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By the Committee on Water & Resource Management and Representatives Alexander, Brummer, Merchant, Cantens, Kelly, Waters, Betancourt, Lee and Boyd

A bill to be entitled An act relating to responsibilities of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; amending s. 327.02, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 327.22, F.S., relating to the regulation of vessels by municipalities or counties; creating s. 327.302, F.S.; providing for boating accident report forms; amending s. 327.32, F.S., relating to limitations of liability for negligent operation of a vessel; revising the standards of care; amending s. 327.33, F.S.; revising provisions relating to reckless or careless operation of a vessel; providing penalties; renumbering and amending s. 861.065, F.S.; revising divers-down flag requirements; revising requirements for operation of vessels in the vicinity of a divers-down flag; providing penalties; amending s. 327.35, F.S., relating to boating under the influence (BUI); revising blood and breath alcohol levels; revising penalties; revising circumstances for consideration of previous violations; providing exemptions; amending s. 327.355, F.S., relating to operation of vessels by persons under 21 years of age who have consumed alcoholic beverages; amending s. 327.36, F.S., relating to mandatory adjudication of certain offenses; amending s. 327.37, F.S.; requiring persons engaging in water skiing, parasailing, or aguaplaning to wear a noninflatable flotation device; amending s. 327.39, F.S., relating to

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the regulation of personal watercraft; requiring the use of noninflatable flotation devices; prohibiting the lease, hiring, or rental of personal watercraft under certain circumstances; providing a penalty; providing commission rulemaking authority; amending s. 327.395, F.S., relating to boating safety identification cards; requiring that certain boater education or boater safety courses include a component relating to divers; amending s. 327.40, F.S.; clarifying requirements for uniform waterway markers for safety and navigation; providing permit exemptions; providing commission rulemaking authority; amending s. 327.41, F.S.; clarifying requirements for uniform waterway regulatory markers; amending s. 327.46, F.S.; clarifying rulemaking authority for the commission to establish restricted areas for public safety purposes; creating s. 327.49, F.S.; providing for the testing of vessels and vessel motors; amending s. 327.54, F.S., relating to liveries; revising requirements for preride or prerental instruction; revising age requirements for the lease, hire, or rental of personal watercraft; requiring liveries to carry liability insurance; providing a penalty; amending s. 327.60, F.S.; prohibiting local regulations from discriminating against personal watercraft; amending s. 327.72, F.S.; increasing time for payment of civil penalties;

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amending s. 327.73, F.S., relating to noncriminal infractions; reenacting s. 327.73(1)(p) for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 327.39, F.S.; providing additional time for payment of civil penalties; providing additional penalties; providing for additional court costs in certain circumstances; authorizing public works or community service in certain circumstances; amending s. 327.731, F.S., relating to mandatory education for violators; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 327.803, F.S.; providing for an increase in membership of the Boating Advisory Council; modifying purpose; amending s. 328.48, F.S.; clarifying vessel registration requirements; amending s. 328.56, F.S.; clarifying vessel registration number requirements; amending s. 328.70, F.S.; providing requirements for classification of recreational vessels and livery vessels; amending s. 328.72, F.S.; providing requirements for display of antique vessel registration numbers and decals; amending s. 328.76, F.S.; clarifying vessel registration fees used for aquatic weed research and control; amending s. 370.06, F.S., relating to saltwater products license requirements; clarifying disability exemptions; amending s. 370.0605, F.S.; revising saltwater fishing licenses and providing fees; clarifying disability exemptions; authorizing the

1 commission to designate free saltwater fishing 2 days by rule; amending s. 370.12, F.S.; 3 deleting obsolete language relating to marine 4 animal programs; creating ss. 370.45 and 5 370.46, F.S.; providing for freshwater fishing licenses and permits; providing for fees and 6 7 disposition thereof; providing for disability 8 exemptions; amending s. 372.561, F.S., relating to licenses to take wild animal life; 9 clarifying disability exemption requirements; 10 amending s. 372.57, F.S.; revising provisions 11 relating to the taking of fish and wildlife to 12 13 conform to the act; amending ss. 372.571, 372.5712, 372.5715, 372.573, and 372.65, F.S.; 14 15 correcting cross references; amending s. 16 372.66, F.S., relating to licenses for fur and hide dealers; eliminating certain licenses and 17 fees; amending ss. 372.661 and 372.83, F.S.; 18 correcting a reference and cross references; 19 20 amending s. 316.193, F.S., relating to driving 21 under the influence; revising circumstances for 22 consideration of previous violations; amending s. 316.635, F.S.; providing for jurisdiction 23 over boating infractions committed by minors; 24 amending ss. 318.32 and 318.38, F.S.; providing 25 26 for disposition of boating infractions by the 27 court hearing traffic infractions; amending s. 28 320.08, F.S.; correcting cross references; amending s. 713.78, F.S.; defining "vessel" for 29 purposes of provisions relating to liens for 30 31 recovering, towing, or storing vehicles and

1 documented vessels; amending s. 715.07, F.S.; 2 correcting a cross reference; amending s. 3 938.17, F.S., relating to county delinquency prevention; providing for the assessment of 4 5 additional court costs for certain criminal boating offenses; amending s. 947.146, F.S.; 6 7 providing authority for control release of 8 certain BUI offenders; amending s. 985.05, F.S; providing for disposition of certain court 9 10 records pertaining to boating offenses; 11 amending s. 985.212, F.S.; providing that 12 fingerprinting children for boating violations 13 is not prohibited; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. 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:

- (1)"Alien" means a person who is not a citizen of the United States.
- "Boating accident" means a collision, accident, or casualty involving a vessel in or upon, or entering into or exiting from, the water, including capsizing, collision with another vessel or object, sinking, personal injury, death, disappearance of any person from on board under circumstances which indicate the possibility of death or injury, or property 31 damage to any vessel or dock.

- (3) "Canoe" means a light, narrow vessel with curved sides and with both ends pointed. A canoe-like vessel with a transom may not be excluded from the definition of a canoe if the width of its transom is less than 45 percent of the width of its beam or it has been designated as a canoe by the United States Coast Guard.
 - (4) "Commercial vessel" means:
- (a) Any vessel primarily engaged in the taking or landing of saltwater fish or saltwater products or freshwater fish or freshwater products, or any vessel licensed pursuant to s. 370.06 from which commercial quantities of saltwater products are harvested, from within and without the waters of this state for sale either to the consumer, retail dealer, or wholesale dealer.
- (b) Any other vessel, except a recreational vessel as defined in this section engaged in any activity wherein a fee is paid by the user, either directly or indirectly, to the owner, operator, or custodian of the vessel.
- (5) "Commission" means the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- (6) "Dealer" means any person authorized by the Department of Revenue to buy, sell, resell, or otherwise distribute vessels. Such person shall have a valid sales tax certificate of registration issued by the Department of Revenue and a valid commercial or occupational license required by any county, municipality, or political subdivision of the state in which the person operates.
- (7) "Division" means the Division of Law Enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

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- (8) "Documented vessel" means a vessel for which a valid certificate of documentation is outstanding pursuant to 46 C.F.R. part 67.
- "Floating structure" means a floating entity, with (9) or without accommodations built thereon, which is not primarily used as a means of transportation on water but which serves purposes or provides services typically associated with a structure or other improvement to real property. The term "floating structure" includes, but is not limited to, each entity used as a residence, place of business or office with public access, hotel or motel, restaurant or lounge, clubhouse, meeting facility, storage or parking facility, mining platform, dredge, dragline, or similar facility or entity represented as such. Floating structures are expressly excluded from the definition of the term "vessel" provided in this section. Incidental movement upon water or resting partially or entirely on the bottom shall not, in and of itself, preclude an entity from classification as a floating structure.
- Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, the Georgia state line north of Fernandina to Miami; the Port Canaveral lock and canal to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway; the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Miami to Key West; the Okeechobee Waterway, Stuart to Fort Myers; the St. Johns River, Jacksonville to Sanford; the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Anclote to Fort Myers; the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Carrabelle to Tampa Bay; Carrabelle to Anclote open bay section (using Gulf of Mexico); the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Carrabelle to the Alabama state line west of Pensacola; and the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers in Florida.

- (11) "Homemade vessel" means any vessel built after October 31, 1972, for which a federal hull identification number is not required to be assigned by the manufacturer pursuant to federal law, or any vessel constructed or assembled prior to November 1, 1972, by other than a licensed manufacturer for his or her own use or the use of a specific person. A vessel assembled from a manufacturer's kit or constructed from an unfinished manufactured hull shall be considered to be a homemade vessel if such a vessel is not required to have a hull identification number assigned by the United States Coast Guard. A rebuilt or reconstructed vessel shall in no event be construed to be a homemade vessel.
- (12) "Houseboat" means any vessel which is used primarily as a residence for a minimum of 21 days during any 30-day period, in a county of this state, and this residential use of the vessel is to the preclusion of the use of the vessel as a means of transportation.
- (13) "Length" means the measurement from end to end over the deck parallel to the centerline excluding sheer.
- (14) "Lien" means a security interest which is reserved or created by a written agreement recorded with the department which secures payment or performance of an obligation and is generally valid against third parties.
- (15) "Lienholder" means a person holding a security interest in a vessel, which interest is recorded with the department.
 - (16) "Live-aboard vessel" means:
 - (a) Any vessel used solely as a residence; or
- 29 (b) Any vessel represented as a place of business, a 30 professional or other commercial enterprise, or a legal 31 residence.

A commercial fishing boat is expressly excluded from the term "live-aboard vessel."

(17) "Livery vessel" means any vessel leased, rented, or chartered to another for consideration.

(18)(17) "Manufactured vessel" means any vessel built after October 31, 1972, for which a federal hull identification number is required pursuant to federal law, or any vessel constructed or assembled prior to November 1, 1972, by a duly licensed manufacturer.

(19)(18) "Marina" means a licensed commercial facility which provides secured public moorings or dry storage for vessels on a leased basis. A commercial establishment authorized by a licensed vessel manufacturer as a dealership shall be considered a marina for nonjudicial sale purposes.

(20)(19) "Marine sanitation device" means any equipment other than a toilet, for installation on board a vessel, which is designed to receive, retain, treat, or discharge sewage, and any process to treat such sewage. Marine sanitation device Types I, II, and III shall be defined as provided in 33 C.F.R. part 159.

(21) "Marker" means any channel mark or other aid to navigation, information or regulatory mark, isolated danger mark, safe water mark, special mark, inland waters obstruction mark, or mooring buoy in, on, or over the waters of the state or the shores thereof, and includes, but is not limited to, a sign, beacon, buoy, or light.

(22)(20) "Motorboat" means any vessel equipped with machinery for propulsion, irrespective of whether the propulsion machinery is in actual operation which is propelled

or powered by machinery and which is used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

(23)(21) "Navigation rules" means the International Navigational Rules Act of 1977, 33 U.S.C. appendix following s. 1602, as amended, including the annexes thereto in effect on June 1, 1983, for vessels on waters outside of established navigational lines of demarcation as specified in 33 C.F.R. part 80 or the Inland Navigational Rules Act of 1980, 33 U.S.C. s. 2001 et seq., as amended, including the annexes thereto in effect on December 24, 1981, for vessels on all waters not outside of such lines of demarcation.

(22) "Noncommercial vessel" means any vessel other than a commercial vessel as defined in this section.

(24)(23) "Nonresident" means a citizen of the United States who has not established residence in this state and has not continuously resided in this state for 1 year and in one county for the 6 months immediately preceding the initiation of a vessel titling or registration action.

(25)(24) "Operate" means to be in charge of or in command of or in 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 while the vessel is underway upon the waters of this state, or to control or steer a vessel being towed by another vessel upon the waters of the state; provided, however, that this definition shall not apply to a person on a vessel that is docked or otherwise made fast to the shore and shall not apply to a vessel owner or operator who designates a driver pursuant to s. 327.35.

(26) "Owner" means a person, other than a lienholder, having the property in or title to a vessel. The

term includes a person entitled to the use or possession of a vessel subject to an interest in another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment of performance of an obligation, but the term excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

(27) "Person" means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, or other entity.

(28)(27) "Personal watercraft" means a small class A-1 or A-2 vessel less than 16 feet in length which uses an outboard motor, or an inboard motor powering a water jet pump, as its primary source of motive power and which is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on, or being towed behind the vessel, rather than in the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel.

(29)(28) "Portable toilet" means a device consisting of a lid, seat, containment vessel, and support structure that is specifically designed to receive, retain, and discharge human waste and that is capable of being removed from a vessel by hand.

 $\underline{(30)(29)}$ "Prohibited activity" means such activity as will impede or disturb navigation or creates a safety hazard on waterways of this state.

(31)(30) "Racing shell," "rowing scull," or "racing kayak" means a manually propelled vessel which is recognized by national or international racing associations for use in competitive racing and in which all occupants, with the exception of a coxswain, if one is provided, row, scull, or paddle and which is not designed to carry and does not carry any equipment not solely for competitive racing.

(32) "Recreational vessel" means any vessel:

- (a) Manufactured and used primarily for noncommercial purposes; or
- (b) Leased, rented, or chartered to a person for the person's noncommercial use.
- (33)(31) "Registration" means a state operating license on a vessel which is issued with an identifying number, an annual certificate of registration, and a decal designating the year for which a registration fee is paid.
- (32) "Regulatory marker" means any anchored or fixed marker in, on, or over the water, or anchored platform on the surface of the water, other than a marker provided in s.

 327.40, and includes, but is not limited to, a bathing beach marker, speed zone marker, information marker, restricted zone marker, congested area marker, or warning marker.
- (34)(33) "Resident" means a citizen of the United States who has established residence in this state and has continuously resided in this state for 1 year and in one county for the 6 months immediately preceding the initiation of a vessel titling or registration action.
- (35)(34) "Sailboat" means any vessel whose sole source of propulsion is the wind natural element (i.e., wind).
- (36)(35) "Unclaimed vessel" means any undocumented vessel, including its machinery, rigging, and accessories, which is in the physical possession of any marina, garage, or repair shop for repairs, improvements, or other work with the knowledge of the vessel owner and for which the costs of such services have been unpaid for a period in excess of 90 days from the date written notice of the completed work is given by the marina, garage, or repair shop to the vessel owner.
- (37)(36) "Vessel" is synonymous with boat as referenced in s. 1(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution and

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includes every description of watercraft, barge, and air boat, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

(38)(37) "Waters of this state" means any navigable waters of the United States within the territorial limits of this state, and the marginal sea adjacent to this state and the high seas when navigated as a part of a journey or ride to or from the shore of this state, and all the inland lakes, rivers, and canals under the jurisdiction of this state.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 327.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.22 Regulation of vessels by municipalities or counties.--

(1) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit any municipality or county that expends money for the patrol, regulation, and maintenance of any lakes, rivers, or waters, and for other boating-related activities in such municipality or county, from regulating vessels resident in such municipality or county. Any county or municipality may adopt ordinances which provide for enforcement of noncriminal violations of restricted areas s. 327.33 relating to the careless operation of a vessel which results in the endangering or damaging of property, by citation mailed to registered owner of the vessel. Any such ordinance shall apply only in legally established designated restricted areas which are properly marked as permitted pursuant to ss. 327.40 and 327.41 and in need of shoreline protection. Any county and the municipalities located within the county may jointly regulate vessels.

Section 3. Section 327.302, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

327.302 Accident report forms.--

- (1) The commission shall prepare and, upon request, supply to police departments, sheriffs, and other appropriate agencies or individuals forms for accident reports as required in this chapter, suitable with respect to the persons required to make such reports and the purposes to be served. The forms must call for sufficiently detailed information to disclose, with reference to a boating accident, the cause and conditions existing at the time of the accident and the persons and vessels involved. Accident report forms may call for the policy numbers of liability insurance and the names of carriers covering any vessel involved in an accident required to be reported under this chapter.
- writing must be made on the appropriate form approved by the commission and must contain all the information required therein unless not available. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an accident report produced electronically by a law enforcement officer must, at a minimum, contain the same information as is required on those forms approved by the commission.

Section 4. Section 327.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.32 Vessel declared dangerous instrumentality; civil liability.—All vessels, of whatever classification, shall be considered dangerous instrumentalities in this state, and any operator of a vessel shall, during any utilization of the vessel, exercise the <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.org/10.

reckless or careless operation of a vessel shall be governed by the provisions of 46 U.S.C. appendix ss. 181-189 confined to the operator in immediate charge of the vessel and not imposed upon the owner of the vessel, unless the owner is the operator or is present in the vessel when any injury or damage is occasioned by the reckless or careless operation of such vessel, whether such recklessness or carelessness consists of a violation of the provisions of the statutes of this state, or disregard in observing such care and such operation as the rules of the common law require.

Section 5. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 327.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.33 Reckless or careless operation of vessel.--

- (1) It is unlawful to operate a vessel in a reckless manner. A person is guilty of reckless operation of a vessel who operates any vessel, or manipulates any water skis, aquaplane, or similar device, in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property at a speed or in a manner as to endanger, or likely to endanger, life or limb, or damage the property of, or injure any person. Reckless operation of a vessel includes, but is not limited to, a violation of s. 327.331(6). Any person who violates a provision of this subsection commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (2) Any person operating a vessel upon the waters of this state shall operate the vessel in a reasonable and prudent manner, having regard for other waterborne traffic, posted speed and wake restrictions, the presence of a divers-down flag as defined in s. 861.065, and all other attendant circumstances so as not to endanger the life, limb,

or property of any person. Any person operating a vessel on a river, inlet, or navigation channel shall make a reasonable effort to maintain a distance of 100 feet from any divers-down flag. The failure to operate a vessel in a manner described in this subsection constitutes careless operation. However, vessel wake and shoreline wash resulting from the reasonable and prudent operation of a vessel shall, absent negligence, not constitute damage or endangerment to property. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection commits is guilty of a noncriminal violation as defined in s. 775.08.

Section 6. Section 861.065, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 327.331, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

327.331 861.065 Divers; definitions; divers-down flag required; obstruction to navigation of certain waters; penalty.--

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Diver" means any person who is wholly or partially submerged in the waters of the state and is equipped with a face mask and snorkel or underwater breathing apparatus.

(b)(2) "Underwater breathing apparatus" means shall mean any apparatus, whether self-contained or connected to a distant source of air or other gas, whereby a person wholly or partially submerged in water is enabled to obtain or reuse air or any other gas or gases for breathing without returning to the surface of the water.

(c)(3) "Divers-down flag" means shall mean a flag that
meets the following specifications:is either square or
rectangular, to approximately 4 units high by 5 units long,
with a 1-unit diagonal stripe. The divers-down flag shall

 have a white diagonal stripe on a red background. The stripe shall begin at the top staff-side of the flag and extend diagonally to the opposite lower corner. The flag shall be free-flying and shall be lowered when all divers are aboard or ashore. The minimum size shall be 12 by 12 inches.

- 1. The flag must be square or rectangular. If rectangular, the length must not be less than the height, or more than 25 percent longer than the height. The flag must have a wire or other stiffener to hold it fully unfurled and extended in the absence of a wind or breeze.
- 2. The flag must be red with a white diagonal stripe that begins at the top staff-side of the flag and extends diagonally to the lower opposite corner. The width of the stripe must be 25 percent of the height of the flag.
- 3. The minimum size for any divers-down flag displayed on a buoy or float towed by the diver is 12 inches by 12 inches. The minimum size for any divers-down flag displayed from a vessel or structure is 20 inches by 24 inches.
- 4. Any divers-down flag displayed from a vessel must be displayed from the highest point of the vessel or such other location which provides that the visibility of the divers-down flag is not obstructed in any direction.
- $\underline{(2)(4)}$ All divers $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall prominently display a divers-down flag in the area in which the diving occurs, other than when diving in an area customarily used for swimming only.
- $\underline{(3)(5)}$ No diver or group of divers shall display one or more divers-down flags on a river, inlet, or navigation channel, except in case of emergency, in a manner which shall unreasonably constitute a navigational hazard.

(4)(6) Divers shall make reasonable efforts to stay within 100 feet of the divers-down flag on rivers, inlets, and navigation channels. Any person operating a vessel on a river, inlet, or navigation channel must make a reasonable effort to maintain a distance of at least 100 feet from any divers-down flag.

- (5) Divers must make reasonable efforts to stay within 300 feet of the divers-down flag on all waters other than rivers, inlets, and navigation channels. Any person operating a vessel on waters other than a river, inlet, or navigation channel must make a reasonable effort to maintain a distance of at least 300 feet from any divers-down flag.
- vessel that approaches within 100 feet of a divers-down flag on a river, inlet, or navigation channel, or within 300 feet of a divers-down flag on waters other than a river, inlet, or navigation channel, must proceed no faster than is necessary to maintain headway and steerageway.
- (7) The divers-down flag must be lowered once all divers are aboard or ashore. No person may operate any vessel displaying a divers-down flag unless the vessel has one or more divers in the water.
- (8)(7) Any willful violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor of the second degree punishable as provided by s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 7. Effective October 1, 2001, subsection (8) of section 327.331, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:
- 327.331 Divers; definitions; divers-down flag required; obstruction to navigation of certain waters; penalty.--

1 Except as provided in s. 327.33, any willful 2 violation of this section shall be a noncriminal infraction punishable as provided in s. 327.73 misdemeanor of the second 3 4 degree punishable as provided by s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 5 Section 8. Subsections (3), (4), (5), (6), and (10) of 6 section 327.35, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 7 327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties; 8 "designated drivers".--9 (3) Any person: (a) Who is in violation of subsection (1); 10 11 (b) Who operates a vessel; and 12 (c) Who, by reason of such operation, causes: 13 1. Damage to the property or person of another commits 14 a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in 15 s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 16 2. Serious bodily injury to another, as defined in s. 316.1933, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as 17 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 18 19 3. The death of any human being commits BUI 20 manslaughter, and commits: a. A felony of the second degree, punishable as 21 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 22 23 b. A felony of the first degree, punishable as 24 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if: 25 (I) At the time of the accident, the person knew, or 26 should have known, that the accident occurred; and 27 (II) The person failed to give information and render 28 aid as required by s. $327.30 \ \frac{316.062}{}$. 29

This sub-subparagraph does not require that the person knew

31 that the accident resulted in injury or death.

- (4) Any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.16 0.20 or higher, or any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who at the time of the offense was accompanied in the vessel by a person under the age of 18 years, shall be punished:
 - (a) By a fine of:
- 1. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first conviction.
- 2. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a second conviction.
- 3. Not less than \$2,000 or more than \$5,000 for a third conviction.
 - (b) By imprisonment for:
 - 1. Not more than 9 months for a first conviction.
 - 2. Not more than 12 months for a second conviction.
 - 3. Not more than 12 months for a third conviction.

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For the purposes of this subsection, only the instant offense is required to be a violation of subsection (1) by a person who has a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.16 0.20 or higher.

(5) In addition to any sentence or fine, the court shall place all offenders any offender convicted of violating this section on monthly reporting probation and shall require completion of attendance at a substance abuse course specified by the court, which must include a psychosocial evaluation of the offender. If ; and the agency conducting the course refers may refer the offender to an authorized substance abuse treatment service provider for substance abuse evaluation and 31 treatment, in addition to any sentence or fine imposed under

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this section, completion of all such education, evaluation, and treatment is a condition of reporting probation. offender shall assume reasonable costs for such education, evaluation, and treatment, with completion of all such education, evaluation, and treatment being a condition of reporting probation. The referral to treatment resulting from a psychosocial evaluation shall may not be waived without a supporting independent psychosocial evaluation conducted by an authorized substance abuse treatment provider agency appointed by the court, which shall have and with access to the original psychosocial evaluation before the independent psychosocial evaluation is completed. The court shall review the results and recommendations of both evaluations before determining the request for waiver. The offender shall bear the full cost of this procedure. The term "substance abuse" means the abuse of alcohol or any substance named or described in Schedules I through V of s. 893.03. If an offender referred to treatment under this subsection fails to report for or complete such treatment or fails to complete the substance abuse education course and evaluation, the agency conducting the course shall notify the court and the offender's probation officer of the failure. Upon receipt of the notice, the court shall order the offender not to operate any vessel upon the waters of this state for the remainder of the period of probation.

- (6) With respect to any person convicted of a violation of subsection (1), regardless of any other penalty imposed:
- (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as a condition of such probation, shall order the defendant to participate in public service or a community work

project for a minimum of 50 hours. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vessel that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). The total period of probation and incarceration may not exceed 1 year.

- (b) For the second conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 10 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vessel that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 30 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 30 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.
- (c) For the third or subsequent conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 30 days. The court

must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vessel that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 90 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 90 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

- (d) The court must at the time of sentencing the defendant issue an order for the impoundment or immobilization of a vessel. Within 7 business days after the date that the court issues the order of impoundment, and once again 30 business days before the actual impoundment or immobilization of the vessel, the clerk of the court must send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the registered owner of each vessel, if the registered owner is a person other than the defendant, and to each person of record claiming a lien against the vessel.
- (e) A person who owns but was not operating the vessel when the offense occurred may submit to the court a police report indicating that the vessel was stolen at the time of the offense or documentation of having purchased the vessel after the offense was committed from an entity other than the defendant or the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the vessel was stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vessel, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vessel will incur no costs. If the court denies the

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request to dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization, the petitioner may request an evidentiary hearing.

- (f) A person who owns but was not operating the vessel when the offense occurred, and whose vessel was stolen or who purchased the vessel after the offense was committed directly from the defendant or the defendant's agent, may request an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the impoundment or immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the vessel was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the defendant other than through the transaction, and that such purchase would not circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vessel, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vessel will incur no costs.
- (q) All costs and fees for the impoundment or immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be paid by the owner of the vessel or, if the vessel is leased or rented, by the person leasing or renting the vessel, unless the impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed.
- The person who owns a vessel that is impounded or immobilized under this paragraph, or a person who has a lien of record against such a vessel and who has not requested a review of the impoundment pursuant to paragraph (e) or paragraph (f), may, within 10 days after the date that person has knowledge of the location of the vessel, file a complaint in the county in which the owner resides to determine whether the vessel was wrongfully taken or withheld from the owner or lienholder. Upon the filing of a complaint, the owner or lienholder may have the vessel released by posting with the 31 court a bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of

the costs and fees for impoundment or immobilization, including towing or storage, to ensure the payment of the costs and fees if the owner or lienholder does not prevail. When the bond is posted and the fee is paid as set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate releasing the vessel. At the time of release, after reasonable inspection, the owner or lienholder must give a receipt to the towing or storage company indicating any loss or damage to the vessel or to the contents of the vessel.

(i) A defendant, in the court's discretion, may be required to serve all or any portion of a term of imprisonment to which the defendant has been sentenced pursuant to this section in a residential alcoholism treatment program or a residential drug abuse treatment program. Any time spent in such a program must be credited by the court toward the term of imprisonment.

For the purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, a previous conviction for the violation of former s. 316.1931, former s. 327.351, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028, or a previous conviction outside this state for driving or boating under the influence, driving or boating while intoxicated, driving or boating with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving or boating with an unlawful breath-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic or boating offense, is also considered a previous conviction for violation of this section.

(10) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage boaters to have a "designated driver." Therefore, this section shall not apply to a person on a vessel that is docked or

otherwise made fast to the shore and shall not apply to a 1 2 vessel owner or operator who is not in actual physical control 3 of the vessel and who has designated a driver who does not 4 consume any alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set 5 forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 6 893. 7 Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 8 327.355, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 9 327.355 Operation of vessels by persons under 21 years 10 of age who have consumed alcoholic beverages .--11 (1)(a) Notwithstanding s. 327.35, it is unlawful for a 12 person under the age of 21 who has a breath-alcohol level of 13 0.02 percent or higher to operate or be in actual physical 14 control of a vessel. 15 Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 16 327.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 327.36 Mandatory adjudication; prohibition against 17 accepting plea to lesser included offense. --18 19 (2)(a) No trial judge may accept a plea of guilty to a 20 lesser offense from a person who is charged with a violation 21 of s. 327.35, manslaughter resulting from the operation of a 22 vessel, or vessel homicide and who has been given a breath or blood test to determine blood or breath alcohol content, the 23 results of which show a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol 24 25 level blood or breath alcohol content by weight of 0.16 26 percent or more. 27 Section 11. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) 28 of section 327.37, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 29 327.37 Water skis, parasails, and aquaplanes 30 regulated.--

- (2)(a) A person may not engage in water skiing, parasailing, aquaplaning, or <u>any</u> similar activity at any time between the hours from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.
- (b) A person may not engage in water skiing, parasailing, aquaplaning, or any similar activity unless such person is wearing a <u>noninflatable</u> type I, type II, type III, or noninflatable type V personal flotation device approved by the United States Coast Guard.

Section 12. Subsections (1), (4), (5), and (6) of section 327.39, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.39 Personal watercraft regulated.--

- (1) A person may not operate a personal watercraft unless each person riding on or being towed behind such vessel is wearing a type I, type II, type III, or type V personal flotation device, other than an inflatable device, approved by the United States Coast Guard.
- (4) A personal watercraft must at all times be operated in a reasonable and prudent manner. Maneuvers which unreasonably or unnecessarily endanger life, limb, or property, including, but not limited to, weaving through congested vessel traffic, jumping the wake of another vessel unreasonably or unnecessarily close to such other vessel or when visibility around such other vessel is obstructed, and swerving at the last possible moment to avoid collision shall constitute reckless operation of a vessel, as provided in s. 327.33(1). Any person operating a personal watercraft must comply with the provisions of s. 327.33.
- (5) No person under the age of 14 shall operate $\underline{\text{any}}$ $\underline{\text{a}}$ personal watercraft on the waters of this state.

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- (6)(a) It is unlawful for the owner of any personal watercraft or any person having charge over or control of a personal watercraft to authorize or knowingly permit the same to be operated by a person under 14 years of age in violation of this section.
- (b)1. It is unlawful for the owner of any leased, hired, or rented personal watercraft, or any person having charge over or control of a leased, hired, or rented personal watercraft, to authorize or knowingly permit the watercraft to be operated by any person who has not received instruction in the safe handling of personal watercraft, in compliance with rules established by the commission.
- 2. Any person receiving instruction in the safe handling of personal watercraft pursuant to a program established by rule of the commission must provide the owner of, or person having charge of or control over, a leased, hired, or rented personal watercraft with a written statement attesting to the same.
- The commission shall have the authority to establish rules pursuant to chapter 120 prescribing the instruction to be given, which shall take into account the nature and operational characteristics of personal watercraft and general principles and regulations pertaining to boating safety.
- (c) Any person who violates this subsection commits shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 13. Subsections (3) through (10) of section 327.395, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) through (11), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added 31 to said section, to read:

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327.395 Boating safety identification cards.--

(3) Any commission-approved boater education or boater safety course, course-equivalency examination developed or approved by the commission, 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 flags, and the requirements of s. 327.331.

Section 14. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 327.40, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.40 Uniform waterway markers for safety and navigation. --

- (1) Waterways in Florida, unmarked by the Coast Guard, which need marking for safety or navigation purposes, shall be marked under the United States Aids to Navigation System, 33 C.F.R. part 62. Until December 31, 2003, channel markers and obstruction markers conforming to the Uniform State Waterway Marking System, 33 C.F.R. subpart 66.10, may continue to be used on waters of this state that are not navigable waters of the United States. Uniform Safety and Navigation System adopted by the advisory panel of state officials to the Merchant Marine Council of the United States Coast Guard.
- (2)(a) Application for marking inland lakes and state waters and any navigable waters under concurrent jurisdiction of the Coast Guard and the division shall be made to the division, accompanied by a map locating the approximate placement of markers, a list of the markers to be place, a statement of the specification of the markers, a statement of concerning the purpose of marking, and the names of persons responsible for the placement and upkeep of such markers. The 31 division will assist the applicant to secure the proper

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permission from the Coast Guard where required, make such investigations as needed, and issue a permit. The division shall furnish the applicant with the information concerning the system adopted and the rules regulations existing for placing and maintaining the uniform safety and navigation markers. The division shall keep records of all approvals given and counsel with individuals, counties, municipalities, motorboat clubs, or other groups desiring to mark waterways for safety and navigation purposes in Florida.

- (b) No person or municipality, county, or other governmental entity shall place any safety or navigation markers in, on, or over the waters or shores of the state without a permit from the division.
- (c) The commission is authorized to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 120 to implement this section.

Section 15. Section 327.41, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 327.41 Uniform waterway regulatory markers.--
- (1) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission shall adopt rules and regulations pursuant to chapter 120 establishing a uniform system of regulatory markers for the waters of the state Florida Intracoastal Waterway, compatible with the system of regulatory markers prescribed by the United States Coast Guard in the United States Aids to Navigation System, 33 C.F.R. part 62, and shall give due regard to the System of Uniform Waterway Markers approved by the Advisory Panel of State Officials to the Merchant Marine Council, United States Coast Guard.
- (2) Any county or municipality which has been granted a restricted area designation, pursuant to s. 327.46, for a 31 portion of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway within its

 jurisdiction or which has adopted a restricted area by ordinance pursuant to s. 327.22, s. 327.60, or s. 370.12(2)(o), or any other governmental entity which has legally established a restricted area, may apply to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission for permission to place regulatory markers within the restricted area.

- waters of the state on the Florida Intracoastal Waterway shall be made to the division as provided in s. 327.40 of Marine Resources, accompanied by a map locating the approximate placement of the markers, a statement of the specification of the markers, a statement of the markers, and a statement of the city or county responsible for the placement and upkeep of the markers.
- (4) No person or municipality, county, or other governmental entity shall place any regulatory markers in, on, or over the waters of the state or the shores thereof Florida Intracoastal Waterway without a permit from the division pursuant to s. 327.40 of Marine Resources.
- (5) Aquaculture leaseholds shall be marked as required by this section, and the commission may approve alternative marking requirements as a condition of the lease pursuant to s. 253.68. The provisions of this section notwithstanding, no permit shall be required for the placement of markers required by such a lease.
- (6) The commission is authorized to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 120 to implement the provisions of this section.

Section 16. Section 327.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.46 Restricted areas.--

establish for establishing, by rule, pursuant to chapter 120, restricted areas on the waters of the state for any purpose deemed necessary for the safety of the public, including, but not limited to, vessel boat speeds and vessel boat traffic, where such restrictions are deemed necessary based on boating accidents, visibility, hazardous currents or water levels tides, vessel traffic congestion, or other navigational hazards. Each such restricted area shall be developed in consultation and coordination with the governing body of the county or municipality in which the restricted area is located and, where required, with the United States Coast Guard and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Restricted areas shall be established in accordance with procedures under chapter 120.

- in a prohibited manner or to carry on any prohibited activity, as defined in this chapter, deemed a safety hazard or interference with navigation as provided above within a restricted water area which has been clearly marked by regulatory markers buoys or some other distinguishing device as a bathing or otherwise restricted area in accordance with and marked as authorized under this chapter. For provided, that
- (3) This section shall not apply in the case of an emergency or to a law enforcement, firefighting, patrol or rescue vessel owned or operated by a governmental entity craft.

Section 17. Section 327.49, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

327.49 Testing vessels and vessel motors.--Subject to reasonable rules adopted by the commission pursuant to chapter

120, manufacturers of vessels and vessel motors that operate vessel and vessel motor test facilities shall be authorized to test such vessels, vessel motors, or combinations thereof on the waters of the state to ensure that they meet generally accepted boating safety standards.

Section 18. Section 327.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.54 Liveries; safety regulations; penalty.--

- (1) A livery may not knowingly lease, hire, or rent a vessel to any person:
- (a) When the number of persons intending to use the vessel exceeds the number considered to constitute a maximum safety load for the vessel as specified on the authorized persons capacity plate of the vessel.
- (b) When the horsepower of the motor exceeds the capacity of the vessel.
- (c) When the vessel does not contain the required safety equipment required under s. 327.50.
 - (d) When the vessel is not seaworthy.
- (e) When the vessel is equipped with a motor of 10 horsepower or greater, unless the livery provides there is a prerental or preride instruction that includes, but need not be limited to: in the safe operation of the vessel by the livery.
- 1. Operational characteristics of the vessel to be rented.
 - 2. Safe vessel operation and vessel right-of-way.
- 3. The responsibility of the vessel operator for the safe and proper operation of the vessel.
- 4. Local characteristics of the waterway where the vessel will be operated.

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Any person delivering the information specified in this paragraph must have successfully completed a boater safety course approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators and this state.

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- (f) Unless the livery displays boating safety information in a place visible to the renting public. The commission shall prescribe by rule pursuant to chapter 120, the contents and size of the boating safety information to be displayed.
- (2) A livery may not knowingly lease, hire, or rent any vessel powered by a motor of 10 horsepower or greater to any person who is required to comply with s. 327.395, unless such person presents a valid boater safety identification card to the livery.
- (3) If a vessel is unnecessarily overdue, the livery shall notify the proper authorities.
- (4)(a) A livery may not knowingly lease, hire, or rent a personal watercraft to any person who is under $\underline{18}$ $\underline{16}$ years of age. 7
- (b) A livery may not knowingly nor may it lease, hire, or rent a personal such watercraft to any person who has not received instruction in the safe handling of personal watercraft, in compliance with rules established by the commission pursuant to chapter 120 or other vessel to any other person, unless the livery displays boating safety information about the safe and proper operation of vessels and requires a signature by the lessee that he or she has received instruction in the safe handling of the personal watercraft in compliance with standards established by the department.

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          (c) Any person receiving instruction in the safe
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   handling of personal watercraft pursuant to a program
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    established by rule of the commission must provide the livery
    with a written statement attesting to the same.
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          (5) A livery may not lease, hire, or rent any personal
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   watercraft or offer to lease, hire, or rent any personal
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    watercraft unless the livery first obtains and carries in full
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    force and effect a policy from a licensed insurance carrier in
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    this state, insuring against any accident, loss, injury,
    property damage, or other casualty caused by or resulting from
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    the operation of the personal watercraft. The insurance
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   policy shall provide coverage of at least $500,000 per person
   and $1 million per event. The livery must have proof of such
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    insurance available for inspection at the location where
   personal watercraft are being leased, hired, or rented, or
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    offered for lease, hire, or rent, and shall provide to each
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   renter the insurance carrier's name and address and the
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    insurance policy number.
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          (6) (6) (5) Any person convicted of violating this section
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    commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree,
   punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
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          (6) When the livery has complied with subsections (1),
23 (2), (3), and (4), its liability ceases and the person leasing
   the vessel from the livery is liable for any violations of
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   this chapter and is personally liable for any accident or
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    injury occurring while in charge of such vessel.
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           Section 19. Subsection (1) of section 327.60, Florida
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   Statutes, is amended to read:
           327.60 Local regulations; limitations.--
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           (1) The provisions of ss. 327.01, 327.02,
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31 \mid 327.30-327.40, 327.44-327.50, 327.54, 327.56, 327.65,
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328.40-328.48, 328.52-328.58, 328.62, and 328.64 shall govern the operation, equipment, and all other matters relating thereto whenever any vessel shall be operated upon the waterways or when any activity regulated hereby shall take place thereon. Nothing in these sections shall be construed to prevent the adoption of any ordinance or local law relating to operation and equipment of vessels, except that no such ordinance or local law may apply to the Florida Intracoastal Waterway and except that such ordinances or local laws shall be operative only when they are not in conflict with this chapter or any amendments thereto or regulations thereunder. Any ordinance or local law adopted pursuant to this section may not discriminate against personal watercraft as defined in s. 327.02.

Section 20. Section 327.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.72 Penalties.--Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this chapter or chapter 328 not specified in s. 327.73 or not paying the <u>civil penalty</u> fine specified in said section within 30 10 days, except as otherwise provided in this chapter or chapter 328, <u>commits</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 21. Paragraph (k) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 327.73, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsections, (9), (10), and (11) are added to said section, and paragraph (p) of subsection (1) of said section is reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the amendments to section 327.39, Florida Statutes, in a reference, to read:

327.73 Noncriminal infractions.--

- (1) Violations of the following provisions of the vessel laws of this state are noncriminal infractions:
- (k) Violations relating to restricted areas and speed limits:
- 1. Established by the commission department pursuant to s. 327.46.
- 2. Established by local governmental authorities pursuant to s. 327.22 or s. 327.60.
 - 3. Speed limits established pursuant to s. 370.12(2).
- (p) Section 327.39(1), (2), (3), and (5), relating to personal watercraft.

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Any person cited for a violation of any such provision 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.

- (4) Any person charged with a noncriminal infraction under this section may:
- (a) Pay the civil penalty, either by mail or in person, within 30 10 days of the date of receiving the 31 | citation; or,

(b) If he or she has posted bond, forfeit bond by not appearing at the designated time and location.

If the person cited follows either of the above procedures, he or she shall be deemed to have admitted the <u>noncriminal</u> infraction and to have waived the right to a hearing on the issue of commission of the infraction. Such admission shall not be used as evidence in any other proceedings.

- (9)(a) Any person who fails to comply with the court's requirements or who fails to pay the civil penalties specified in this section within the 30-day period provided for in s.

 327.72 must pay an additional court cost of \$12, which shall be used by the clerks of the courts to defray the costs of tracking unpaid uniform boating citations.
- requirements as to civil penalties specified in this section due to demonstrated financial hardship shall be authorized to satisfy such civil penalties by public works or community service. Each hour of such service shall be applied, at the rate of the minimum wage, toward payment of the person's civil penalties; provided, however, that if the person has a trade or profession for which there is a community service need and application, the rate for each hour of such service shall be the average standard wage for such trade or profession. Any person who fails to comply with the court's requirements as to such civil penalties who does not demonstrate financial hardship may also, at the discretion of the court, be authorized to satisfy such civil penalties by public works or community service in the same manner.
- <u>(c) If the noncriminal infraction has caused or</u>
 resulted in the death of another, the court may require the

person who committed the infraction to perform 120 community 1 2 service hours in addition to any other penalties. 3 (10) Any person cited for any noncriminal infraction 4 which results in an accident that causes the death of another, 5 or which results in an accident that causes "serious bodily 6 injury" of another as defined in s. 327.353(1), shall not have 7 the provisions of subsection (4) available to him or her but 8 must appear before the designated official at the time and 9 location of the scheduled hearing. (11)(a) Court costs that are to be in addition to the 10 11 stated civil penalty shall be imposed by the court in an 12 amount not less than the following: 13 1. For swimming or diving infractions, \$3. 2. For nonmoving boating infractions, \$6 14 3. For boating infractions listed in s. 327.731(1), 15 16 \$10. (b) In addition to the court cost assessed under 17 paragraph (a), the court shall impose a \$3 court cost for each 18 19 noncriminal infraction, to be distributed as provided in s. 20 938.01, and a \$2 court cost as provided in s. 938.15 when 21 assessed by a municipality or county. 22 Court costs imposed under this subsection may not exceed \$30. 23 A criminal justice selection center or both local criminal 24 justice access and assessment centers may be funded from these 25 26 court costs. 27 Section 22. Effective October 1, 2001, paragraph (u) 28 is added to subsection (1) of section 327.73, Florida 29 Statutes, to read: 30 327.73 Noncriminal infractions.--

1 (1) Violations of the following provisions of the 2 vessel laws of this state are noncriminal infractions: (u) Section 327.331, relating to divers-down flags, 3 4 except for violations meeting the requirements of s. 327.33. 5 6 Any person cited for a violation of any such provision shall 7 be deemed to be charged with a noncriminal infraction, shall 8 be cited for such an infraction, and shall be cited to appear before the county court. The civil penalty for any such 10 infraction is \$50, except as otherwise provided in this 11 section. Any person who fails to appear or otherwise properly respond to a uniform boating citation shall, in addition to 12 13 the charge relating to the violation of the boating laws of 14 this state, be charged with the offense of failing to respond to such citation and, upon conviction, be guilty of a 15 16 misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A written warning to this effect shall 17 be provided at the time such uniform boating citation is 18 19 issued. 20 Section 23. Effective October 1, 2001, subsection (1) of section 327.731, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 21 22 327.731 Mandatory education for violators.--

(1) Every person convicted of a criminal violation of this chapter, every person convicted of a noncriminal infraction under this chapter if the infraction resulted in a reportable boating accident, and every person convicted of two noncriminal infractions as defined in s. 327.73(1)(h) through (k), (m) through (p), and (s) through (u), and (t), said infractions occurring within a 12-month period, must:

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(a) Enroll in, attend, and successfully complete, at 31 his or her own expense, a boating safety course that meets

minimum standards established by the commission by rule; however, the commission may provide by rule pursuant to chapter 120 for waivers of the attendance requirement for violators residing in areas where classroom presentation of the course is not available;

- (b) File with the commission 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 commission.

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

Section 24. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 327.803, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.803 Boating Advisory Council.--

- (1) The Boating Advisory Council is created within the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and shall be composed of 17 16 members. The members include:
- (a) One representative from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, who shall serve as the chair of the council.
- (b) One representative each from the Department of Environmental Protection, the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, the United States Power Squadron, and the inland navigation districts.
- (c) One representative of manatee protection interests, one representative of the marine industries, two representatives of water-related environmental groups, one 31 representative of marine manufacturers, one representative of

commercial vessel owners or operators, one representative of sport boat racing, one representative actively involved and working full-time in the scuba diving industry who has experience in recreational boating, and two representatives of the boating public, each of whom shall be nominated by the executive director of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and appointed by the Governor to serve staggered 2-year terms.

- (d) One member of the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- (e) One member of the Senate, who shall be appointed by the President of the Senate.
- (3) The purpose of the council is to make recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Community Affairs regarding issues affecting the boating community, including, but not limited to, issues related to:
 - (a) Boating and diving safety education.
- (b) Boating-related facilities, including marinas and boat testing facilities.
 - (c) Boat usage.

Section 25. Subsection (2) of section 328.48, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 328.48 Vessel registration, application, certificate, number, decal, duplicate certificate.--
- (2) All vessels <u>used</u> operated on the waters of the state must be registered, either commercial or <u>recreational</u> noncommercial as defined <u>in this chapter</u> herein, except as follows:

- 1 (a) A vessel used exclusively on private lakes and 2 ponds.
 - (b) A vessel owned by the United States Government.
 - (c) A vessel used exclusively as a ship's lifeboat.
 - (d) A non-motor-powered vessel.

Section 26. Section 328.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.56 Vessel registration number.--Each vessel that is <u>used</u> operated on the waters of the state must display a commercial or <u>recreational</u> noncommercial Florida registration number, unless it is:

- (1) A vessel used exclusively on private lakes and ponds.
 - (2) A vessel owned by the United States Government.
 - (3) A vessel used exclusively as a ship's lifeboat.
 - (4) A non-motor-powered vessel.
 - (5) A federally documented vessel.
- (6) A vessel already covered by a registration number in full force and effect which has been awarded to it pursuant to a federally approved numbering system of another state or by the United States Coast Guard in a state without a federally approved numbering system, if the vessel has not been within this state for a period in excess of 90 consecutive days.
- (7) A vessel operating under a valid temporary certificate of number.
- (8) A vessel from a country other than the United States temporarily using the waters of this state.
- (9) An undocumented vessel used exclusively for racing.

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2 amended to read: 3 328.70 Legislative intent with respect to uniform 4 registration fee, classification of vessels. --5 (a) It is declared to be the intent of the Legislature 6 that all vessels in the state be subject to a uniform 7 registration fee at a rate based on the length of the vessels. 8 It is also declared to be the intent of the Legislature that all vessels be classified as either "commercial" or 9 "recreational noncommercial" and that all such vessels be 10 11 registered according to the provisions of s. 328.72. 12 (b) Any vessel which is required to be registered and 13 meets the definition of a commercial vessel shall be 14 classified and registered as a "commercial vessel." 15 (c) Any vessel which is required to be registered and 16 is not used operated for commercial purposes shall be 17 classified and registered as a "recreational noncommercial vessel." 18 19 (d) Livery vessels shall be classified as "commercial" 20 or "recreational" based on the manner in which they are used. Section 28. Subsections (2) and (6) of section 328.72, 21 22 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 328.72 Classification; registration; fees and charges; 23 24 surcharge; disposition of fees; fines; marine turtle 25 stickers.--

Section 27. Section 328.70, Florida Statutes, is

antique vessel. When applying for registration as an antique

(a) A vessel that is at least 30 years old, used only

for recreational noncommercial purposes, and powered by the

vessel's original-type power plant may be registered as an

31 vessel, the owner of such a vessel shall submit certification,

(2) ANTIQUE VESSEL REGISTRATION FEE. --

 as prescribed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or from a marine surveyor that the vessel meets the requirements of this paragraph.

- (b) The registration number for an antique vessel shall be permanently attached to each side of the forward half of the vessel displayed as provided in ss. 328.48 and 328.54.
- (c) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may issue a decal identifying the vessel as an antique vessel. The decal shall be displayed as provided in ss. 328.48 327.11 and 328.54 327.14.
- (6) CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION.--If the classification of a vessel changes from recreational noncommercial to commercial, or from commercial to recreational noncommercial, and a current registration certificate has been issued to the owner, the owner shall within 30 days forward his or her certificate to the county tax collector with a fee of \$2.25 and a new certificate shall be issued.
- Section 29. Paragraph (C) of subsection (1) of section 328.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 328.76 Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; vessel registration funds; appropriation and distribution.--
- (1) Except as otherwise specified and less any administrative costs, all funds collected from the registration of vessels through the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and the tax collectors of the state shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund for recreational channel marking; public launching facilities; law enforcement and quality control programs; aquatic weed control; manatee protection, recovery, rescue, rehabilitation, and release; and marine mammal protection and

recovery. The funds collected pursuant to s. 328.72(1) shall be transferred as follows:

(c) Two dollars from each recreational noncommercial vessel registration fee, except that for class A-1 vessels, shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for aquatic weed research and control.

Section 30. Effective July 1, 2000, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 370.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.06 Licenses.--

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- (2) SALTWATER PRODUCTS LICENSE. --
- (a) Every person, firm, or corporation that sells, offers for sale, barters, or exchanges for merchandise any saltwater products, or which harvests saltwater products with certain gear or equipment as specified by law, must have a valid saltwater products license, except that the holder of an aquaculture certificate under s. 597.004 is not required to purchase and possess a saltwater products license in order to possess, transport, or sell marine aquaculture products. Each saltwater products license allows the holder to engage in any of the activities for which the license is required. The license must be in the possession of the licenseholder or aboard the vessel and shall be subject to inspection at any time that harvesting activities for which a license is required are being conducted. A restricted species endorsement on the saltwater products license is required to sell to a licensed wholesale dealer those species which the state, by law or rule, has designated as "restricted species." This endorsement may be issued only to a person who is at least 16 years of age, or to a firm certifying that over 25 percent of 31 its income or \$5,000 of its income, whichever is less, is

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attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar license from another state. This endorsement may also be issued to a for-profit corporation if it certifies that at least \$5,000 of its income is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar license from another state. However, if at least 50 percent of the annual income of a person, firm, or for-profit corporation is derived from charter fishing, the person, firm, or for-profit corporation must certify that at least \$2,500 of the income of the person, firm, or corporation is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to a license issued under this paragraph or a similar license from another state, in order to be issued the endorsement. Such income attribution must apply to at least 1 year out of the last 3 years. For the purpose of this section "income" means that income which is attributable to work, employment, entrepreneurship, pensions, retirement benefits, and social security benefits. To renew an existing restricted species endorsement, a marine aquaculture producer possessing a valid saltwater products license with a restricted species endorsement may apply income from the sale of marine aquaculture products to licensed wholesale dealers.

- 1. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission is authorized to require verification of such income. Acceptable proof of income earned from the sale of saltwater products shall be:
- a. Copies of trip ticket records generated pursuant to this subsection (marine fisheries information system), documenting qualifying sale of saltwater products;
- b. Copies of sales records from locales other than Florida documenting qualifying sale of saltwater products;

- A copy of the applicable federal income tax return, including Form 1099 attachments, verifying income earned from the sale of saltwater products;
- d. Crew share statements verifying income earned from the sale of saltwater products; or
- e. A certified public accountant's notarized statement attesting to qualifying source and amount of income.

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Any provision of this section or any other section of the Florida Statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, any person who owns a retail seafood market or restaurant at a fixed location for at least 3 years who has had an occupational license for 3 years prior to January 1, 1990, who harvests saltwater products to supply his or her retail store and has had a saltwater products license for 1 of the past 3 years prior to January 1, 1990, may provide proof of his or her verification of income and sales value at the person's retail seafood market or restaurant and in his or her saltwater products enterprise by affidavit and shall thereupon be issued a restricted species endorsement.

- Exceptions from income requirements shall be as follows:
- A permanent restricted species endorsement shall be available to those persons age 62 and older who have qualified for such endorsement for at least 3 out of the last 5 years.
- b. Active military duty time shall be excluded from consideration of time necessary to qualify and shall not be counted against the applicant for purposes of qualifying.
- c. Upon the sale of a used commercial fishing vessel owned by a person, firm, or corporation possessing or eligible 31 for a restricted species endorsement, the purchaser of such

vessel shall be exempted from the qualifying income requirement for the purpose of obtaining a restricted species endorsement for a period of 1 year after purchase of the vessel.

- d. Upon the death or permanent disablement of a person possessing a restricted species endorsement, an immediate family member wishing to carry on the fishing operation shall be exempted from the qualifying income requirement for the purpose of obtaining a restricted species endorsement for a period of 1 year after the death or disablement.
- e. A restricted species endorsement may be issued on an individual saltwater products license to a person age 62 or older who documents that at least \$2,500 is attributable to the sale of saltwater products pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph.
- f. A permanent restricted species endorsement may also be issued on an individual saltwater products license to a person age 70 or older who has held a saltwater products license for at least 3 of the last 5 license years.
- g. (I) Any resident who is certified to be totally and permanently disabled by a verified written statement, based upon the criteria for permanent total disability in chapter 440 from a physician licensed in this state, by any branch of the United States Armed Services, by the Social Security Administration, or by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by any branch of the United States Armed Forces, upon proof of the same, or any resident certified to be totally disabled by the United States Social Security Administration, upon proof of the same, or any resident who holds a valid identification card issued by the Department of Veterans' Affairs pursuant to s. 295.17, shall

be exempted from the income requirements if he or she also has held a saltwater products license for at least 3 of the last 5 license years prior to the date of the disability.

(II) A Disability Award Notice issued by the United States Social Security Administration is not sufficient certification for a resident to obtain the income exemption unless the notice certifies that the resident is totally and permanently disabled.

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At least one saltwater products license bearing a restricted species endorsement shall be aboard any vessel harvesting restricted species in excess of any bag limit or when fishing under a commercial quota or in commercial quantities, and such vessel shall have a commercial vessel registration. This subsection does not apply to any person, firm, or corporation licensed under s. 370.07(1)(a)1. or (b) for activities pursuant to such licenses. A saltwater products license may be issued in the name of an individual or a valid boat registration number. Such license is not transferable. A decal shall be issued with each saltwater products license issued to a valid boat registration number. The saltwater products license decal shall be the same color as the vessel registration decal issued each year pursuant to s. 328.48(5) and shall indicate the period of time such license is valid. The saltwater products license decal shall be placed beside the vessel registration decal and, in the case of an undocumented vessel, shall be placed so that the vessel registration decal lies between the vessel registration number and the saltwater products license decal. Any saltwater products license decal for a previous year shall be removed 31 from a vessel operating on the waters of the state. A resident

shall pay an annual license fee of \$50 for a saltwater 1 products license issued in the name of an individual or \$100 3 for a saltwater products license issued to a valid boat registration number. A nonresident shall pay an annual license 4 5 fee of \$200 for a saltwater products license issued in the name of an individual or \$400 for a saltwater products license 6 7 issued to a valid boat registration number. An alien shall pay 8 an annual license fee of \$300 for a saltwater products license issued in the name of an individual or \$600 for a saltwater 9 products license issued to a valid boat registration number. 10 11 Any person who sells saltwater products pursuant to this license may sell only to a licensed wholesale dealer. A 12 13 saltwater products license must be presented to the licensed 14 wholesale dealer each time saltwater products are sold, and an imprint made thereof. The wholesale dealer shall keep records 15 16 of each transaction in such detail as may be required by rule of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission not in 17 conflict with s. 370.07(6), and shall provide the holder of 18 the saltwater products license with a copy of the record. It 19 20 is unlawful for any licensed wholesale dealer to buy saltwater products from any unlicensed person under the provisions of 21 22 this section, except that a licensed wholesale dealer may buy from another licensed wholesale dealer. It is unlawful for any 23 licensed wholesale dealer to buy saltwater products designated 24 as "restricted species" from any person, firm, or corporation 25 26 not possessing a restricted species endorsement on his or her 27 saltwater products license under the provisions of this 28 section, except that a licensed wholesale dealer may buy from another licensed wholesale dealer. The commission shall be the 29 licensing agency, may contract with private persons or 30 entities to implement aspects of the licensing program, and

shall establish by rule a marine fisheries information system in conjunction with the licensing program to gather fisheries data.

Section 31. Effective July 1, 2000, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsections (4) and (12) of section 370.0605, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (e) is added to subsection (2) of said section, to read:

370.0605 Saltwater fishing license required; fees.--

- (2) Saltwater fishing license fees are as follows:
- (a)1. For a resident of the state, \$12 for a 1-year license.
- 2. For a resident of the state, \$60 for 5 consecutive years from the date of purchase.
- 3. For a nonresident of the state, \$5 for a 3-day license, \$15 for a 7-day license, and \$30 for a 1-year license.
- 4. For a combination license for a resident to take freshwater fish and saltwater fish, \$24 for a 1-year license.
- 5. For a combination license for a resident to hunt and to take freshwater fish and saltwater fish, \$34 for a 1-year license.
- $\underline{6.4.}$ For purposes of this section, "resident" has the same meaning as that found in s. 372.001.
- (e) The fee for a permanent saltwater fishing, freshwater fishing, and hunting license for a resident 64 years of age or older is \$12.
- (4) A saltwater fishing license must be issued, without license fee, to any resident who is certified:
- 29 <u>(a)</u> To be totally and permanently disabled by the
 30 verified written statement which is based upon the criteria
 31 for permanent total disability in chapter 440 of a physician

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licensed in this state, by any branch of the United States Armed Services, by the Social Security Administration, or by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by any branch of the United States Armed Forces, upon proof of the same. Any license issued under this paragraph after January 1, 1997, expires, and must be reissued upon request, after 5 years and every 5 years thereafter; or who holds a valid identification card issued by the Department of Veterans' Affairs pursuant to s. 295.17.

- (b) To be totally disabled A Disability Award Notice issued by the United States Social Security Administration, upon proof of the same. Any license issued under this provision after October 1,1999, expires, and must be reissued upon proof of certification as provided in this paragraph, after 2 years and every 2 years thereafter. is not sufficient certification for obtaining a permanent fishing license under this section unless the notice certifies a resident is totally and permanently disabled. Any license issued after January 1, 1997, expires after 5 years and must be reissued, upon request, every 5 years thereafter.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, any person who has received after July 1, 1997, and before July 1, 2000, a valid disability license under this subsection retains the rights vested thereunder until the license has expired.
- (12) The Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission may designate by rule no more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive days in each year as free saltwater fishing days. "Disabled Angler Fishing Days. "Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any disabled person may take saltwater marine 31 | fish for noncommercial purposes on a free saltwater fishing

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day Disabled Angler Fishing Day without obtaining or possessing a license or paying a license fee as prescribed in this section. A disabled person who takes saltwater marine fish on a free saltwater fishing day Disabled Angler Fishing Day without obtaining a license or paying a fee must comply with all laws, rules, and regulations governing holders of a fishing license and all other conditions and limitations regulating the taking of saltwater marine fish as are imposed by law or rule.

Section 32. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 370.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

370.12 Marine animals; regulation.--

- (4) ANNUAL FUNDING OF PROGRAMS FOR MARINE ANIMALS.--
- (a) Each fiscal year the Save the Manatee Trust Fund shall be available to fund an impartial scientific benchmark census of the manatee population in the state. Weather permitting, the study shall be conducted annually by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission and the results shall be made available to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor and Cabinet for use in the evaluation and development of manatee protection measures. In addition, the Save the Manatee Trust Fund shall be available for annual funding of activities of public and private organizations and those of the commission intended to provide manatee and marine mammal protection and recovery effort; manufacture and erection of informational and regulatory signs; production, publication, and distribution of educational materials; participation in manatee and marine mammal research programs, including carcass salvage and other programs; programs intended to assist the recovery of the 31 | manatee as an endangered species, assist the recovery of the

endangered or threatened marine mammals, and prevent the endangerment of other species of marine mammals; and other similar programs intended to protect and enhance the recovery of the manatee and other species of marine mammals. The commission shall annually solicit advisory recommendations from the Save the Manatee Committee affiliated with the Save the Manatee Club, as identified and recognized in Executive Order 85-19, on the use of funds from the Save the Manatee Trust Fund.

Section 33. Effective July 1, 2000, section 370.45, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

370.45 Issuance of licenses or permits to take freshwater aquatic life; costs; reporting.--

- (1) The provisions of this section shall apply to such licenses or permits as are established in this chapter.
- (2) The commission shall issue licenses and permits for taking freshwater aquatic life upon proof by the applicant that she or he is entitled to such license or permit. The commission shall establish the forms for such licenses and permits. Each applicant for a license, permit, or authorization shall provide the applicant's social security number on the application form. Disclosure of social security numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D program for child support enforcement and use by the commission, and as otherwise provided by law.
- (3) Licenses and permits for the state may be sold by the commission, by any tax collector in this state, or by any appointed subagent.
- (4)(a) In addition to any license or permit fee, \$1.50 shall be charged for each license or fish management area

permit sold. Such charge is for the purpose of, and the source from which is subtracted, all administrative costs of issuing a license or permit, including, but not limited to, printing, distribution, and credit card fees.

- (b) Tax collectors may retain \$1 for each license or fish management area permit sold.
- (5) Licenses and permits shall be issued, without fee, to any resident who is certified:
- (a) To be totally and permanently disabled by the

 United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its

 predecessor, or by any branch of the United States Armed

 Forces, upon proof of the same. Any license issued under this

 provision after January 1, 1997, expires, and must be reissued

 upon request, after 5 years and every 5 years thereafter; or
- (b) To be totally disabled by the United States Social

 Security Administration, upon proof of same. Any license
 issued under this provision after October 1, 1999, expires,
 and must be reissued upon proof of certification, after 2
 years and every 2 years thereafter.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, any person who has received after July 1, 1997, and before July 1, 2000, a valid disability license retains the rights vested thereunder until the license has expired.
- (6)(a) Tax collectors shall remit license and permit moneys, along with a report of funds collected and other required documentation, to the commission within 7 days following the last business day of the week in which the fees were received by the tax collector. The tax collector shall maintain records of all such licenses and permits which are sold and all stamps issued, voided, stolen, or lost. The tax collector is responsible to the commission for the fee for all

licenses and permits sold and for the value of all stamps reported as lost. The tax collector shall report stolen permits to the appropriate law enforcement agency. The tax collector shall submit a written report and a copy of the law enforcement agency's report to the commission within 5 days after discovering the theft. The value of a validation stamp is \$5.

- (b) Tax collectors are also responsible for fees for all licenses and permits sold by their subagents and for the value of all stamps reported as lost. The commission may adopt rules to implement this section.
- (c) Not later than August 15 of each year, each county tax collector shall submit to the commission all unissued stamps for the previous year along with a written audit report, on forms prescribed or approved by the commission, of the numbers of the unissued stamps.
- audit report, each county tax collector shall provide the commission with a written audit report on unissued, sold, and voided licenses, permits, and stamps with a certified reconciliation statement prepared by a certified public accountant. Concurrent with the submission of the certification, the county tax collector shall remit to the commission the monetary value of all licenses, permits, and stamps that are unaccounted for. Each tax collector is also responsible for fees for all licenses, permits, and stamps distributed by the tax collector to subagents, sold by the tax collector, or reported by the tax collector as lost.

Section 34. Effective July 1, 2000, section 370.46, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

370.46 Licenses and permits; exemptions; fees.--No 1 2 person, except as provided in this section, shall take freshwater fish within this state without having first 3 obtained a license, permit, or authorization and paid the fees 4 5 set forth in this section, unless such license is issued 6 without fee as provided in s. 370.45. Such license, permit, or 7 authorization shall authorize the person to whom it is issued 8 to take freshwater fish in accordance with law and commission 9 rules. Such license, permit, or authorization is not transferable. Each license or permit must bear on its face in 10 11 indelible ink the name of the person to whom it is issued and 12 other information requested by the commission. Such license, 13 permit, or authorization issued by the commission or any agent 14 must be in the personal possession of the person to whom 15 issued while taking freshwater fish. The failure of such 16 person to exhibit such license, permit, or authorization to the commission or its wildlife officers when such person is 17 found taking freshwater fish is a violation of law. A 18 19 positive form of identification is required when using an 20 authorization, a lifetime license, or a 5-year license, or when otherwise required by the license or permit. The 21 22 lifetime licenses and 5-year licenses provided for in this section shall be embossed with the name, date of birth, date 23 24 of issuance, and other pertinent information as deemed necessary by the commission. A certified copy of the 25 26 applicant's birth certificate shall accompany each application 27 for a lifetime license for a resident 12 years of age or 28 younger. Each applicant for a license, permit, or 29 authorization shall provide the applicant's social security number on the application form. Disclosure of social security 30 numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to

the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D child support enforcement program and use by the commission, and as otherwise provided by law.

- (1) A license or permit is not required for:
- (a) Any child under 16 years of age, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.
- (b) Any person freshwater fishing in the person's county of residence on the person's homestead or the homestead of the person's spouse or minor child, or any minor child freshwater fishing on the homestead of her or his parent.
- (c) Any resident who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, who is not stationed in this state, when home on leave for 30 days or less, upon submission of orders.
- (d) Any resident when freshwater fishing with live or natural bait, using poles or lines which are not equipped with a fishing line retrieval mechanism, and freshwater fishing for noncommercial purposes in the county of her or his residence, except on legally established fish management areas. This paragraph may be cited as the "Dempsey J. Barron, W. D. Childers, and Joe Kershaw Cane Pole Tax Repeal Act of 1976."
- (e) Any person fishing in a fish pond of 20 acres or less which is located entirely within the private property of the fish pond owner.
- (f) Any person fishing in a fish pond which is licensed in accordance with s. 372.5705.
- (g) Any person freshwater fishing who has been accepted as a client for developmental services by the Department of Children and Family Services, which department shall furnish such person proof thereof.
- (h) Any resident 65 years of age or older who has in
 her or his possession proof of age and residency. A free

license may be obtained from any tax collector's office upon proof of age and residency.

- (2) For residents and nonresidents, the license and fees for noncommercial fishing in this state, and the activity authorized thereby, are as follows:
- (a) A fishing license for a resident to take freshwater fish in this state is \$12.
- (b) A fishing license for a nonresident to take freshwater fish in this state for 7 consecutive days is \$15.
- (c) A combination license for a resident to take freshwater fish and saltwater fish is \$24 for a 1-year license.
- (d) A fishing license for a nonresident to take freshwater fish in this state is \$30.
- (e) A combination fishing and hunting license for a resident to take freshwater fish and game in this state is \$22.
- (f) A combination license for a resident to hunt and to take freshwater fish and saltwater fish is \$34 for a 1-year license.
- (g) A sportsman's license for a resident is \$66. The sportsman's license authorizes the holder to take freshwater fish and game, subject to state and federal laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of the commission, in effect at the time of taking, and authorizes the same activities authorized by a management area permit, a muzzle-loading gun permit, a turkey permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, and an archery permit. A nonresident may not purchase a sportsman's license.
- (3) In addition to any license required by this
 chapter, the following permits and fees for certain fishing,

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and recreational uses, and the activities authorized thereby,
are:

- (a)1. Management area permits to fish or otherwise use for outdoor recreational purposes land owned, leased, or managed by the commission or the state for the use and benefit of the commission, up to \$25 annually. Permits and fees for short-term use of land owned, leased, or managed by the commission may be established by rule of the commission for any activity on such lands. Such permits and fees may be in lieu of or in addition to the annual management area permit. Other than for fishing, the provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply on any lands not owned by the commission, unless the commission has obtained the written consent of the owner or primary custodian of such lands.
- 2. A recreational user permit fee to fish or otherwise use for outdoor recreational purposes land leased by the commission from private nongovernmental owners, except for those lands located directly north of the Apalachicola National Forest, east of the Ochlockonee River until the point the river meets the dam forming Lake Talquin, and south of the closest federal highway. The fee for this permit shall be based upon economic compensation desired by the landowner, fish population levels, and administrative costs. The permit fee shall be set by commission rule on a per-acre basis. On property currently in the private landowner payment program, the prior year's landowner payment shall be used to augment the recreational user permit fee so as to decrease the permit fee for the users of that property. The spouse and dependent children of a permittee are exempt from the recreational user permit fee when engaged in outdoor recreational activities other than hunting in the company of the

permittee. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, there are no other exclusions, exceptions, or exemptions from this permit fee. The recreational user permit fee, less an administrative permit fee of up to \$25 per permit, shall be remitted to the landowner as provided in the lease agreement for each area.

- (b) A special use permit for limited-entry fishing, where such fishing is authorized by commission rule, shall be up to \$100 per day but shall not exceed \$250 per week.

 Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, there are no exclusions, exceptions, or exemptions from this fee. In addition to the fee, the commission may charge each applicant for a special use permit a nonrefundable application fee of up to \$10.
- (c) The fee for a permanent hunting, freshwater fishing, and saltwater and fishing license for a resident 64 years of age or older is \$12.
- (4) The commission is authorized to reduce the fees for licenses and permits under this section for residents of those states with which the commission has entered into reciprocal agreements with respect to such fees.
- (5) The commission may designate by rule no more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive days in each year as free fishing days. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any person may take freshwater fish for noncommercial purposes on a free fishing day without obtaining or possessing a license or paying a license fee as prescribed in this section. A person who takes freshwater fish on a free fishing day without obtaining a license or paying a fee must comply with all laws, rules, and regulations governing holders of a fishing license and all other conditions and limitations

1	regulating the taking of freshwater fish as are imposed by law
2	or rule.
3	(6) A resident lifetime sportsman's license authorizes
4	the holder to engage in the following noncommercial
5	activities:
6	(a) To take or attempt to take or possess freshwater
7	fish, marine fish, and game, consistent with state and federal
8	laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of the
9	commission, in effect at the time of taking.
LO	(b) All activities authorized by a management area
L1	permit, a muzzle-loading gun permit, a turkey permit, an
L2	archery permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, a snook permit,
L3	and a crawfish permit.
L4	(7) The fee for a resident lifetime sportsman's
L5	<u>license is:</u>
L6	(a) 4 years of age or younger\$400
L7	(b) 5-12 years of age\$700
L8	(c) 13 years of age or older\$1,000
L9	(8) A resident lifetime freshwater fishing license
20	authorizes the holder to engage in the following noncommercial
21	activities:
22	(a) To take or attempt to take or possess freshwater
23	fish consistent with state and federal laws, rules, and
24	regulations, including rules of the commission, in effect at
25	the time of taking.
26	(b) All activities authorized by a management area
27	permit, excluding hunting.
28	(9) The fee for a resident lifetime freshwater fishing
29	license is:
30	(a) 4 years of age or younger\$125
31	(b) 5-12 years of age\$225

(c) 13 years of age or older.....\$300 1 2 (10) Fees collected pursuant to s. 370.0605(2) for 5-year saltwater fishing licenses, fees collected pursuant to 3 4 s. 370.0605(6)(e) for replacement 5-year and lifetime 5 licenses, fees collected pursuant to s. 370.0615 for lifetime 6 saltwater fishing licenses, and 30 percent of the fee for the 7 lifetime sportsman's license shall be transferred within 30 8 days following the last day of the month in which the license 9 fees were received by the commission to the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund. 10 (11) The following 5-year licenses are authorized: 11 12 (a) A 5-year freshwater fishing license for a resident 13 to take or attempt to take or possess freshwater fish in this 14 state for 5 consecutive years is \$60 and authorizes the holder 15 to engage in noncommercial activities to take or attempt to 16 take or possess freshwater fish consistent with state and federal laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of the 17 commission, in effect at the time of taking. 18 19 (12) Proceeds from the sale of 5-year licenses as 20 provided in this chapter shall be deposited into the Dedicated License Trust Fund. One-fifth of the total proceeds derived 21 22 from the sale of 5-year licenses and replacement 5-year licenses, and all interest derived therefrom, shall be 23 24 available for appropriation annually. Section 35. Effective July 1, 2000, section 372.561, 25 26 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 27 372.561 Issuance of licenses to take wild animal life 28 or freshwater aquatic life; costs; reporting.--29 (1) The provisions of this section shall apply to such

licenses or permits as are established in s. 372.57.

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- (2) The commission shall issue licenses and permits to take wild animal life or freshwater aquatic life upon proof by the applicant for licensure that she or he is entitled to such license or permit. The commission shall establish the forms for such licenses and permits. Each applicant for a license, permit, or authorization shall provide the applicant's social security number on the application form. Disclosure of social security numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D program for child support enforcement and use by the commission, and as otherwise provided by law.
- (3) Licenses and permits for the state may be sold by the commission, by any tax collector in this state, or by any appointed subagent.
- (4)(a) In addition to any license or permit fee, the sum of \$1.50 shall be charged for each license or management area permit sold. Such charge is for the purpose of, and the source from which is subtracted, all administrative costs of issuing a license or permit, including, but not limited to, printing, distribution, and credit card fees.
- (b) Tax collectors may retain \$1 for each license or management area permit sold.
- (5) Hunting and fishing licenses and permits shall be issued, without fee, to any resident who is certified:
- (a) To be totally and permanently disabled by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by the United States Social Security Administration, by any branch of the United States Armed Forces, or by the verified written statement which is based upon the criteria for permanent and total disability in chapter 440 of a physician licensed in this state or who holds

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a valid identification card issued under the provisions of s. 295.17, upon proof of the same. Any license issued under this paragraph after January 1, 1997, expires, and must be reissued upon request, after 5 years and must be reissued, upon request, every 5 years thereafter; or-

- (b) To be totally disabled A Disability Award Notice issued by the United States Social Security Administration, upon proof of the same. Any license issued under this provision after October 1, 1999, expires, and must be reissued upon proof of certification as provided in this paragraph, after 2 years and every 2 years thereafter is not sufficient certification for obtaining a permanent hunting and fishing license under this section unless said form certifies a resident is totally and permanently disabled.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, any person who has received after July 1, 1997, and before July 1, 2000, a valid disability license issued under this subsection retains the rights vested thereunder until the license has expired.
- (6)(a) Tax collectors shall remit license and permit moneys, along with a report of funds collected and other required documentation, to the commission within 7 days following the last business day of the week in which the fees were received by the tax collector. The tax collector shall maintain records of all such licenses and permits which are sold, and all stamps issued voided, stolen, or lost. The tax collector is responsible to the commission for the fee for all licenses and permits sold and for the value of all stamps reported as lost. The tax collector shall report stolen permits to the appropriate law enforcement agency. The tax 31 collector shall submit a written report and a copy of the law

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enforcement agency's report to the commission within 5 days after discovering the theft. The value of a validation stamp is \$5.

- (b) Tax collectors are also responsible for fees for all licenses and permits sold by their subagents and for the value of all stamps reported as lost. The commission may adopt rules to implement this section.
- (c) Not later than August 15 of each year, each county tax collector shall submit to the commission all unissued stamps for the previous year along with a written audit report, on forms prescribed or approved by the commission, of the numbers of the unissued stamps.
- (7) Within 30 days after the submission of the annual audit report, each county tax collector shall provide the commission with a written audit report on unissued, sold, and voided licenses, permits, and stamps with a certified reconciliation statement prepared by a certified public accountant. Concurrent with the submission of the certification, the county tax collector shall remit to the commission the monetary value of all licenses, permits, and stamps that are unaccounted for. Each tax collector is also responsible for fees for all licenses, permits, and stamps distributed by him or her to subagents, sold by him or her, or reported by him or her as lost.

Section 36. Effective July 1, 2000, section 372.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.57 Licenses and permits; exemptions; fees.--No person, except as provided herein, shall take game, freshwater fish, or fur-bearing animals within this state without having first obtained a license, permit, or authorization and paid 31 the fees hereinafter set forth, unless such license is issued

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without fee as provided in s. 372.561. Such license, permit, or authorization shall authorize the person to whom it is issued to take game, freshwater fish, or fur-bearing animals in accordance with law and commission rules. Such license, permit, or authorization is not transferable. Each license or permit must bear on its face in indelible ink the name of the person to whom it is issued and other information requested by the commission. Such license, permit, or authorization issued by the commission or any agent must be in the personal possession of the person to whom issued while taking game, freshwater fish, or fur-bearing animals. The failure of such person to exhibit such license, permit, or authorization to the commission or its wildlife officers, when such person is found taking game, freshwater fish, or fur-bearing animals, is a violation of law. A positive form of identification is required when using an authorization, a lifetime license, a 5-year license, or when otherwise required by the license or permit. The lifetime licenses and 5-year licenses provided herein shall be embossed with the name, date of birth, the date of issuance, and other pertinent information as deemed necessary by the commission. A certified copy of the applicant's birth certificate shall accompany each application all applications for a lifetime license for a resident residents 12 years of age or and younger. Each applicant for a license, permit, or authorization shall provide the applicant's social security number on the application form. Disclosure of social security numbers obtained through this requirement shall be limited to the purpose of administration of the Title IV-D child support enforcement program and use by the commission, and as otherwise provided by law.

(1) A license or permit is not required for:

- (a) Any child under 16 years of age except as otherwise provided in this chapter.
- (b) Any person hunting or fishing in the person's county of residence on the person's homestead or the homestead of the person's spouse or minor child, or any minor child hunting or fishing on the homestead of her or his parent.
- (c) Any resident who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, who is not stationed in this state, when home on leave for 30 days or less, upon submission of orders.
- (d) Any resident when fishing with live or natural bait, using poles or lines which are not equipped with a fishing line retrieval mechanism, and fishing for noncommercial purposes in the county of her or his residence, except on legally established fish management areas. This paragraph, as amended by chapter 76-156, Laws of Florida, may be cited as the "Dempsey J. Barron, W. D. Childers, and Joe Kershaw Cane Pole Tax Repeal Act of 1976."
- (e) Any person fishing in a fish pond of 20 acres or less which is located entirely within the private property of the fish pond owner.
- (f) Any person fishing in a fish pond which is licensed in accordance with s. 372.5705.
- (g) Any person fishing who has been accepted as a client for developmental services by the Department of Children and Family Services, which department shall furnish such person proof thereof.
- (d)(h) Any resident 65 years of age or older who has in her or his possession proof of age and residency. A free license may be obtained from any tax collector's office upon proof of age and residency.

1	(2) For residents and nonresidents, the license and
2	fees for noncommercial fishing and for hunting and trapping in
3	this state, and the activity authorized thereby, are as
4	follows:
5	(a) A fishing license for a resident to take
6	freshwater fish in this state is \$12.
7	(b) A fishing license for a nonresident to take
8	freshwater fish in this state for 7 consecutive days is \$15.
9	(c) A fishing license for a nonresident to take
10	freshwater fish in this state is \$30.
11	(a)(e) A hunting license for a resident to take game
12	in this state is \$11.
13	(b)(f) A hunting license for a nonresident to take
14	game in this state is \$150.
15	(c)(g) A hunting license for a nonresident to take
16	game in this state for 10 consecutive days is \$25.
17	(d)(h) A license for a resident and nonresident to
18	take fur-bearing animals in this state is \$25.
19	(e)(d) A combination fishing and hunting license for a
20	resident to take freshwater fish and game in this state is
21	\$22.
22	(f) A combination license for a resident to hunt and
23	to take freshwater fish and saltwater fish is \$34 for a 1-year
24	license.
25	(g) A permanent hunting, freshwater fishing, and
26	saltwater fishing license for a resident 64 years of age or
27	older is \$12.
28	$\underline{\text{(h)}}$ (i) A sportsman's license for a resident is \$66.
29	The sportsman's license authorizes the holder to take
30	freshwater fish and game, subject to state and federal laws,
31	rules, and regulations, including and rules of the commission,

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in effect at the time of taking, and authorizes the same activities authorized by a management area permit, a muzzle-loading gun permit, a turkey permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, and an archery permit. A nonresident may not purchase a sportsman's license.

- (3) A resident or nonresident taking fur-bearing animals by the use of guns or dogs only and not by the use of traps or other devices, and not for commercial purposes, who has purchased the license provided for hunting in this section, received a no-cost license, or is exempt from the license requirements of this chapter is not required to purchase a the license provided in paragraph (2)(h). resident who is age 65 or older is not required to purchase a the license provided in paragraph (2)(h).
- (4) In addition to any license required by this chapter, the following permits and fees for certain huntingfishing, and recreational uses, and the activities authorized thereby, are:
- (a) A Florida waterfowl permit to take wild ducks or geese within this state or its coastal waters is \$3.
- (b)1. Management area permits to hunt, fish, or otherwise use for outdoor recreational purposes, land owned, leased, or managed by the commission or the state of Florida for the use and benefit of the commission, up to \$25 annually. Permits, and fees thereof, for short-term use of land which is owned, leased, or managed by the commission may be established by rule of the commission for any activity on such lands. Such permits and fees may be in lieu of or in addition to the annual management area permit. Other than for hunting or fishing, the provisions of this subparagraph paragraph shall 31 | not apply on any lands not owned by the commission, unless the

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30 31 commission shall have obtained the written consent of the owner or primary custodian of such lands.

- 2. A recreational user permit fee to hunt, fish, or otherwise use for outdoor recreational purposes-land leased by the commission from private nongovernmental owners, except for those lands located directly north of the Apalachicola National Forest, east of the Ochlockonee River until the point the river meets the dam forming Lake Talquin, and south of the closest federal highway. The fee for this permit shall be based upon economic compensation desired by the landowner, game population levels, desired hunter density, and administrative costs. The permit fee shall be set by commission rule on a per-acre basis. On property currently in the private landowner payment program, the prior year's landowner payment shall be used to augment the recreational user permit fee so as to decrease the permit fee for the users of that property. One minor dependent child, 16 years old or under, per permittee may hunt under the supervision of the permittee and is exempt from the permit fee. The spouse and dependent children of a permittee are exempt from the permit fee when engaged in outdoor recreational activities other than hunting in the company of the permittee. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, there are no other exclusions, exceptions, or exemptions from this permit fee. The recreational user permit fee, less an administrative permit fee of up to \$25 per permit, shall be remitted to the landowner as provided in the lease agreement for each area.
- (c) A muzzle-loading gun permit to hunt within this state with a muzzle-loading gun during those game seasons in which hunting with a modern firearm is not allowed is \$5.

- (d) An archery permit to hunt within this state with a bow and arrow during those game seasons in which hunting with a firearm is not allowed is \$5.
- (e) A Florida turkey permit to take wild turkeys within this state is \$5.
- (f) A special use permit for limited entry hunting or fishing, where such hunting or fishing is authorized by commission rule, shall be up to \$100 per day but shall not exceed \$250 per week. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, there are no exclusions, exceptions, or exemptions from this fee. In addition to the fee, the commission may charge each applicant for a special use permit a nonrefundable application fee of up to \$10.
- (g) The fee for a permanent hunting and fishing license for a resident 64 years of age or older is \$12.
- (5) The commission is authorized to reduce the fees for licenses and permits under this section for residents of those states with which the commission has entered into reciprocal agreements with respect to such fees.
- (6) The commission may designate by rule no more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive days in each year as free fishing days. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any person may take freshwater fish for noncommercial purposes on a free fishing day without obtaining or possessing a license or paying a license fee as prescribed in this section. A person who takes freshwater fish on a free fishing day without obtaining a license or paying a fee must comply with all laws and regulations governing holders of a fishing license and all other conditions and limitations regulating the taking of freshwater fish as are imposed by law or rule.

1	(6)(7) A resident lifetime sportsman's license
2	authorizes the holder to engage in the following noncommercial
3	activities:
4	(a) To take or attempt to take or possess freshwater
5	fish, saltwater marine fish, and game, consistent with state
6	and federal <u>laws, rules, and</u> regulations, including and rules
7	of the commission, in effect at the time of taking.
8	(b) All activities authorized by a management area
9	permit, a muzzle-loading gun permit, a turkey permit, an
10	archery permit, a Florida waterfowl permit, a snook permit,
11	and a crawfish permit.
12	(7) (8) The fee for a resident lifetime sportsman's
13	license is:
14	(a) 4 years of age or younger\$400
15	(b) 5-12 years of age\$700
16	(c) 13 years of age or older\$1,000
17	(8) (9) A resident lifetime hunting license authorizes
18	the holder to engage in the following noncommercial
19	activities:
20	(a) To take or attempt to take or possess game
21	consistent with state and federal $laws$, $rules$, and
22	regulations <u>, including</u> and rules of the commission <u>,</u> in effect
23	at the time of taking.
24	(b) All activities authorized by a management area
25	permit, excluding fishing, a muzzle-loading gun permit, a
26	turkey permit, an archery permit, and a Florida waterfowl
27	permit.
28	(9) (10) The fee for a resident lifetime hunting
29	license <u>is</u> shall be :
30	(a) 4 years of age or younger\$200
31	(b) 5-12 years of age\$350

1	(c) 13 years of age or older\$500
2	(11) A resident lifetime freshwater fishing license
3	authorizes the holder to engage in the following noncommercial
4	activities:
5	(a) To take or attempt to take or possess freshwater
6	fish consistent with state and federal regulations and rules
7	of the commission in effect at the time of taking.
8	(b) All activities authorized by a management area
9	permit, excluding hunting.
10	(12) The fee for a resident lifetime freshwater
11	fishing license shall be:
12	(a) 4 years of age or younger\$125
13	(b) 5-12 years of age\$225
14	(c) 13 years of age or older\$300
15	(13) Fees collected pursuant to s. 370.0605(2) for
16	5-year saltwater fishing licenses, fees collected pursuant to
17	s. 370.0605(6)(e) for replacement 5-year and lifetime
18	licenses, fees collected pursuant to s. 370.0615 for lifetime
19	saltwater fishing licenses, and 30 percent of the fee for the
20	lifetime sportsman's license shall be transferred within 30
21	days following the last day of the month in which the license
22	fees were received by the commission to the Marine Resources
23	Conservation Trust Fund.
24	(14) The following 5-year licenses are authorized:
25	(a) A 5-year freshwater fishing license for a resident
26	to take or attempt to take or possess freshwater fish in this
27	state for 5 consecutive years is \$60 and authorizes the holder
28	to engage in noncommercial activities to take or attempt to
29	take or possess freshwater fish consistent with state and
30	federal regulations and rules of the commission in effect at
31	the time of taking.

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(10)(b) A 5-year hunting license for a resident to take or attempt to take or possess game in this state for 5 consecutive years is \$55 and authorizes the holder to engage in noncommercial activities to take or attempt to take or possess game consistent with state and federal laws, rules, and regulations, including and rules of the commission, in effect at the time of taking.

 $(11)\frac{(15)}{(15)}$ Proceeds from the sale of 5-year licenses as provided in this chapter shall be deposited into the Dedicated License Trust Fund. One-fifth of the total proceeds derived from the sale of 5-year licenses and, replacement 5-year licenses, and all interest derived therefrom, shall be available for appropriation annually.

Section 37. Section 372.571, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.571 Expiration of licenses and permits.--Each license or permit issued under this chapter must be dated when issued. Each license or permit issued under this chapter remains valid for 12 months after the date of issuance, except for a lifetime license issued pursuant to s. 372.57 which is valid from the date of issuance until the death of the individual to whom the license is issued unless otherwise revoked in accordance with s. 372.99, or a 5-year license issued pursuant to s. 372.57 which is valid for 5 consecutive years from the date of purchase unless otherwise revoked in accordance with s. 372.99 or a license issued pursuant to s. 372.57(2)(c)(b) or (g), which is valid for the period specified on the license. A resident lifetime license or a resident 5-year license that has been purchased by a resident of this state and who subsequently resides in another state 31 shall be honored for activities authorized by that license.

1 Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 372.5712, 2 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 372.5712 Florida waterfowl permit revenues.--3 4 (1) The commission shall expend the revenues generated 5 from the sale of the Florida waterfowl permit as provided in 6 s. 372.57(4)(a) or that pro rata portion of any license that 7 includes waterfowl hunting privileges, as provided in s. 8 $372.57(2)(h)\frac{(i)}{(i)}$ and $(10)\frac{(14)(b)}{(b)}$ as follows: A maximum of 5 9 percent of the gross revenues shall be expended for administrative costs; a maximum of 25 percent of the gross 10 11 revenues shall be expended for waterfowl research approved by 12 the commission; and a maximum of 70 percent of the gross 13 revenues shall be expended for projects approved by the 14 commission, in consultation with the Waterfowl Advisory Council, for the purpose of protecting and propagating 15 16 migratory waterfowl and for the development, restoration, maintenance, and preservation of wetlands within the state. 17 Section 39. Subsection (1) of section 372.5715, 18 19 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 20 372.5715 Florida wild turkey permit revenues.--(1) The commission shall expend the revenues generated 21 22 from the sale of the turkey permit as provided for in s. 372.57(4)(e) or that pro rata portion of any license that 23 includes turkey hunting privileges as provided for in s. 24 $372.57(2)(h)\frac{(i)}{(i)}$ and $(10)\frac{(14)(b)}{(b)}$ for research and management of 25 26 wild turkeys. 27 Section 40. Section 372.573, Florida Statutes, is 28 amended to read: 29 372.573 Management area permit revenues.--The commission shall expend the revenue generated from the sale of 30

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30 31 or that pro rata portion of any license that includes management area privileges as provided for in s. 372.57(2)(h)(i) and (10)(14)(b) for the lease, management, and protection of lands for public hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation.

Section 41. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 372.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.65 Freshwater fish dealer's license.--

- (1) No person shall engage in the business of taking for sale or selling any frogs or freshwater fish, including live bait, of any species or size, or importing any exotic or nonindigenous fish, until such person has obtained a license and paid the fee therefor as set forth herein. The license issued shall be in the possession of the person to whom issued while such person is engaging in the business of taking for sale or selling freshwater fish or frogs, is not transferable, shall bear on its face in indelible ink the name of the person to whom it is issued, and shall be affixed to a license identification card issued by the commission. Such license is not valid unless it bears the name of the person to whom it is issued and is so affixed. The failure of such person to exhibit such license to the commission or any of its wildlife officers when such person is found engaging in such business is a violation of law. The license fees and activities permitted under particular licenses are as follows:
- (a) The fee for a resident commercial fishing license, which permits a resident to take freshwater fish or frogs by any lawful method prescribed by the commission and to sell such fish or frogs, shall be \$25. The license provided for in this paragraph shall also allow noncommercial fishing as

 provided by law and commission rules, and the license in s. $370.46 \ \frac{372.57}{2}(2)(a)$ shall not be required.

Section 42. Section 372.66, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.66 License required for fur and hide dealers.--

- (1) It is unlawful for any person to engage in the business of a dealer or buyer in alligator skins or green or dried furs in the state or purchase such skins within the state until such person has been licensed as herein provided.
- (2) Any resident dealer or buyer who solicits business through the mails, or by advertising, or who travels to buy or employs or has other agents or buyers, shall be deemed a resident state dealer and <u>must shall be required to</u> pay a license fee of \$100 per annum and shall pay an agent's license fee of \$5 per annum for each agent or traveling buyer employed by or buying for such licensed state dealer.
- (3) Any resident dealer or buyer who does not solicit by mail, advertise, travel to buy or employ or have agents or traveling buyers shall be deemed a resident local dealer and shall be required to pay a license fee of \$10 per annum.
- (3)(4) A nonresident dealer or buyer <u>must</u> shall be required to pay a license fee of \$500 per annum and shall pay a license fee of \$100 per annum for each agent, resident buyer or traveling buyer employed by or buying for or acting as agent for such nonresident buyer.
- (5) All agents' licenses shall be applied for by, and issued to, a resident state dealer or nonresident dealer and shall show name and residence of such agent and shall be in possession of such agent at all times when engaged in buying furs or hides. Application for such licenses shall be made to

the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on blanks furnished by it.

(4)(6) All dealers and buyers shall forward to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission each 2 weeks during open season a report showing number and kind of hides bought and name of trapper from whom bought and the trapper's license number, or if trapper is exempt from license under any of the provisions of this chapter, such report shall show the nature of such exemption. No common carrier shall knowingly ship or transport or receive for transportation any hides or furs unless such shipments have marked thereon name of shipper and the number of her or his fur-animal license or fur dealer's license.

Section 43. Subsection (2) of section 372.661, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.661 Private hunting preserve, license; exception.--

(2) A commercial hunting preserve license, which shall exempt patrons of licensed preserves from the licensure requirements of s. 372.57(2)(a), (b), (c), and (h)(e), (f), (g), and (i), (4)(a), (c), (d), and (e), (6), (8), and (10) (7), (9), and (14)(b) while hunting on the licensed preserve property, shall be \$500. Such commercial hunting preserve license shall be available only to those private hunting preserves licensed pursuant to this section which are operated exclusively for commercial purposes, which are open to the public, and for which a uniform fee is charged to patrons for hunting privileges.

Section 44. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 372.83, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.83 Noncriminal infractions; criminal penalties; suspension and revocation of licenses and permits. --

- (1) A person is guilty of a noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided in s. 372.711, if she or he violates any of the following provisions:
- (h) Section 372.57, relating to hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses.

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A person who fails to pay the civil penalty specified in s. 372.711 within 30 days after being cited for a noncriminal infraction or to appear before the court pursuant to that section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 45. Subsection (6) of section 316.193, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.--

- (6) With respect to any person convicted of a violation of subsection (1), regardless of any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4):
- (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as a condition of such probation, shall order the defendant to participate in public service or a community work project for a minimum of 50 hours; or the court may order instead, that any defendant pay an additional fine of \$10 for each hour of public service or community work otherwise required, if, after consideration of the residence or location of the defendant at the time public service or community work is required, payment of the fine is in the best interests of the state. However, the total period of probation and 31 | incarceration may not exceed 1 year. The court must also, as a

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condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (q).

- For the second conviction for an offense that (b) occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 10 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 30 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 30 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (g). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.
- (c) For the third or subsequent conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 30 days. The court 31 | must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment

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or immobilization of the vehicle that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 90 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 90 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (q). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

- (d) The court must at the time of sentencing the defendant issue an order for the impoundment or immobilization of a vehicle. Within 7 business days after the date that the court issues the order of impoundment or immobilization, the clerk of the court must send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the registered owner of each vehicle, if the registered owner is a person other than the defendant, and to each person of record claiming a lien against the vehicle.
- (e) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle when the offense occurred may submit to the court a police report indicating that the vehicle was stolen at the time of the offense or documentation of having purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed from an entity other than the defendant or the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the vehicle was stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs. If the court denies the request to dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization, the petitioner may request an evidentiary 31 hearing.

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- (f) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle when the offense occurred, and whose vehicle was stolen or who purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed directly from the defendant or the defendant's agent, may request an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the impoundment or immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the vehicle was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the defendant other than through the transaction, and that such purchase would not circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs.
- (q) The court shall also dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle if the court finds that the family of the owner of the vehicle has no other private means of transportation.
- (h) All costs and fees for the impoundment or immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be paid by the owner of the vehicle or, if the vehicle is leased or rented, by the person leasing or renting the vehicle, unless the impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed. All provisions of s. 713.78 shall apply.
- (i) The person who owns a vehicle that is impounded or immobilized under this paragraph, or a person who has a lien of record against such a vehicle and who has not requested a review of the impoundment pursuant to paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (g), may, within 10 days after the date that person has knowledge of the location of the vehicle, file a complaint in the county in which the owner resides to 31 determine whether the vehicle was wrongfully taken or withheld

from the owner or lienholder. Upon the filing of a complaint, the owner or lienholder may have the vehicle released by posting with the court a bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the costs and fees for impoundment or immobilization, including towing or storage, to ensure the payment of such costs and fees if the owner or lienholder does not prevail. When the bond is posted and the fee is paid as set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate releasing the vehicle. At the time of release, after reasonable inspection, the owner or lienholder must give a receipt to the towing or storage company indicating any loss or damage to the vehicle or to the contents of the vehicle.

(j) A defendant, in the court's discretion, may be required to serve all or any portion of a term of imprisonment to which the defendant has been sentenced pursuant to this section in a residential alcoholism treatment program or a residential drug abuse treatment program. Any time spent in such a program must be credited by the court toward the term of imprisonment.

For the purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation of s. 327.35; a previous conviction for the violation of former s. 316.1931, former s. 327.351, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028; or a previous conviction outside this state for driving or boating under the influence, driving or boating while intoxicated, driving or boating with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving or boating with an unlawful breath-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic or boating offense, is also considered a previous conviction for violation of this section. However, in satisfaction of the fine imposed pursuant

 to this section, the court may, upon a finding that the defendant is financially unable to pay either all or part of the fine, order that the defendant participate for a specified additional period of time in public service or a community work project in lieu of payment of that portion of the fine which the court determines the defendant is unable to pay. In determining such additional sentence, the court shall consider the amount of the unpaid portion of the fine and the reasonable value of the services to be ordered; however, the court may not compute the reasonable value of services at a rate less than the federal minimum wage at the time of sentencing.

Section 46. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 316.635, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.635 Courts having jurisdiction over traffic <u>and boating</u> violations; powers relating to custody and detention of minors.--

- (1) A court which has jurisdiction over traffic <u>and</u> <u>boating</u> violations shall have original jurisdiction in the case of any minor who is alleged to have committed a violation of law or of a county or municipal ordinance pertaining to the operation of a motor vehicle <u>or vessel</u>; however, any traffic <u>or boating</u> offense that is punishable by law as a felony shall be under the jurisdiction of the circuit court.
- (2) If a minor is arrested for the commission of a criminal traffic <u>or boating</u> offense and transportation is necessary, the minor shall not be placed in any police car or other vehicle which at the same time contains an adult under arrest, except upon special order of the circuit court. However, if the minor is alleged to have participated with an

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adult in the same offense or transaction, the minor may be transported in the same vehicle with the adult.

- (3) If a minor is taken into custody for a criminal traffic or boating offense or a violation of chapter 322 and the minor does not demand to be taken before a magistrate, the arresting officer or booking officer shall immediately notify, or cause to be notified, the minor's parents, guardian, or responsible adult relative of the action taken. After making every reasonable effort to give notice, the arresting officer or booking officer may:
- (a) Issue a notice to appear pursuant to chapter 901 and release the minor to a parent, guardian, responsible adult relative, or other responsible adult;
- (b) Issue a notice to appear pursuant to chapter 901 and release the minor pursuant to s. 903.06;
- (c) Issue a notice to appear pursuant to chapter 901 and deliver the minor to an appropriate substance abuse treatment or rehabilitation facility or refer the minor to an appropriate medical facility as provided in s. 901.29. If the minor cannot be delivered to an appropriate substance abuse treatment or rehabilitation facility or medical facility, the arresting officer may deliver the minor to an appropriate intake office of the Department of Juvenile Justice, which shall take custody of the minor and make any appropriate referrals; or
- (d) If the violation constitutes a felony and the minor cannot be released pursuant to s. 903.03, transport and deliver the minor to an appropriate Department of Juvenile Justice intake office. Upon delivery of the minor to the intake office, the department shall assume custody and proceed 31 pursuant to chapter 984 or chapter 985.

If action is not taken pursuant to paragraphs (a)-(d), the minor shall be delivered to the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the department shall make every reasonable effort to contact the parents, guardian, or responsible adult relative to take custody of the minor. If there is no parent, guardian, or responsible adult relative available, the department may retain custody of the minor for up to 24 hours.

Section 47. Subsection (1) of section 318.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.32 Jurisdiction; limitations.--

- (1) Hearing officers shall be empowered to accept pleas from and decide the guilt or innocence of any person, adult or juvenile, charged with any civil traffic or boating infraction and shall be empowered to adjudicate or withhold adjudication of guilt in the same manner as a county court judge under the statutes, rules, and procedures presently existing or as subsequently amended, except that hearing officers shall not:
- (a) Have the power to hold a defendant in contempt of court, but shall be permitted to file a motion for order of contempt with the appropriate state trial court judge;
- (b) Hear a case involving a <u>traffic</u> crash <u>or boating</u> accident resulting in injury or death; or
- (c) Hear a criminal traffic <u>or boating</u> offense case or a case involving a civil traffic <u>or boating</u> infraction issued in conjunction with a criminal traffic or boating offense.

Section 48. Section 318.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.38 Nonseverability.--If the provisions of s. 318.32 authorizing hearing officers to impose the same

 sanctions as county court judges for civil traffic <u>or boating</u> infractions are found to be unconstitutional by the Florida Supreme Court, then the hearing officers shall have no further jurisdiction over any civil traffic or boating infractions.

Section 49. Paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (5) of section 320.08, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.08 License taxes.--Except as otherwise provided herein, there are hereby levied and imposed annual license taxes for the operation of motor vehicles, mopeds, motorized bicycles as defined in s. 316.003(2), and mobile homes, as defined in s. 320.01, which shall be paid to and collected by the department or its agent upon the registration or renewal of registration of the following:

- (5) SEMITRAILERS, FEES ACCORDING TO GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT; SCHOOL BUSES; SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES.--
- (d) A wrecker, as defined in s. 320.01(40), which is used to tow a vessel as defined in s. $327.02\underline{(37)}\overline{(36)}$, a disabled, abandoned, stolen-recovered, or impounded motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(38), or a replacement motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(39): \$30 flat.
- (e) A wrecker, as defined in s. 320.01(40), which is used to tow any motor vehicle, regardless of whether or not such motor vehicle is a disabled motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(38), a replacement motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(39), a vessel as defined in s. 327.02(37)(36), or any other cargo, as follows:
- 1. Gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or more, but less than 15,000 pounds: \$87 flat.
- 2. Gross vehicle weight of 15,000 pounds or more, but less than 20,000 pounds: \$131 flat.

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- 3. Gross vehicle weight of 20,000 pounds or more, but less than 26,000 pounds: \$186 flat.
- 4. Gross vehicle weight of 26,000 pounds or more, but less than 35,000 pounds: \$240 flat.
- 5. Gross vehicle weight of 35,000 pounds or more, but less than 44,000 pounds: \$300 flat.
- 6. Gross vehicle weight of 44,000 pounds or more, but less than 55,000 pounds: \$572 flat.
- 7. Gross vehicle weight of 55,000 pounds or more, but less than 62,000 pounds: \$678 flat.
- 8. Gross vehicle weight of 62,000 pounds or more, but less than 72,000 pounds: \$800 flat.
- 9. Gross vehicle weight of 72,000 pounds or more: \$979 flat.

Section 50. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 713.78, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.78 Liens for recovering, towing, or storing vehicles and documented undocumented vessels. --

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the term:
- "Vessel" means every description of watercraft, barge, and air boat used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, other than a seaplane or a documented has the same meaning as the term "undocumented" vessel" as defined in s. 327.02(8)(36).

Section 51. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 715.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

715.07 Vehicles parked on private property; towing.--

(2) The owner or lessee of real property, or any person authorized by the owner or lessee, which person may be the designated representative of the condominium association 31 | if the real property is a condominium, may cause any vehicle

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parked on such property without her or his permission to be removed by a person regularly engaged in the business of towing vehicles, without liability for the costs of removal, transportation, or storage or damages caused by such removal, transportation, or storage, under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The towing or removal of any vehicle from private property without the consent of the registered owner or other legally authorized person in control of that vehicle is subject to strict compliance with the following conditions and restrictions:
- 1.a. Any towed or removed vehicle must be stored at a site within 10 miles of the point of removal in any county of 500,000 population or more, and within 15 miles of the point of removal in any county of less than 500,000 population. That site must be open for the purpose of redemption of vehicles on any day that the person or firm towing such vehicle is open for towing purposes, from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and, when closed, shall have prominently posted a sign indicating a telephone number where the operator of the site can be reached at all times. Upon receipt of a telephoned request to open the site to redeem a vehicle, the operator shall return to the site within 1 hour or she or he will be in violation of this section.
- If no towing business providing such service is located within the area of towing limitations set forth in sub-subparagraph a., the following limitations apply: towed or removed vehicle must be stored at a site within 20 miles of the point of removal in any county of 500,000 population or more, and within 30 miles of the point of 31 removal in any county of less than 500,000 population.

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- The person or firm towing or removing the vehicle shall, within 30 minutes of completion of such towing or removal, notify the municipal police department or, in an unincorporated area, the sheriff of such towing or removal, the storage site, the time the vehicle was towed or removed, and the make, model, color, and license plate number of the vehicle and shall obtain the name of the person at that department to whom such information was reported and note that name on the trip record.
- If the registered owner or other legally authorized person in control of the vehicle arrives at the scene prior to removal or towing of the vehicle, the vehicle shall be disconnected from the towing or removal apparatus, and that person shall be allowed to remove the vehicle without interference upon the payment of a reasonable service fee of not more than one-half of the posted rate for such towing service as provided in subparagraph 6., for which a receipt shall be given, unless that person refuses to remove the vehicle which is otherwise unlawfully parked.
- The rebate or payment of money or any other valuable consideration from the individual or firm towing or removing vehicles to the owners or operators of the premises from which the vehicles are towed or removed, for the privilege of removing or towing those vehicles, is prohibited.
- Except for property appurtenant to and obviously a part of a single-family residence, and except for instances when notice is personally given to the owner or other legally authorized person in control of the vehicle that the area in which that vehicle is parked is reserved or otherwise unavailable for unauthorized vehicles and subject to being 31 removed at the owner's or operator's expense, any property

owner or lessee, or person authorized by the property owner or lessee, prior to towing or removing any vehicle from private property without the consent of the owner or other legally authorized person in control of that vehicle, must post a notice meeting the following requirements:

- a. The notice must be prominently placed at each driveway access or curb cut allowing vehicular access to the property, within 5 feet from the public right-of-way line. If there are no curbs or access barriers, the signs must be posted not less than one sign for each 25 feet of lot frontage.
- b. The notice must clearly indicate, in not less than 2-inch high, light-reflective letters on a contrasting background, that unauthorized vehicles will be towed away at the owner's expense. The words "tow-away zone" must be included on the sign in not less than 4-inch high letters.
- c. The notice must also provide the name and current telephone number of the person or firm towing or removing the vehicles, if the property owner, lessee, or person in control of the property has a written contract with the towing company.
- d. The sign structure containing the required notices must be permanently installed with the words "tow-away zone" not less than 3 feet and not more than 6 feet above ground level and must be continuously maintained on the property for not less than 24 hours prior to the towing or removal of any vehicles.
- e. The local government may require permitting and inspection of these signs prior to any towing or removal of vehicles being authorized.

A business with 20 or fewer parking spaces f. satisfies the notice requirements of this subparagraph by prominently displaying a sign stating "Reserved Parking for Customers Only Unauthorized Vehicles Will be Towed Away At the Owner's Expense" in not less than 4-inch high, light-reflective letters on a contrasting background.

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> A business owner or lessee may authorize the removal of a vehicle by a towing company when the vehicle is parked in such a manner that restricts the normal operation of business; and if a vehicle parked on a public right-of-way obstructs access to a private driveway the owner, lessee, or agent may have the vehicle removed by a towing company upon signing an order that the vehicle be removed without a posted tow-away zone sign.

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6. Any person or firm that tows or removes vehicles and proposes to require an owner, operator, or person in control of a vehicle to pay the costs of towing and storage prior to redemption of the vehicle must file and keep on record with the local law enforcement agency a complete copy of the current rates to be charged for such services and post at the storage site an identical rate schedule and any written contracts with property owners, lessees, or persons in control of property which authorize such person or firm to remove vehicles as provided in this section.

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7. Any person or firm towing or removing any vehicles from private property without the consent of the owner or other legally authorized person in control of the vehicles shall, on any trucks, wreckers as defined in s. 713.78(1)(c) (b), or other vehicles used in the towing or removal, have the name, address, and telephone number of the

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31 company performing such service clearly printed in contrasting

 colors on the driver and passenger sides of the vehicle. The name shall be in at least 3-inch permanently affixed letters, and the address and telephone number shall be in at least 1-inch permanently affixed letters.

- 8. Vehicle entry for the purpose of removing the vehicle shall be allowed with reasonable care on the part of the person or firm towing the vehicle. Such person or firm shall be liable for any damage occasioned to the vehicle if such entry is not in accordance with the standard of reasonable care.
- 9. When a vehicle has been towed or removed pursuant to this section, it must be released to its owner or custodian within one hour after requested. Any vehicle owner, custodian, or agent shall have the right to inspect the vehicle before accepting its return, and no release or waiver of any kind which would release the person or firm towing the vehicle from liability for damages noted by the owner or other legally authorized person at the time of the redemption may be required from any vehicle owner, custodian, or agent as a condition of release of the vehicle to its owner. A detailed, signed receipt showing the legal name of the company or person towing or removing the vehicle must be given to the person paying towing or storage charges at the time of payment, whether requested or not.
- (b) These requirements shall be the minimum standards and shall not preclude enactment of additional regulations by any municipality or county including the right to regulate rates when vehicles are towed from private property.

Section 52. Subsection (2) of section 938.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.17 County delinquency prevention.--

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In counties in which the sheriff's office is a (2) partner in a juvenile assessment center pursuant to s. 985.209, or a partner in a suspension program developed in conjunction with the district school board in the county of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the court shall assess court costs of \$3 per case, in addition to any other authorized cost or fine, on every person who, with respect to a charge, indictment, prosecution commenced, or petition of delinquency filed in that county or circuit, pleads quilty, nolo contendere to, or is convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for, or has an adjudication withheld for, a felony or misdemeanor, or a criminal traffic or boating offense, or a handicapped parking violation under state law, or a violation of any municipal or county ordinance, if the violation constitutes a misdemeanor under state law.

Section 53. Paragraph (j) of subsection (3) of section 947.146, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.146 Control Release Authority.--

(3) Within 120 days prior to the date the state correctional system is projected pursuant to s. 216.136 to exceed 99 percent of total capacity, the authority shall determine eligibility for and establish a control release date for an appropriate number of parole ineligible inmates committed to the department and incarcerated within the state who have been determined by the authority to be eligible for discretionary early release pursuant to this section. establishing control release dates, it is the intent of the Legislature that the authority prioritize consideration of eligible inmates closest to their tentative release date. The authority shall rely upon commitment data on the offender 31 information system maintained by the department to initially

identify inmates who are to be reviewed for control release consideration. The authority may use a method of objective risk assessment in determining if an eligible inmate should be released. Such assessment shall be a part of the department's management information system. However, the authority shall have sole responsibility for determining control release eligibility, establishing a control release date, and effectuating the release of a sufficient number of inmates to maintain the inmate population between 99 percent and 100 percent of total capacity. Inmates who are ineligible for control release are inmates who are parole eligible or inmates who:

(j) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of DUI manslaughter under s. 316.193(3)(c)3. or BUI manslaughter under s. 327.35(3)(c)3., and are sentenced, or have been sentenced at any time, as a habitual offender for such offense, or have been sentenced at any time in another jurisdiction as a habitual offender for such offense;

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In making control release eligibility determinations under this subsection, the authority may rely on any document leading to or generated during the course of the criminal proceedings, including, but not limited to, any presentence or postsentence investigation or any information contained in arrest reports relating to circumstances of the offense.

Section 54. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 985.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.05 Court records.--

(1) The clerk of the court shall make and keep records of all cases brought before it pursuant to this part. The 31 | court shall preserve the records pertaining to a child charged

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with committing a delinquent act or violation of law until the child reaches 24 years of age or reaches 26 years of age if he or she is a serious or habitual delinquent child, until 5 years after the last entry was made, or until 3 years after the death of the child, whichever is earlier, and may then destroy them, except that records made of traffic or boating offenses in which there is no allegation of delinquency may be destroyed as soon as this can be reasonably accomplished. The court shall make official records of all petitions and orders filed in a case arising pursuant to this part and of any other pleadings, certificates, proofs of publication, summonses, warrants, and writs that are filed pursuant to the case.

(2) The clerk shall keep all official records required by this section separate from other records of the circuit court, except those records pertaining to motor vehicle violations, which shall be forwarded to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, and except those records pertaining to boating violations, which shall be forwarded to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Except as provided in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(4), official records required by this part are not open to inspection by the public, but may be inspected only upon order of the court by persons deemed by the court to have a proper interest therein, except that a child and the parents, guardians, or legal custodians of the child and their attorneys, law enforcement agencies, the Department of Juvenile Justice and its designees, the Parole Commission, and the Department of Corrections shall always have the right to inspect and copy any official record pertaining to the child. The court may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations 31 compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect, and make

abstracts from, official records under whatever conditions upon the use and disposition of such records the court may deem proper and may punish by contempt proceedings any violation of those conditions.

Section 55. Subsection (3) of section 985.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.212 Fingerprinting and photographing. --

(3) This section does not prohibit the fingerprinting or photographing of child traffic or boating violators. All records of such traffic or boating violations shall be kept in the full name of the violator and shall be open to inspection and publication in the same manner as adult traffic or boating violations. This section does not apply to the photographing of children by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Family Services.

Section 56. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect October 1, 2000.

HOUSE SUMMARY

Revises, reorganizes, and clarifies various provisions pertaining to responsibilities of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission relating to boating safety and fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses.