, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.352 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; refusal.—

(1)(a)1. The Legislature declares that the operation of a vessel is a privilege that must be exercised in a reasonable manner. In order to protect the public health and safety, it is essential that a lawful and effective means of reducing the incidence of boating while impaired or intoxicated be established. Therefore, a any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by so operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or physical test including, but not limited to, an infrared light test of his or her breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his or her blood or breath if the person is

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lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The chemical or physical breath test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was operating the vessel within this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The administration of a breath test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath under this chapter will result in a civil penalty of \$500, and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath and he or she has been previously fined under s. 327.35215 or has previously had his or her driver license suspended for refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, in addition to any other penalties provided by law. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

2.  $\underline{A}$  Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by so operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to a urine test for the purpose of detecting

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the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or controlled substances if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was operating a vessel within this state while under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test shall be administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such test in a reasonable manner that will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. The administration of a urine test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her urine under this chapter will result in a civil penalty of \$500, and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her urine and he or she has been previously fined under s. 327.35215 or has previously had his or her driver license suspended for refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as

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provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, in addition to any other penalties provided by law. The refusal to submit to a urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

(c) A Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved blood test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the blood or a blood test for the purpose of determining the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances as provided in this section if there is reasonable cause to believe the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or chemical or controlled substances and the person appears for treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical facility" includes an ambulance or other medical emergency vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. A Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. A Any person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test will result in a civil

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

penalty of \$500 and that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her blood, if he or she has previously been fined for refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. The refusal to submit to a blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall be admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

Section 7. Effective October 1, 2021, subsection (3) of section 327.35215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.35215 Penalty for failure to submit to test.—

(3) A person who has been advised of the penalties pursuant to subsection (2) may, within 30 days afterwards, request a hearing before a county court judge. A request for a hearing tolls the period for payment of the civil penalty, and, if assessment of the civil penalty is sustained by the hearing and any subsequent judicial review, the civil penalty must be paid within 30 days after final disposition. The clerk of the court shall notify the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles of the final disposition of all actions filed under this section by electronic transmission in a format prescribed by the department. Upon receiving a final disposition, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall enter the disposition on the driving record.

Section 8. Effective October 1, 2021, section 327.359, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

327.359 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.—A Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or urine, as described in s. 327.352, and who has been previously fined under s. 327.35215 or has previously had his or her driver license suspended for refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, and:

- (1) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe was operating or in actual physical control of a vessel in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances;
- (2) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 327.35 unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 327.352(1)(c);
- (3) Who was informed that if he or she refused to submit to such test, he or she is subject to a fine of \$500;
- (4) Who was informed that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath or, urine, or blood, if he or she has been previously fined under s. 327.35215 or has previously had his or her driver license suspended for refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; and

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

	( ;	5)	Who,	after	having	been	so	in	nfor	rmed	Ι,	refu	ısed	to	submi	∟t
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commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable and is subject to punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 9. Section 327.371, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

327.371 Human-powered vessels regulated.—

- (1) A person may operate a human-powered vessel within the boundaries of the marked channel of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway as defined in s. 327.02:
- (a) When the marked channel is the only navigable portion of the waterway available due to vessel congestion or obstructions on the water. The operator of the human-powered vessel shall proceed with diligence to a location where he or she may safely operate the vessel outside the marked channel of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway.
- (b) When crossing the marked channel, provided that the crossing is done in the most direct, continuous, and expeditious manner possible and does not interfere with other vessel traffic in the channel.
  - (c) During an emergency endangering life or limb.

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

	(2	) A	per	son	n may	z not	ope	erate	а	human-	-power	ed	vessel	in	the
marke	ed	chanr	nel	of	the	Flor	ida	Intra	acc	astal	Water	way	except	t as	5
provi	de	d in	sub	sec	ctior	n (1)	<u>.</u>								_

(3) A person who violates this section commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73.

Section 10. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (5) of section 327.391, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.391 Airboats regulated.-

- (1) The exhaust of every internal combustion engine used on any airboat operated on the waters of this state shall be provided with an automotive-style factory muffler, underwater exhaust, or other manufactured device capable of adequately muffling the sound of the exhaust of the engine as described in  $\frac{327.02}{3.327.02(30)}$ . The use of cutouts or flex pipe as the sole source of muffling is prohibited, except as provided in subsection (4). A Any person who violates this subsection commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73(1).
- (5) (a) Beginning July 1, 2019, A person may not operate an airboat to carry one or more passengers for hire on waters of this the state unless he or she has all of the following onboard the airboat:
  - 1. A photographic identification card.

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

2. Proof of completion of a boater education course that
complies with <u>s. 327.395(2)(a)</u> <del>s. 327.395(1)(a)</del> . Except as
provided in paragraph (b), no operator is exempt from this
requirement, regardless of age or the exemptions provided under
s. 327.395.

- 3. Proof of successful completion of a commission-approved airboat operator course that meets the minimum standards established by commission rule.
- 4. Proof of successful course completion in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid.
- (b) A person issued a captain's license by the United States Coast Guard is not required to complete a boating safety education course that complies with  $\underline{s.\ 327.395(2)(a)}\ \underline{s.}$   $\underline{327.395(1)(a)}$ . Proof of the captain's license must be onboard the airboat when carrying one or more passengers for hire on waters of this the state.

Section 11. Section 327.395, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.395 Boating safety education.-

- (1) A person born on or after January 1, 1988, may not operate a vessel powered by a motor of 10 horsepower or greater unless such person has in his or her possession aboard the vessel the documents required by subsection (2).
- (2) While operating a vessel, a person identified under subsection (1) must have in his or her possession aboard the

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<u>vessel</u> photographic identification and a <u>Florida</u> boating safety
identification card issued by the commission, a state-issued
identification card or driver license indicating possession of
the $\underline{{\mbox{Florida}}}$ boating safety identification card, or photographic
identification and a temporary certificate issued or approved by
the commission, an International Certificate of Competency, a
boating safety card or certificate from another state or United
States territory, or a Canadian Pleasure Craft Operator Card,
which shows that he or she has:

- (a) Completed a commission-approved boating safety education course that meets the minimum requirements established by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators;
- (b) Passed a temporary certificate examination developed or approved by the commission;
  - (c) A valid International Certificate of Competency; or
- (d) Completed a boating safety education course or equivalency examination in another state, a United States territory, or Canada that meets or exceeds the minimum requirements established by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators.
- $\underline{(3)(a)(2)(a)}$  A person may obtain a <u>Florida</u> boating safety identification card by successfully completing a boating safety education course that meets the requirements of this section and rules adopted by the commission pursuant to this section.

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- (b) A person may obtain a temporary certificate by passing a temporary certificate examination that meets the requirements of this section and rules adopted by the commission pursuant to this section.
- $\underline{(4)}$   $\underline{(3)}$   $\underline{A}$  Any commission-approved boating safety education course or temporary certificate examination developed or approved by the commission must include a component regarding diving vessels, awareness of divers in the water, divers-down warning devices, and the requirements of s. 327.331.
- (4) The commission may appoint liveries, marinas, or other persons as its agents to administer the course or temporary certificate examination and issue identification cards or temporary certificates in digital, electronic, or paper format under guidelines established by the commission. An agent must charge the \$2 examination fee, which must be forwarded to the commission with proof of passage of the examination and may charge and keep a \$1 service fee.
- (5) A boating safety identification card issued to a person who has completed a boating safety education course is valid for life. A temporary certificate issued to a person who has passed a temporary certification examination is valid for 90 days after the date of issuance. The commission may issue either the boating safety identification card or the temporary certificate in a digital, electronic, or paper format.
  - (6) A person is exempt from subsection (1) if he or she:

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

62.4

- (a)  $\underline{1}$ . Is licensed by the United States Coast Guard to serve as master of a vessel; or
- 2. Has been previously licensed by the United States Coast Guard to serve as master of a vessel, provides proof of such licensure to the commission, and requests that a boating safety identification card be issued in his or her name.
  - (b) Operates a vessel only on a private lake or pond.
- (c) Is accompanied in the vessel by a person who is exempt from this section or who holds a boating safety identification card in compliance with this section, who is 18 years of age or older, and who is attendant to the operation of the vessel and responsible for the safe operation of the vessel and for any violation that occurs during the operation of the vessel.
- (d) Is a nonresident who has in his or her possession photographic identification and proof that he or she has completed a boating safety education course or equivalency examination in another state or a United States territory that which meets or exceeds the minimum requirements established by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators.
- (e) Is operating a vessel within 90 days after the purchase of that vessel and has available for inspection aboard that vessel a bill of sale meeting the requirements of s. 328.46(1).
- (f) Is operating a vessel within 90 days after completing a boating safety education course in accordance with paragraph

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

- (2) (a) the requirements of paragraph (1) (a) and has a photographic identification card and a boating safety education certificate available for inspection as proof of having completed a boating safety education course. The boating safety education certificate must provide, at a minimum, the student's first and last name, the student's date of birth, and the date that he or she passed the course examination.
  - (g) Is exempted by rule of the commission.
- (7) A person who operates a vessel in violation of this section subsection (1) commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73.
- (8) The commission shall institute and coordinate a statewide program of boating safety instruction and certification to ensure that boating safety courses and examinations are available in each county of this the state. The commission may appoint agents to administer the boating safety education course or temporary certificate examination and may authorize the agents to issue temporary certificates in digital, electronic, or paper format. An agent The agents shall charge and collect the \$2 fee required in subsection (9) for each temporary certificate requested of the commission by that agent, which must be forwarded to the commission. The agent may charge and keep a \$1 service fee.

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(9)	Th∈	e cor	nmiss	sion <u>r</u>	may <del>is</del>	s aut	thorized to	establish	and <del>to</del>
collect a	\$2	fee	for	each	card	and	temporary	certificate	issued
pursuant t	to t	this	sect	tion.					

- (10) The commission shall design forms and adopt rules pursuant to chapter 120 to implement  $\frac{1}{2}$  this section.
- (11) This section may be cited as the "Osmany 'Ozzie' Castellanos Boating Safety Education Act."

Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 327.4107, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (6), paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (2) of that section are amended, and new subsections (5) and (7) are added to that section, to read:

327.4107 Vessels at risk of becoming derelict on waters of this state.—

- (2) An officer of the commission or of a law enforcement agency specified in s. 327.70 may determine that a vessel is at risk of becoming derelict if any of the following conditions exist:
- (d) The vessel is left or stored aground unattended in such a state that would prevent the vessel from getting underway, is listing due to water intrusion, or is sunk or partially sunk.
- (e) The vessel does not have an effective means of propulsion for safe navigation within 72 hours after the vessel owner or operator receives telephonic notice, in-person notice

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

recorded on an agency-approved body camera, or written notice, which may be provided by facsimile, electronic mail, or other electronic means, stating such from an officer, and the vessel owner or operator is unable to provide a receipt, proof of purchase, or other documentation of having ordered necessary parts for vessel repair. The commission may adopt rules to implement this paragraph.

- enforcement agency or officer specified in s. 327.70 may relocate or cause to be relocated an at-risk vessel found to be in violation of this section to a distance greater than 20 feet from a mangrove or upland vegetation. The commission, an officer of the commission, or a law enforcement agency or officer acting pursuant to this subsection upon waters of this state shall be held harmless for all damages to the at-risk vessel resulting from such relocation unless the damage results from gross negligence or willful misconduct as these terms are defined in s. 823.11.
- (7) The commission may establish a derelict vessel prevention program to address vessels at risk of becoming derelict. Such program may, but is not required to, include:
- (a) Removal, relocation, and destruction of vessels

  declared a public nuisance, derelict or at risk of becoming

  derelict, or lost or abandoned in accordance with s. 327.53(7),

  s. 327.73(1)(aa), s. 705.103(2) and (4), or s. 823.11(3).

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

705	(b) Creation of a vessel turn-in program allowing the
706	owner of a vessel determined by law enforcement to be at risk of
707	becoming derelict in accordance with this section to turn his or
708	her vessel and vessel title over to the commission to be
709	destroyed without penalty.
710	(c) Providing for removal and destruction of an abandoned
711	vessel for which an owner cannot be identified or the owner of
712	which is deceased and no heir is interested in acquiring the
713	vessel.
714	(d) Purchase of anchor line, anchors, and other equipment
715	necessary for securing vessels at risk of becoming derelict.
716	(e) Creating or acquiring moorings designated for securing
717	vessels at risk of becoming derelict.
718	
719	The derelict vessel prevention program created pursuant to this
720	subsection may include other preventative efforts and methods as
721	determined appropriate and necessary by the commission. The
722	commission may adopt rules to implement this subsection.
723	Implementation of the derelict vessel prevention program shall
724	be subject to appropriation by the Legislature and shall be
725	funded by the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund or the
726	Florida Coastal Protection Trust Fund.
727	Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

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(2) of section 327.4109, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

 327.4109 Anchoring or mooring prohibited; exceptions; penalties.—

- (1) (a) The owner or operator of a vessel or floating structure may not anchor or moor such that the nearest approach of the anchored or moored vessel or floating structure is:
- 1. Within 150 feet of any <u>public or private</u> marina, boat ramp, boatyard, or other <u>public</u> vessel launching or loading facility;
- 2. Within 500 300 feet of a superyacht repair facility. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "superyacht repair facility" means a facility that services or repairs a yacht with a water line of 120 feet or more in length; or
- 3. Within 100 feet outward from the marked boundary of a public mooring field or a lesser distance if approved by the commission upon request of a local government within which the mooring field is located. The commission may adopt rules to implement this subparagraph.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an owner or operator of a vessel may anchor or moor within 150 feet of any <u>public or private</u> marina, boat ramp, boatyard, or other <u>public</u> vessel launching or loading facility; within <u>500</u> <del>300</del> feet of a superyacht repair facility; or within 100 feet outward from the marked boundary of a public mooring field if:
- (a) The vessel suffers a mechanical failure that poses an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

such vessel. The owner or operator of the vessel may anchor or moor for 5 business days or until the vessel is repaired, whichever occurs first.

(b) Imminent or existing weather conditions in the vicinity of the vessel pose an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard such vessel. The owner or operator of the vessel may anchor or moor until weather conditions no longer pose such risk. During a hurricane or tropical storm, weather conditions are deemed to no longer pose an unreasonable risk of harm when the hurricane or tropical storm warning affecting the area has expired.

Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 327.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.45 Protection zones for springs.-

that restrict the speed and operation of vessels or prohibit the anchoring, mooring, beaching, or grounding of vessels to protect and prevent harm to first, second, and third magnitude springs and spring groups, including their associated spring runs, as determined by the commission using the most recent Florida Geological Survey springs bulletin. This harm includes negative impacts to water quality, water quantity, hydrology, wetlands, and aquatic and wetland-dependent species.

Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 327.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

327.46 Boating-restricted areas.-

- (1) Boating-restricted areas, including, but not limited to, restrictions of vessel speeds and vessel traffic, may be established on the waters of this state for any purpose necessary to protect the safety of the public if such restrictions are necessary based on boating accidents, visibility, hazardous currents or water levels, vessel traffic congestion, or other navigational hazards or to protect seagrasses on privately owned submerged lands.
- (b) Municipalities and counties <u>may</u> have the authority to establish within their jurisdiction, including those portions of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway, notwithstanding the prohibition in s. 327.60(2)(c), the following boating-restricted areas by ordinance:
- 1. An ordinance establishing an idle speed, no wake boating-restricted area, if the area is:
- a. Within 500 feet of any boat ramp, hoist, marine railway, or other launching or landing facility available for use by the general boating public on waterways more than 300 feet in width or within 300 feet of any boat ramp, hoist, marine railway, or other launching or landing facility available for use by the general boating public on waterways not exceeding 300 feet in width.
- b. Within 500 feet of fuel pumps or dispensers at any marine fueling facility that sells motor fuel to the general

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boating public on waterways more than 300 feet in width or within 300 feet of the fuel pumps or dispensers at any licensed terminal facility that sells motor fuel to the general boating public on waterways not exceeding 300 feet in width.

- c. Inside or within 300 feet of any lock structure.
- 2. An ordinance establishing a slow speed, minimum wake boating-restricted area if the area is:
  - a. Within 300 feet of any bridge fender system.
- b. Within 300 feet of any bridge span presenting a vertical clearance of less than 25 feet or a horizontal clearance of less than 100 feet.
- c. On a creek, stream, canal, or similar linear waterway if the waterway is less than 75 feet in width from shoreline to shoreline.
- d. On a lake or pond of less than 10 acres in total surface area.
  - e. Within the boundaries of a permitted public mooring field and a buffer around the mooring field of up to 100 feet.
  - 3. An ordinance establishing a vessel-exclusion zone if the area is:
    - a. Designated as a public bathing beach or swim area.
- b. Within 300 feet of a dam, spillway, or flood control structure.
- Section 16. Section 327.463, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

829	327.463 Special hazards.—
830	(1) For purposes of this section, a vessel:
831	(a) Is operating at slow speed, minimum wake only if it
832	<u>is:</u>
833	1. Fully off plane and completely settled into the water;
834	and
835	2. Proceeding without wake or with minimum wake.
836	
837	A vessel that is operating at slow speed, minimum wake may not
838	proceed at a speed greater than a speed that is reasonable and
839	prudent to avoid the creation of an excessive wake or other
840	hazardous condition under the existing circumstances.
841	(b) Is not proceeding at slow speed, minimum wake if it
842	<u>is:</u>
843	1. Operating on plane;
844	2. In the process of coming off plane and settling into
845	the water or getting on plane; or
846	3. Operating at a speed that creates a wake that
847	unreasonably or unnecessarily endangers other vessels.
848	(2) A person may not operate a vessel faster than slow
849	speed, minimum wake within 300 feet of any emergency vessel,
850	including, but not limited to, a law enforcement vessel, United
851	States Coast Guard vessel, or firefighting vessel, when such
852	emergency vessel's emergency lights are activated.

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	(3)	(a)	A per	rson	may	no	ope.	rate	e a	ves	sel	fast	ter	thar	slow
speed	d, mi	inimu	m wal	ce wi	ithi	n 30	00 fe	et d	of a	any	cons	truc	ctic	n ve	essel
or ba	arge	when	the	vess	sel	or 1	oarge	is	dis	spla	ying	an	ora	ange	flag
from	a po	ole e	xten	ding	:										

- 1. At least 10 feet above the tallest portion of the vessel or barge, indicating that the vessel or barge is actively engaged in construction operations; or
- 2. At least 5 feet above any superstructure permanently installed upon the vessel or barge, indicating that the vessel or barge is actively engaged in construction operations.
- (b) A flag displayed on a construction vessel or barge pursuant to this subsection must:
  - 1. Be at least 2 feet by 3 feet in size.
- 2. Have a wire or other stiffener or be otherwise constructed to ensure that the flag remains fully unfurled and extended in the absence of a wind or breeze.
- 3. Be displayed so that the visibility of the flag is not obscured in any direction.
- (c) In periods of low visibility, including any time between 30 minutes after sunset and 30 minutes before sunrise, a person may not be cited for a violation of this subsection unless the orange flag is illuminated and visible from a distance of at least 2 nautical miles. Such illumination does not relieve the construction vessel or barge from complying with all navigation rules.

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

878	(4)(a) A person operating a vessel in violation of this
879	section commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided
880	<u>in s. 327.73.</u>
881	(b) The owner of, or party who is responsible for, a
882	construction vessel or barge who displays an orange flag on the
883	vessel or barge when it is not actively engaged in construction
884	operations commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable as
885	provided in s. 327.73.
886	(5) The speed and penalty provisions of this section do
887	not apply to a law enforcement, firefighting, or rescue vessel
888	that is owned or operated by a governmental entity.
889	Section 17. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
890	327.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
891	327.50 Vessel safety regulations; equipment and lighting
892	requirements
893	(1)(a) The owner and operator of every vessel on the
894	waters of this state shall carry, store, maintain, and use
895	safety equipment in accordance with current United States Coast
896	Guard safety equipment requirements as specified in the Code of
897	Federal Regulations, unless expressly exempted by the $\underline{commission}$
898	department.
899	Section 18. Section 327.521, Florida Statutes, is created
900	to read:
901	327.521 No-discharge zones.—
902	(1)(a) Effective immediately upon approval by the United

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

States Environmental Protection Agency of a no-discharge zone
determination for the waters of the United States within the
ooundaries of aquatic preserves identified in s. 258.39 and
waters of the United States within shellfish harvesting areas
identified by rule of the Department of Agriculture and Consume
Services, all waters of this state within such areas are
designated no-discharge zones.

- (b) Effective December 31, 2022, all waters of this state are designated no-discharge zones, contingent upon approval of the United States Environmental Protection Agency of a no-discharge zone determination for all waters of the United States within the territorial limits of this state.
- (c) Effective July 1, 2021, the commission shall immediately begin the process of seeking approval of the United States Environmental Protection Agency for a no-discharge zone determination as described under this subsection.
- (2) A person may not discharge sewage of any type, treated or untreated, from a vessel or floating structure into waters of this state within a no-discharge zone. A vessel or floating structure in violation of this section is declared a nuisance and a hazard to public safety and health.
- (3) A person who violates this section commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a civil penalty of up to \$250. If any discharge prohibited by this section is ongoing or continuous, the person may be assessed a penalty of up to \$250

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

for each day the violation continues.

- (4) (a) The owner or operator of a vessel or floating structure convicted a second time for violating this section shall, within 30 days after the conviction, remove the vessel or floating structure from the waters of this state. For purposes of this section, the term "conviction" means a disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.
- (b) If the vessel or floating structure remains on the waters of this state in violation of this subsection, law enforcement officers charged with the enforcement of this chapter under s. 327.70 shall apply to the appropriate court in the county in which the vessel or floating structure is located to order or otherwise cause the removal of such vessel or floating structure from the waters of this state at the owner's expense.
- (c) If the owner cannot be found or otherwise fails to pay the removal costs, the provisions of s. 328.17 shall apply. If the proceeds under s. 328.17 are not sufficient to pay all removal costs, funds appropriated from the Marine Resources

  Conservation Trust Fund pursuant to s. 327.53(6)(b) or s. 328.72(15)(c) may be used.
- (5) The commission shall maintain a list of marine sewage pump-out facilities throughout the state and make the list available on its website, and provide the list with information about the Department of Environmental Protection's Clean Marina

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

Program to all counties for distribution to public and private marinas.

Section 19. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) and subsection (7) of section 327.53, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (8) is added to that section, to read:

327.53 Marine sanitation.—

- (6)(a) A violation of this section is a noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73. Each violation shall be a separate offense. The owner and operator of any vessel shall be jointly and severally liable for the civil penalty imposed pursuant to this section.
- (7) A Any vessel or floating structure operated or occupied on the waters of this the state in violation of this section is declared a nuisance and a hazard to public safety and health. The owner or operator of a any vessel or floating structure cited for violating this section shall, within 30 days following the issuance of the citation, correct the violation for which the citation was issued or remove the vessel or floating structure from the waters of this the state. If the violation is not corrected within the 30 days and the vessel or floating structure remains on the waters of this the state in violation of this section, law enforcement officers charged with the enforcement of this chapter under s. 327.70 shall apply to the appropriate court in the county in which the vessel or floating structure is located, to order or otherwise cause the

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

removal of such vessel or floating structure from the waters of this the state at the owner's expense. If the owner cannot be found or otherwise fails to pay the removal costs, the provisions of s. 328.17 shall apply. If the proceeds under s. 328.17 are not sufficient to pay all removal costs, funds appropriated from the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund pursuant to paragraph (6)(b) or  $\underline{s. 328.72(15)(c)}$  s.  $\underline{328.72(16)}$  may be used.

(8) The owner or operator of a live-aboard vessel or a houseboat as defined in s. 327.02 that is equipped with a marine sanitation device certified by the United States Coast Guard must maintain a record of the date of each pumpout of the device and the location of the pumpout station or waste reception facility. Each record must be maintained for 1 year after the date of the pumpout. This subsection does not apply to marine compost toilets that process and manage human waste using currently accepted marine compost toilet technologies that comply with United States Coast Guard requirements.

Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 327.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 327.54 Liveries; safety regulations; penalty.-
- (2) A livery may not knowingly lease, hire, or rent <u>a any</u> vessel <del>powered by a motor of 10 horsepower or greater</del> to <u>a any</u> person who is required to comply with s.  $327.395_{\tau}$  unless such person presents to the livery <u>the documentation photographic</u>

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

1003	identification and a valid boater safety identification card as
1004	required under s. $327.395(2)$ for operation of a vessel s.
1005	$\frac{327.395(1)}{}$ , or meets the exemption provided under s.
1006	327.395(6)(f).
1007	Section 21. Subsection (5) of section 327.60, Florida
1008	Statutes, is amended to read:
1009	327.60 Local regulations; limitations
1010	(5) A local government may enact and enforce regulations
1011	to implement the procedures for abandoned or lost property that
1012	allow the local law enforcement agency to remove a vessel
1013	affixed to a public dock or mooring within its jurisdiction that
1014	is abandoned or lost property pursuant to s. 705.103(1). Such
1015	regulation must require the local law enforcement agency to post
1016	a written notice at least 24 hours before removing the vessel.
1017	Section 22. Paragraphs (q), (s), and (aa) of subsection
1018	(1) of section 327.73, Florida Statutes, are amended, and
1019	paragraphs (cc), (dd), and (ee) are added to that subsection, to
1020	read:
1021	327.73 Noncriminal infractions.—
1022	(1) Violations of the following provisions of the vessel
1023	laws of this state are noncriminal infractions:
1024	(q) Section 327.53(1), (2), $\frac{1}{2}$ and (3), $\frac{1}{2}$ and (8), relating to
1025	marine sanitation.

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

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However, a person cited for violating the requirements of s.

(s) Section 327.395, relating to boater safety education.

327.395 relating to failure to have required proof of boating
safety education in his or her possession may not be convicted
if, before or at the time of a county court hearing, the person
produces proof of the boating safety education identification
card or temporary certificate for verification by the hearing
officer or the court clerk and the identification card or
temporary certificate was valid at the time the person was
cited.

- (aa) Section 327.4107, relating to vessels at risk of becoming derelict on waters of this state, for which the civil penalty is:
  - 1. For a first offense, \$100 \$50.
- 2. For a second offense occurring 30 days or more after a first offense, \$250 \$100.
- 3. For a third or subsequent offense occurring 30 days or more after a previous offense, \$500 \$250.

A vessel that is the subject of three or more violations issued pursuant to the same paragraph of s. 327.4107(2) within an 18-month period which result in dispositions other than acquittal or dismissal shall be declared to be a public nuisance and subject to ss. 705.103(2) and (4) and 823.11(3). The commission, an officer of the commission, or a law enforcement agency or officer specified in s. 327.70 may relocate, remove, or cause to be relocated or removed such public nuisance vessels from waters

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

1053	of this state. The commission, an officer of the commission, or
1054	a law enforcement agency or officer acting pursuant to this
1055	paragraph upon waters of this state shall be held harmless for
1056	all damages to the vessel resulting from such relocation or
1057	removal unless the damage results from gross negligence or
1058	willful misconduct as these terms are defined in s. 823.11.
1059	(cc) Section 327.463(4)(a) and (b), relating to vessels
1060	creating special hazards, for which the penalty is:
1061	1. For a first offense, \$50.
1062	2. For a second offense occurring within 12 months after a
1063	prior offense, \$100.
1064	3. For a third offense occurring within 36 months after a
1065	prior offense, \$250.
1066	(dd) Section 327.371, relating to the regulation of human-
1067	powered vessels.
1068	(ee) Section 327.521, relating to no-discharge zones, for
1069	which the penalty is up to \$250 for each offense.
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1071	
1072	TITLE AMENDMENT
1073	Remove lines 26-87 and insert:
1074	degree; creating s. 327.35215, F.S.; authorizing the
1075	electronic transmission of certain final dispositions;
1076	requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor
1077	Vehicles to enter such dispositions on driving

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Amendment No.

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records; creating s. 327.371, F.S.; providing circumstances under which a person may operate a human-powered vessel within the boundaries of the marked channel of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway; providing a penalty; amending s. 327.391, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 327.395, F.S.; revising the types of documentation that a person may use to comply with certain boating safety requirements; removing authority of the commission to appoint certain entities to administer a boating safety education course or temporary certificate examination and issue certain credentials; exempting certain persons from the requirement to possess certain documents aboard a vessel; amending s. 327.4107, F.S.; removing provisions authorizing certain vessels to be determined at risk of becoming derelict; authorizing certain officers to provide notice that a vessel is at risk of becoming derelict via body camera recordings; authorizing the commission or certain officers to relocate at-risk vessels to a certain distance from mangroves or vegetation; providing that the commission or officers are not liable for damages to such vessels; providing an exception; authorizing the commission to establish a derelict vessel prevention program consisting of

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certain components; authorizing the commission to adopt rules; providing that such program is subject to appropriation by the Legislature; providing for funding; amending s. 327.4109, F.S.; prohibiting the anchoring or mooring of a vessel or floating structure within a certain distance of certain facilities; providing exceptions; amending s. 327.45, F.S.; including specified spring groups and runs in spring protection zones; authorizing the commission to establish by rule spring protection zones that prohibit the anchoring, mooring, beaching, or grounding of vessels; amending s. 327.46, F.S.; authorizing a county or municipality to establish a boating-restricted area within and around a public mooring field and within certain portions of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway; prohibiting a county or municipality from establishing a vessel-exclusion zone for a public bathing beach or swim area within the Florida Intracoastal Waterway; creating s. 327.463, F.S.; specifying conditions under which a vessel is and is not operating at slow speed, minimum wake; prohibiting a person from operating a vessel faster than slow speed, minimum wake within a certain distance from other specified vessels; exempting a person from being cited for a violation under certain

720653 - h0639-line171.docx

Amendment No.

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circumstances; providing penalties; providing applicability; amending s. 327.50, F.S.; authorizing the commission to exempt vessel owners and operators from certain safety equipment requirements; creating s. 327.521, F.S.; providing that, upon approval by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, specified waters are designated as no-discharge zones; prohibiting the discharge of sewage within nodischarge zones; declaring vessels and floating structures that discharge sewage within no-discharge zones as nuisances and hazards to public safety; providing penalties; providing a definition; providing for the removal of certain vessels and floating structures; directing the commission to maintain and make available on its website a list of marine sewage pump-out facilities and provide the list with specified information to all counties for certain distribution; amending s. 327.53, F.S.; requiring the owner or operator of a live-aboard vessel or houseboat equipped with certain sanitation devices to maintain a record of the date and location of each pumpout of the device for a certain period; providing applicability; amending s. 327.54, F.S.;

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