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A bill to be entitled An act relating to anchoring limitation areas; amending s. 327.4108, F.S.; authorizing counties to establish anchoring limitation areas that meet certain requirements; providing that specified established anchoring limitation areas are exempt from specified provisions; specifying size requirements for the anchoring limitation areas; requiring the anchoring limitation areas to be marked with signs and buoys that meet certain requirements; prohibiting vessels from anchoring in such areas for longer than a specified time; defining the term "law enforcement or code enforcement officer or agency"; requiring vessel owners or operators to be allowed to provide specified proof of compliance with certain provisions; providing that vessels with repeat offenses within a specified timeframe shall be declared public nuisances and subject to certain provisions; providing that code enforcement officers or agencies, in addition to law enforcement officers or agencies, will be held harmless for removal actions under certain circumstances; requiring the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to initiate rulemaking by a certain date; reenacting s. 327.73(1)(z), F.S., relating to noncriminal infractions, to incorporate

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the amendment made to s. 327.4108, F.S., in a

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27 reference thereto; providing an effective date. 28 29 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 30 31 Section 1. Section 327.4108, Florida Statutes, is amended 32 to read: 33 327.4108 Anchoring of vessels in anchoring limitation 34 areas.-35 (1)Notwithstanding s. 327.60(2)(f), a county may 36 establish, in accordance with this section, an anchoring 37 limitation area within The following densely populated urban 38 areas, which have narrow state waterways, residential docking 39 facilities, and significant recreational boating traffic. The following areas previously designated as anchoring limitation 40 41 areas are grandfathered-in anchoring limitation areas for which

(a) The section of Middle River lying between Northeast 21st Court and the Intracoastal Waterway in Broward County.

subsections (2), (3), (6), and (7) do not apply, are designated

- (b) Sunset Lake in Miami-Dade County.
- (c) The sections of Biscayne Bay in Miami-Dade County lying between:
 - 1. Rivo Alto Island and Di Lido Island.
 - 2. San Marino Island and San Marco Island.

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as anchoring limitation areas:

- 3. San Marco Island and Biscayne Island.
- (2) Each anchoring limitation area must:
- (a) Be less than 200 acres in size;

- (b) Comprise less than 10 percent of the county's navigable waterways; and
 - (c) Be clearly marked with all of the following:
- 1. Signs that provide reasonable notice to boaters which identify the duration of time beyond which anchoring is limited and identify the county ordinance with its enacting date by which the anchoring limitation area was created. Any ordinance adopted pursuant to this section may not take effect until reviewed and approved as consistent with this section by the commission.
- 2. Buoys. The county that has created an anchoring limitation area shall install and maintain buoys marking the boundary of the anchoring limitation area.
- (3) (2) To promote the public's use and enjoyment of the designated waterway, Except as provided in subsections (4) (3) and (5) (4), a person may not anchor a vessel for more than 30 consecutive days in any 6-month at any time during the period between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise in an anchoring limitation area.
- $\underline{(4)}$ Notwithstanding the limitations described in subsection $\underline{(3)}$ $\underline{(2)}$, a person may anchor a vessel in an anchoring limitation area:

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(a) If the vessel suffers a mechanical failure that poses an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard unless the vessel anchors. The vessel may anchor for 3 business days or until the vessel is repaired, whichever occurs first.

- (b) If imminent or existing weather conditions in the vicinity of the vessel pose an unreasonable risk of harm to the vessel or the persons onboard unless the vessel anchors. The vessel may anchor 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.
- (c) During events described in s. 327.48 or other special events, including, but not limited to, public music performances, local government waterfront activities, or fireworks displays. A vessel may anchor for the lesser of the duration of the special event or 3 days.
 - (5) (4) This section does not apply to:
- (a) Vessels owned or operated by a governmental entity for law enforcement, firefighting, military, or rescue purposes.
- (b) Construction or dredging vessels on an active job site.
 - (c) Vessels actively engaged in commercial fishing.
 - (d) Vessels engaged in recreational fishing if the persons

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onboard are actively tending hook and line fishing gear or nets.

- (6) (a) (5) (a) As used in this subsection, the term "law enforcement or code enforcement officer or agency" means the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the county sheriff, the United States Coast Guard, a county code compliance agency, and authorized enforcement personnel of any of the foregoing an officer or agency authorized to enforce this section pursuant to s. 327.70.
- (b) Upon an inquiry by a law enforcement or code enforcement officer or agency, a vessel owner or operator shall be given an opportunity to provide proof that the vessel has not exceeded the limitations described in subsection (3). Such proof may include any of the following:
- 1. Documentation showing that the vessel was in another location at least 1 mile away within a period of less than 30 days before the inquiry.
- 2. Electronic evidence, including, but not limited to, navigational devices or tracking devices that show the vessel was in another location at least 1 mile away within a period of less than 30 days before the inquiry.
- <u>(c) (b)</u> If a vessel owner or operator fails or refuses to provide proof that the vessel has not exceeded the limitations prescribed in subsection (3), the a law enforcement or code enforcement officer or agency may remove a vessel from an anchoring limitation area and impound the vessel for up to 48

hours, or cause such removal and impoundment, if the vessel operator, after being issued a citation for a violation of this section:

- 1. Anchors the vessel in violation of this section within 12 hours after being issued the citation; or
- 2. Refuses to leave the anchoring limitation area after being directed to do so by a law enforcement or code enforcement officer or agency.
- (d) A vessel that is the subject of more than three violations within 12 months which resulted in dispositions other than acquittal or dismissal shall be declared to be a public nuisance and subject to ss. 705.103 and 823.11.
- (e) (e) A law enforcement or code enforcement officer or agency acting under this subsection to remove or impound a vessel, or to cause such removal or impoundment, shall be held harmless for any damage to the vessel resulting from such removal or impoundment unless the damage results from gross negligence or willful misconduct.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ A contractor performing removal or impoundment services at the direction of a law enforcement $\underline{\text{or code}}$ enforcement officer or agency pursuant to this subsection must:
- 1. Be licensed in accordance with United States Coast Guard regulations, as applicable.
- 2. Obtain and carry a current policy issued by a licensed insurance carrier in this state to insure against any accident,

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loss, injury, property damage, or other casualty caused by or resulting from the contractor's actions.

- 3. Be properly equipped to perform such services.
- $\underline{(g)}$ (e) In addition to the civil penalty imposed under s. 327.73(1)(z), the operator of a vessel that is removed and impounded pursuant to paragraph $\underline{(c)}$ (b) must pay all removal and storage fees before the vessel is released. A vessel removed pursuant to paragraph $\underline{(c)}$ (b) may not be impounded for longer than 48 hours.
- (7) The commission shall initiate rulemaking by July 1, 2021, to provide criteria and procedures for reviewing applications and procedures for public notice and participation pursuant to this subsection. The rulemaking must include, at a minimum, all of the following:
- (a) Notice to the public. The Boating and Waterways
 Section of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall
 provide notice of completed applications received, public
 meetings or hearings concerning applications, and denial or
 approval of applications on the section's web page and to all
 parties listed in the Boating and Waterways Section's public
 distribution list for ordinances, which any member of the public
 may join.
- (b) An opportunity for public participation. Members of the public may provide written comments, recommendations, requests, inquiries, or other correspondence to the Boating and

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176	Waterways Section. If a public hearing is requested or a review
177	by the agency head is requested, members of the public may
178	testify at the hearing or commission meeting and may submit
179	relevant and material exhibits to the record of the proceeding.
180	(8) (6) A violation of this section is punishable as
181	provided in s. 327.73(1)(z).
182	(7) This section shall remain in effect notwithstanding
183	the Legislature's adoption of the commission's recommendations
184	for the regulation of mooring vessels outside of public mooring
185	fields pursuant to s. 327.4105.
186	Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
187	made by this act to section 327.4108, Florida Statutes, in a
188	reference thereto, paragraph (z) of subsection (1) of section
189	327.73, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
190	327.73 Noncriminal infractions
191	(1) Violations of the following provisions of the vessel
192	laws of this state are noncriminal infractions:
193	(z) Section 327.4108, relating to the anchoring of vessels
194	in anchoring limitation areas, for which the penalty is:
195	1. For a first offense, up to a maximum of \$50.
196	2. For a second offense, up to a maximum of \$100.
197	3. For a third or subsequent offense, up to a maximum of
198	\$250.
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Any person cited for a violation of any provision of this

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subsection shall be deemed to be charged with a noncriminal infraction, shall be cited for such an infraction, and shall be cited to appear before the county court. The civil penalty for any such infraction is \$50, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any person who fails to appear or otherwise properly respond to a uniform boating citation shall, in addition to the charge relating to the violation of the boating laws of this state, be charged with the offense of failing to respond to such citation and, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A written warning to this effect shall be provided at the time such uniform boating citation is issued.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.