By Senator Hutson

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; amending s. 327.4107, F.S.; revising the vessel conditions that an officer of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or a law enforcement agency may use to determine that a vessel is at risk of becoming derelict; amending s. 327.45, F.S.; requiring specified evidence before the commission may establish certain vessel restriction rules for protection zones for springs; amending s. 327.46, F.S.; prohibiting municipalities and counties from designating public bathing beach areas or swim areas within their jurisdictions which are within the marked channel portion of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway or within a specified distance from any portion of the marked channel; repealing s. 376.15, F.S., relating to derelict vessels and the relocation and removal of such vessels from the waters of this state; amending s. 379.101, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "marine fish" and "saltwater fish"; amending s. 705.101, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "abandoned property" to include vessels declared to be a public nuisance; amending s. 705.103, F.S.; clarifying the notice requirements and procedures for vessels declared to be public nuisances; amending s. 823.11, F.S.; making technical changes; authorizing the commission to establish a program to provide grants to local governments for certain actions regarding derelict vessels and those declared to be a

public nuisance; specifying sources for the funds to be used, subject to an appropriation; authorizing the commission to use funds not awarded as grants for certain purposes; requiring the commission to adopt rules for the grant applications and the criteria for allocating the funds; amending s. 934.50, F.S.; providing that all employees of the commission or the Florida Forest Service may operate drones for specified purposes; amending ss. 327.04, 328.09, 328.72, and 376.11, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 25, chapter 2021-184, Laws of Florida, relating to derelict vessels; reenacting ss. 125.01(4) and 379.2412, F.S., relating to powers and duties of legislative and governing bodies of counties and state preemption of the regulating of taking or possessing saltwater fish, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 379.101(34), F.S., in a reference thereto; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (2) of section 327.4107, Florida Statutes, 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:

(f) The vessel is tied to an unlawful or unpermitted mooring or other structure.

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

327.45 Protection zones for springs.-

demonstrable harm has been caused by vessel activity, the commission may establish by rule protection zones that restrict the speed and operation of vessels, or that prohibit the anchoring, mooring, beaching, or grounding of vessels, to protect and prevent harm to first, second, and third magnitude springs and springs 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 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 327.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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 may establish the following

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boating-restricted areas by ordinance, including, notwithstanding the prohibition in s. 327.60(2)(c), within the portion of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway within their jurisdiction:

- 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 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.

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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 <u>rescription</u> except that public bathing beaches or swim areas may not be established in whole or in part within the marked channel of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway or within 100 feet of any portion of the marked channel.
- b. Within 300 feet of a dam, spillway, or flood control structure.

Vessel exclusion zones created pursuant to this subparagraph must be marked with uniform waterway markers permitted by the commission in accordance with this chapter. Such zones may not be marked by ropes.

Section 4. <u>Section 376.15</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 5. Subsections (22) and (34) of section 379.101, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

379.101 Definitions.—In construing these statutes, where the context does not clearly indicate otherwise, the word, phrase, or term:

(22) "Marine fish" means any saltwater species of finfish of the classes Agnatha, Chondrichthyes, and Osteichthyes, and marine invertebrates of in the classes Gastropoda and, Bivalvia, the subphylum and Crustacea, or the phylum Echinodermata; however, the term but does not include nonliving shells or

146 echinoderms.

- (34) "Saltwater fish" means:
- (a) Any saltwater species of finfish of the classes

  Agnatha, Chondrichthyes, or Osteichthyes and marine
  invertebrates of the classes Gastropoda and, Bivalvia, the

  subphylum or Crustacea, or of the phylum Echinodermata; however,
  the term but does not include nonliving shells or echinoderms;
  and
- (b) All classes of pisces, shellfish, sponges, and crustaceans <del>crustacea</del> native to salt water.

Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 705.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

705.101 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(3) "Abandoned property" means all tangible personal property that does not have an identifiable owner and that has been disposed on public property in a wrecked, inoperative, or partially dismantled condition or has no apparent intrinsic value to the rightful owner. The term includes derelict vessels as defined in s. 823.11 and vessels declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa).

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 705.103, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 705.103 Procedure for abandoned or lost property.—

- (2) (a)1. Whenever a law enforcement officer ascertains that:
- a. An article of lost or abandoned property other than a derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa) is present on public property and is of such nature that it cannot be easily removed, the officer shall cause

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a notice to be placed upon such article in substantially the following form:

NOTICE TO THE OWNER AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ATTACHED PROPERTY. This property, to wit: ... (setting forth brief description)... is unlawfully upon public property known as ... (setting forth brief description of location)... and must be removed within 5 days; otherwise, it will be removed and disposed of pursuant to chapter 705, Florida Statutes. The owner will be liable for the costs of removal, storage, and publication of notice. Dated this: ... (setting forth the date of posting of notice)..., signed: ... (setting forth name, title, address, and telephone number of law enforcement officer)....

b. A derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa) is present on the waters of this state, the officer shall cause a notice to be placed upon such vessel in substantially the following form:

NOTICE TO THE OWNER AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ATTACHED VESSEL. This vessel, to wit: ... (setting forth brief description)... has been determined to be ... (derelict or a public nuisance)... and is unlawfully upon waters of this state ... (setting forth brief description of location)... and must be removed within 21 days; otherwise, it will be removed and disposed of pursuant to chapter 705, Florida Statutes. The owner and other interested parties have the right to a hearing to challenge the determination that this vessel is derelict or otherwise in violation of the law. Please contact ... (contact

information for person who can arrange for a hearing in accordance with this section).... The owner or the party determined to be legally responsible for the vessel being upon the waters of this state in a derelict condition or as a public nuisance will be liable for the costs of removal, destruction, and disposal if this vessel is not removed by the owner. Dated this: ... (setting forth the date of posting of notice)..., signed: ... (setting forth name, title, address, and telephone number of law enforcement officer)....

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2. The notices required under subparagraph 1. may not be less than 8 inches by 10 inches and must shall be sufficiently weatherproof to withstand normal exposure to the elements. In addition to posting, the law enforcement officer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain the name and address of the owner. If such is reasonably available to the officer, she or he shall mail a copy of such notice to the owner on or before the date of posting. If the property is a motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(1) or a vessel as defined in s. 327.02, the law enforcement agency shall contact the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in order to determine the name and address of the owner and any person who has filed a lien on the vehicle or vessel as provided in s. 319.27(2) or (3) or s. 328.15(1). On receipt of this information, the law enforcement agency shall mail a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner and to the lienholder, if any, except that a law enforcement officer who has issued a citation for a violation of s. 376.15 or s. 823.11 to the owner of a derelict vessel is not required to mail a copy of the notice by

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certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner. For a derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa), the mailed notice must inform the owner or responsible party that he or she has a right to a hearing to dispute the determination that the vessel is derelict or otherwise in violation of the law. If a request for a hearing is made, a state agency shall follow the processes set forth in s. 120.569. Local governmental entities shall follow the processes set forth in s. 120.569, except that a local judge, magistrate, or code enforcement officer may be designated to conduct such a hearing. If, at the end of 5 days after posting the notice in sub-subparagraph 1.a., or at the end of 21 days after posting the notice in sub-subparagraph 1.b., and mailing such notice, if required, the owner or any person interested in the lost or abandoned article or articles described has not removed the article or articles from public property or shown reasonable cause for failure to do so, and, in the case of a derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa), has not requested a hearing in accordance with this section, the following shall apply:

- a. For abandoned property other than a derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa), the law enforcement agency may retain any or all of the property for its own use or for use by the state or unit of local government, trade such property to another unit of local government or state agency, donate the property to a charitable organization, sell the property, or notify the appropriate refuse removal service.
  - b. For a derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public

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nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa), the law enforcement agency or its designee may:

- (I) Remove the vessel from the waters of this state and destroy and dispose of the vessel or authorize another governmental entity or its designee to do so; or
- (II) Authorize the vessel's use as an artificial reef in accordance with s. 379.249 if all necessary federal, state, and local authorizations are received.

A law enforcement agency or its designee may also take action as described in this sub-subparagraph if, following a hearing pursuant to this section, the judge, magistrate, administrative law judge, or hearing officer has determined the vessel to be derelict as provided in s. 823.11 or otherwise in violation of the law in accordance with s. 327.73(1)(aa) and a final order has been entered or the case is otherwise closed.

(4) The owner of any abandoned or lost property, or in the case of a derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa), the owner or other party determined to be legally responsible for the vessel being upon the waters of this state in a derelict condition or as a public nuisance, who, after notice as provided in this section, does not remove such property within the specified period is shall be liable to the law enforcement agency, other governmental entity, or the agency's or entity's designee for all costs of removal, storage, and destruction, and disposal of such property, less any salvage value obtained by disposal of the property. Upon final disposition of the property, the law enforcement officer or representative of the law enforcement agency or other

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governmental entity shall notify the owner or in the case of a derelict vessel or vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa), the owner or other party determined to be legally responsible, if known, of the amount owed. In the case of an abandoned vessel or motor vehicle, any person who neglects or refuses to pay such amount is not entitled to be issued a certificate of registration for such vessel or motor vehicle, or any other vessel or motor vehicle, until such costs have been paid. A person who has neglected or refused to pay all costs of removal, storage, disposal, and destruction of a vessel or motor vehicle as provided in this section, after having been provided written notice via certified mail that such costs are owed, and who applies for and is issued a registration for a vessel or motor vehicle before such costs have been paid in full commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. The law enforcement officer or representative of the law enforcement agency or other governmental entity shall supply the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles with a list of persons whose vessel registration privileges and motor vehicle privileges have been revoked under this subsection. The department or a person acting as an agent of the department may not issue a certificate of registration to a person whose vessel and motor vehicle registration privileges have been revoked, as provided by this subsection, until such costs have been paid.

Section 8. Effective July 1, 2023, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 705.103, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapters 2019-76 and 2021-184, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

705.103 Procedure for abandoned or lost property.-

- (2)(a)1. Whenever a law enforcement officer ascertains that:
- a. An article of lost or abandoned property other than a derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa) is present on public property and is of such nature that it cannot be easily removed, the officer shall cause a notice to be placed upon such article in substantially the following form:

NOTICE TO THE OWNER AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ATTACHED PROPERTY. This property, to wit: ...(setting forth brief description)... is unlawfully upon public property known as ...(setting forth brief description of location)... and must be removed within 5 days; otherwise, it will be removed and disposed of pursuant to chapter 705, Florida Statutes. The owner will be liable for the costs of removal, storage, and publication of notice. Dated this: ...(setting forth the date of posting of notice)..., signed: ...(setting forth name, title, address, and telephone number of law enforcement officer)....

b. A derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa) is present on the waters of this state, the officer shall cause a notice to be placed upon such vessel in substantially the following form:

NOTICE TO THE OWNER AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ATTACHED VESSEL. This vessel, to wit: ...(setting forth brief description of location)... has been determined to be ...(derelict or a

public nuisance) ... and is unlawfully upon the waters of this state ... (setting forth brief description of location) ... and must be removed within 21 days; otherwise, it will be removed and disposed of pursuant to chapter 705, Florida Statutes. The owner and other interested parties have the right to a hearing to challenge the determination that this vessel is derelict or otherwise in violation of the law. Please contact ... (contact information for person who can arrange for a hearing in accordance with this section)... The owner or the party determined to be legally responsible for the vessel being upon the waters of this state in a derelict condition or as a public nuisance will be liable for the costs of removal, destruction, and disposal if this vessel is not removed by the owner. Dated this: ... (setting forth the date of posting of notice) ..., signed: ... (setting forth name, title, address, and telephone number of law enforcement officer)....

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2. The notices required under subparagraph 1. may not be less than 8 inches by 10 inches and <u>must shall</u> be sufficiently weatherproof to withstand normal exposure to the elements. In addition to posting, the law enforcement officer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain the name and address of the owner. If such is reasonably available to the officer, she or he shall mail a copy of such notice to the owner on or before the date of posting. If the property is a motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(1) or a vessel as defined in s. 327.02, the law enforcement agency shall contact the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in order to determine the name and address of the owner and any person who has filed a lien on the

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vehicle or vessel as provided in s. 319.27(2) or (3) or s. 328.15. On receipt of this information, the law enforcement agency shall mail a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner and to the lienholder, if any, except that a law enforcement officer who has issued a citation for a violation of s. 376.15 or s. 823.11 to the owner of a derelict vessel is not required to mail a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner. For a derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa), the mailed notice must inform the owner or responsible party that he or she has a right to a hearing to dispute the determination that the vessel is derelict or otherwise in violation of the law. If a request for a hearing is made, a state agency shall follow the processes as set forth in s. 120.569. Local governmental entities shall follow the processes set forth in s. 120.569, except that a local judge, magistrate, or code enforcement officer may be designated to conduct such a hearing. If, at the end of 5 days after posting the notice in sub-subparagraph 1.a., or at the end of 21 days after posting the notice in sub-subparagraph 1.b., and mailing such notice, if required, the owner or any person interested in the lost or abandoned article or articles described has not removed the article or articles from public property or shown reasonable cause for failure to do so, and, in the case of a derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa), has not requested a hearing in accordance with this section, the following shall apply:

a. For abandoned property other than a derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa),

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the law enforcement agency may retain any or all of the property for its own use or for use by the state or unit of local government, trade such property to another unit of local government or state agency, donate the property to a charitable organization, sell the property, or notify the appropriate refuse removal service.

- b. For a derelict vessel or a vessel declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa), the law enforcement agency or its designee may:
- (I) Remove the vessel from the waters of this state and destroy and dispose of the vessel or authorize another governmental entity or its designee to do so; or
- (II) Authorize the vessel's use as an artificial reef in accordance with s. 379.249 if all necessary federal, state, and local authorizations are received.

A law enforcement agency or its designee may also take action as described in this sub-subparagraph if, following a hearing pursuant to this section, the judge, magistrate, administrative law judge, or hearing officer has determined the vessel to be derelict as provided in s. 823.11 or otherwise in violation of the law in accordance with s. 327.73(1)(aa) and a final order has been entered or the case is otherwise closed.

Section 9. Present subsections (4), (5), and (6) of section 823.11, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5), (6), and (7), respectively, a new subsection (4) is added to that section, and subsection (1), paragraph (c) of subsection (2), subsection (3), and present subsections (5) and (6) of that section are amended, to read:

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823.11 Derelict vessels; relocation or removal; penalty.-

- (1) As used in this section and s. 376.15, the term:
- (a) "Commission" means the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- (b) "Derelict vessel" means a vessel, as defined in s.
  327.02, that is:
- 1. In a wrecked, junked, or substantially dismantled condition upon any waters of this state.
- a. A vessel is wrecked if it is sunken or sinking; aground without the ability to extricate itself absent mechanical assistance; or remaining after a marine casualty, including, but not limited to, a boating accident, extreme weather, or a fire.
- b. A vessel is junked if it has been substantially stripped of vessel components, if vessel components have substantially degraded or been destroyed, or if the vessel has been discarded by the owner or operator. Attaching an outboard motor to a vessel that is otherwise junked will not cause the vessel to no longer be junked if such motor is not an effective means of propulsion as required by s. 327.4107(2)(e) and associated rules.
- c. A vessel is substantially dismantled if at least two of the three following vessel systems or components are missing, compromised, incomplete, inoperable, or broken:
  - (I) The steering system;
  - (II) The propulsion system; or
- (III) The exterior hull integrity.

Attaching an outboard motor to a vessel that is otherwise substantially dismantled will not cause the vessel to no longer

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be substantially dismantled if such motor is not an effective means of propulsion as required by s. 327.4107(2)(e) and associated rules.

- 2. At a port in this state without the consent of the agency having jurisdiction thereof.
- 3. Docked, grounded, or beached upon the property of another without the consent of the owner of the property.
- (c) "Gross negligence" means conduct so reckless or wanting in care that it constitutes a conscious disregard or indifference to the safety of the property exposed to such conduct.
- (d) "Willful misconduct" means conduct evidencing carelessness or negligence of such a degree or recurrence as to manifest culpability, wrongful intent, or evil design or to show an intentional and substantial disregard of the interests of the vessel owner.

(2)

- (c) The additional time provided in subparagraph (b)2. for an owner or responsible party to remove a derelict vessel from the waters of this state or to repair and remedy the vessel's derelict condition This subsection does not apply to a vessel that was derelict upon the waters of this state before the stated accident or event.
- (3) The commission, an officer of the commission, or a law enforcement agency or officer specified in s. 327.70 may relocate, remove, and store, destroy, or dispose of or cause to be relocated, removed, and stored, destroyed, or disposed of a derelict vessel from waters of this state as defined in s. 327.02 if the derelict vessel obstructs or threatens to obstruct

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navigation or in any way constitutes a danger to the environment, property, or persons. The commission, an officer of the commission, or any other law enforcement agency or officer acting pursuant to this subsection to relocate, remove, and store, destroy, dispose of or cause to be relocated, removed, and stored, destroyed, or disposed of a derelict vessel from waters of this state shall be held harmless for all damages to the derelict vessel resulting from such action unless the damage results from gross negligence or willful misconduct.

- (a) Removal of derelict vessels under this subsection may be funded by grants provided in ss. 206.606 and 376.15. The commission shall implement a plan for the procurement of any available federal disaster funds and use such funds for the removal of derelict vessels.
- (b) All costs, including costs owed to a third party, incurred by the commission, another law enforcement agency, or a governmental subdivision, when the governmental subdivision has received authorization from a law enforcement officer or agency, in the relocation, removal, storage, destruction, or disposal of a derelict vessel are recoverable against the vessel owner or the party determined to be legally responsible for the vessel being upon the waters of this state in a derelict condition. The Department of Legal Affairs shall represent the commission in actions to recover such costs. As provided in s. 705.103(4), a person who neglects or refuses to pay such costs may not be issued a certificate of registration for such vessel or for any other vessel or motor vehicle until such costs have been paid. A person who has neglected or refused to pay all costs of removal, storage, destruction, or disposal of a derelict vessel as

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provided in this section, after having been provided written notice via certified mail that such costs are owed, and who applies for and is issued a registration for a vessel or motor vehicle before such costs have been paid in full commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (b) (c) A contractor performing such activities at the direction of the commission, an officer of the commission, a law enforcement agency or officer, or a governmental subdivision, when the governmental subdivision has received authorization for the relocation or removal from a law enforcement officer or agency, pursuant to this section must be licensed in accordance with applicable United States Coast Guard regulations where required; obtain and carry in full force and effect a policy from a licensed insurance carrier in this state to insure against any accident, loss, injury, property damage, or other casualty caused by or resulting from the contractor's actions; and be properly equipped to perform the services to be provided.
- (4) (a) Removal of derelict vessels under this subsection may be funded by grants provided in s. 206.606.
- (b) The commission may implement a plan for the procurement of any available federal disaster funds and use such funds for the removal of derelict vessels.
- (c) The commission may establish a program to provide grants to local governments for the removal, storage, destruction, and disposal of derelict vessels from the waters of this state. This grant funding may also be used for the removal, storage, destruction, and disposal of vessels declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa). The program must be

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552 funded from the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund or the 553 Florida Coastal Protection Trust Fund. Notwithstanding s. 554 216.181(11), funds available for these grants may only be 555 authorized by appropriations acts of the Legislature. In a given 556 fiscal year, if all funds appropriated pursuant to this 557 paragraph are not requested by and granted to local governments 558 for the removal, storage, destruction, and disposal of derelict 559 vessels or vessels declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 560 327.73(1)(aa) by the end of the third quarter, the Fish and 561 Wildlife Conservation Commission may use the remainder of the 562 funds to remove, store, destroy, and dispose of, or to pay 563 private contractors to remove, store, destroy, and dispose of, 564 derelict vessels or vessels declared a public nuisance pursuant to s. 327.73(1)(aa). The commission shall adopt by rule 565 566 procedures for local governments to submit a grant application 567 and criteria for allocating available funds. Such criteria must 568 include, at a minimum, the following:

- 1. The number of derelict vessels within the jurisdiction of the applicant.
- 2. The threat posed by such vessels to public health or safety, the environment, navigation, or the aesthetic condition of the general vicinity.
- 3. The degree of commitment of the local government to maintain waters free of abandoned and derelict vessels and to seek legal action against those who abandon vessels in the waters of this state as defined in s. 327.02.
- $\underline{(6)}$  (5) A person, firm, or corporation violating this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and shall be punished as provided by law. A conviction under this section

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does not bar the assessment and collection of <u>a</u> the civil penalty provided in s. 376.16 for violation of s. 376.15. The court having jurisdiction over the criminal offense, notwithstanding any jurisdictional limitations on the amount in controversy, may order the imposition of such civil penalty in addition to any sentence imposed for the first criminal offense.

(7) (6) If an owner or a responsible party of a vessel determined to be derelict through an administrative or criminal proceeding has been charged by an officer of the commission or any law enforcement agency or officer as specified in s. 327.70 under subsection (5) for a violation of subsection (2) or a violation of s. 376.15(2), a person may not reside or dwell on such vessel until the vessel is removed from the waters of the state permanently or returned to the waters of the state in a condition that is no longer derelict.

Section 10. Paragraph (p) of subsection (4) of section 934.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

934.50 Searches and seizure using a drone.-

- (4) EXCEPTIONS.—This section does not prohibit the use of a drone:
- (p) By <u>an</u> a non-law enforcement employee of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or of the Florida Forest Service for the purposes of managing and eradicating invasive exotic plants or animals on public lands and suppressing and mitigating wildfire threats.

Section 11. Section 327.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.04 Rules.—The commission may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this chapter, the

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provisions of chapter 705 relating to vessels, and  $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{ss}$ .  $\underline{376.15}$  and 823.11 conferring powers or duties upon it.

Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 328.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.09 Refusal to issue and authority to cancel a certificate of title or registration.—

(4) The department may not issue a certificate of title to an applicant for a vessel that has been deemed derelict by a law enforcement officer under s. 376.15 or s. 823.11. A law enforcement officer must inform the department in writing, which may be provided by facsimile, electronic mail, or other electronic means, of the vessel's derelict status and supply the department with the vessel title number or vessel identification number. The department may issue a certificate of title once a law enforcement officer has verified in writing, which may be provided by facsimile, electronic mail, or other electronic means, that the vessel is no longer a derelict vessel.

Section 13. <u>Section 25 of chapter 2021-184</u>, <u>Laws of Florida</u>, is repealed.

Section 14. Paragraph (c) of subsection (15) of section 328.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.72 Classification; registration; fees and charges; surcharge; disposition of fees; fines; marine turtle stickers.—

(15) DISTRIBUTION OF FEES.—Except as provided in this subsection, moneys designated for the use of the counties, as specified in subsection (1), shall be distributed by the tax collector to the board of county commissioners for use only as provided in this section. Such moneys to be returned to the counties are for the sole purposes of providing, maintaining, or

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operating recreational channel marking and other uniform waterway markers, public boat ramps, lifts, and hoists, marine railways, boat piers, docks, mooring buoys, and other public launching facilities; and removing derelict vessels, debris that specifically impedes boat access, not including the dredging of channels, and vessels and floating structures deemed a hazard to public safety and health for failure to comply with s. 327.53. Counties shall demonstrate through an annual detailed accounting report of vessel registration revenues that the registration fees were spent as provided in this subsection. This report shall be provided to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission no later than November 1 of each year. If, before January 1 of each calendar year, the accounting report meeting the prescribed criteria has still not been provided to the commission, the tax collector of that county may not distribute the moneys designated for the use of counties, as specified in subsection (1), to the board of county commissioners but shall, for the next calendar year, remit such moneys to the state for deposit into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund. The commission shall return those moneys to the county if the county fully complies with this section within that calendar year. If the county does not fully comply with this section within that calendar year, the moneys shall remain within the Marine Resources Trust Fund and may be appropriated for the purposes specified in this subsection.

(c) From the vessel registration fees designated for use by the counties in subsection (1), the following amounts shall be remitted to the state for deposit into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund to fund derelict vessel removal grants,

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as appropriated by the Legislature pursuant to  $\underline{s. 823.11(4)(c)}$   $\underline{s. 376.15}$ :

- 1. Class A-2: \$0.25 for each 12-month period registered.
- 2. Class 1: \$2.06 for each 12-month period registered.
- 3. Class 2: \$9.26 for each 12-month period registered.
- 4. Class 3: \$16.45 for each 12-month period registered.
- 5. Class 4: \$20.06 for each 12-month period registered.
- 6. Class 5: \$25.46 for each 12-month period registered.
- Section 15. Paragraph (h) of subsection (6) of section 376.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 376.11 Florida Coastal Protection Trust Fund.-
- (6) Moneys in the Florida Coastal Protection Trust Fund may be used for the following purposes:
- (h) The funding of a grant program to local governments, pursuant to  $\underline{s.\ 823.11(4)(c)}$   $\underline{s.\ 376.15(3)(d)}$  and  $\underline{(e)}$ , for the removal of derelict vessels from the public waters of the state.
- Section 16. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 379.101, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 125.01, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
  - 125.01 Powers and duties.-
- (4) The legislative and governing body of a county shall not have the power to regulate the taking or possession of saltwater fish, as defined in s. 379.101, with respect to the method of taking, size, number, season, or species. However, this subsection does not prohibit a county from prohibiting, for reasons of protecting the public health, safety, or welfare, saltwater fishing from real property owned by that county, nor does it prohibit the imposition of excise taxes by county

ordinance.

Section 17. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 379.101, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 379.2412, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

379.2412 State preemption of power to regulate.—The power to regulate the taking or possession of saltwater fish, as defined in s. 379.101, is expressly reserved to the state. This section does not prohibit a local government from prohibiting, for reasons of protecting the public health, safety, or welfare, saltwater fishing from real property owned by that local government.

Section 18. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2022.