1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to boating safety and emergency 3 responses; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; 4 redefining the term "authorized emergency 5 vehicles" to include reference to vehicles of 6 the Department of Environmental Protection; 7 amending s. 327.02, F.S.; redefining the term 8 "operate" with respect to vessels; amending s. 9 327.352, F.S.; revising language with respect 10 to the operation of a vessel while under the influence; providing Legislative intent; 11 restoring a penalty for refusal to submit to 12 13 chemical or physical testing; conforming 14 provisions relating to boating under the 15 influence to driving under the influence; creating s. 327.35201, F.S.; restoring a 16 17 penalty for refusal to submit to chemical 18 testing; amending s. 327.50, F.S.; revising 19 language with respect to vessel safety 20 regulations, equipment and lighting 21 requirements to clarify responsibility for 22 compliance; amending s. 327.731, F.S.; 23 increasing the number of convictions necessary for mandatory education; clarifying compliance 24 25 procedures; providing effective dates. 26 27 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 28 29 Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 316.003, Florida 30 Statutes, is amended to read: 31

316.003 Definitions.--The following words and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except where the context otherwise requires:

(1) AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES.--Vehicles of the fire department (fire patrol), police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments, public service corporations operated by private corporations, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Department of Transportation as are designated or authorized by their respective the department or the chief of police of an incorporated city or any sheriff of any of the various counties.

Section 2. Subsection (24) of section 327.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.02 Definitions of terms used in this chapter and in chapter 328.—As used in this chapter and in chapter 328, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning, the term:

of or in the actual physical control of a vessel upon the waters of this state, or to exercise control over or to have responsibility for a vessel's navigation or safety upon the waters of this state, or to control or steer a vessel being towed by another vessel upon the waters of the state.

Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 327.352, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.352 Breath, blood, and urine tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; right to refuse.--

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(1)(a) 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, 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, and 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 operating a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances. 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 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 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 tests in a

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reasonable manner that will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. The administration of one type of 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 or urine, or both, will result in a civil penalty of \$500. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath or urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

(c) 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. 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 such person is told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test will result in a civil penalty of \$500.

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 penalty of \$500. 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 4. Section 327.35201, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

327.35201 Penalty for failure to submit to test.--

- (1) A person who is lawfully arrested for an alleged violation of s. 327.35 and who refuses to submit to any lawful chemical or physical test pursuant to s. 327.352 is subject to a civil penalty of \$500.
- (2) When a person refuses to submit to any lawful chemical or physical test pursuant to s. 327.352, a law enforcement officer who is authorized to make arrests for violations of this chapter shall file with the clerk of the court and with the department, on a form provided by the department, a certified statement that probable cause existed to arrest the person for a violation of s. 327.35 and that the person refused to submit to a test as required by s. 327.352.
- (3) The clerk of the court, upon receipt of the statement from the law enforcement officer, shall officially notify the person by certified mail that he or she must pay a civil penalty of \$500 to the clerk of the court within 30 calendar days after receipt of the notice.
- (4) A person who has received a notice pursuant to subsection (3) may, within 30 days after the receipt, 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 a 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 the final disposition of all actions filed under this section.

- (5) It is unlawful for any person who has not paid a civil penalty imposed pursuant to this section, or who has not requested a hearing with respect to the civil penalty, within 30 calendar days after receipt of notice of the civil penalty to operate a vessel upon the waters of this state. Violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (6) Moneys collected by the clerk of the court
 pursuant to this section shall be disposed of in the following
 manner:
- (a) If the arresting officer was employed or appointed by a state law enforcement agency, the money shall be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund.
- (b) If the arresting officer was employed or appointed by a county or municipal law enforcement agency, the money shall be deposited into the law enforcement trust fund of that agency.
- Section 5. Section 327.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 327.50 Vessel safety regulations; equipment and lighting requirements.--
- (1) (a) The owner and operator of every vessel on the waters of this state shall carry, store, maintain, and use safety equipment in accordance with current United States Coast Guard safety equipment requirements as specified in the Code of Federal Regulations, unless expressly exempted by the department state law.

- (b) No person shall operate a vessel less than 26 feet in length on the waters of this state unless every person under 6 years of age on board the a motorboat, sailboat, or vessel is wearing which measures less than 26 feet in length shall wear a type I, type II, or type III Coast Guard approved personal flotation device while such motorboat, sailboat, or vessel is underway. For the purpose of this section, "underway" shall mean at all times except when a motorboat, sailboat, or vessel is anchored, moored, made fast to the shore, or aground.
- (2) No person shall operate a vessel on the waters of this state unless said vessel is equipped with properly serviceable Every vessel on the waters of this state shall display the lights and shapes required by the navigation rules.
- (3) The use of sirens or flashing, occulting, or revolving red or blue emergency lights on any vessel is prohibited, except as expressly provided in the navigation rules or annexes thereto on a vessel operated by a law enforcement officer or fire protection officer in the performance of his or her official duties or on a vessel engaged in emergency rescue activity.

Section 6. Effective October 1, 1998, section 327.731, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.731 Mandatory education for violators.--

of a criminal violation of this chapter, every any person convicted convicted of a noncriminal infraction under this chapter if the infraction resulted in a reportable boating accident, and every any person convicted of a noncriminal infraction as defined in s. 327.73(1)(h) through (k), (m) through (p), (s),

and (t), said infractions occurring within a 12-month period,
must(f) through (n), excepting (j), to:

- (a) Enroll in, attend, and successfully complete, at his or her own expense, a boating safety course that meets minimum standards established by the department by rule provided that the department may provide by rule for waivers of the attendance requirement for violators risiding in areas where classroom presentation of the course is not available;
- (b) File with the court and the department within 90 days proof of successful completion of the course;
- (c) Refrain from operating a vessel until he or she has filed the proof of successful completion of the course with the court and the department.

Any person who has successfully completed an approved boating course shall be exempt from these provisions upon showing proof to the court and the department as specified in paragraph (b).

- (2) For the purposes of this section, "conviction" means a finding of guilt, or the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, regardless of whether or not adjudication was withheld or whether imposition of sentence was withheld, deferred, or suspended. Any person who operates a vessel on the waters of this state in violation of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3) The department shall print on the reverse side of the defendant's copy of the boating citation a notice of the provisions of this section. Upon conviction, the clerk of the court shall notify the defendant that it is unlawful for him

or her to operate any vessel until he or she has complied with this section, but failure of the clerk of the court to provide such a notice shall not be a defense to a charge of unlawful operation of a vessel under subsection (2).

Section 7. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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HOUSE SUMMARY

Includes the Department of Environmental Protection within a list of agencies which are permitted to have authorized emergency vehicles. Revises a provision of law relating to the operation of a vessel under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances to provide the intent of the Legislature that the operation of a vessel is a privilege which must be exercised in a reasonable manner. Provides that the refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath or urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding. Revises provisions of law relating to vessel safety regulations and equipment and lighting requirements. Revises language with respect to mandatory education for violators. See bill for details.