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A bill to be entitled An act relating to boating safety; amending s. 316.193, F.S.; including certain alcohol-related boating offenses in offenses that are considered previous offenses for purposes of penalties for the offense of driving under the influence; amending s. 316.635, F.S.; revising provisions related to the jurisdiction of courts over minors who commit traffic or boating violations; amending s. 318.32; empowering hearing officers to hear cases involving boating violations; amending s. 327.02, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 327.04, F.S.; authorizing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to adopt rules; amending s. 327.22, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the regulations of vessels in restricted areas by local governments; creating s. 327.303, F.S.; prescribing accident report forms to be used for boating accidents; amending s. 327.32, F.S.; establishing a standard of care for vessel operators to limit liability; amending s. 327.33, F.S.; revising provisions relating to vessel operation in the vicinity of a divers-down flag; amending s. 861.065, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the design and display of divers-down flags; amending s. 327.35, F.S.; requiring certain persons convicted of boating under the influence to have evaluations and complete substance-abuse-treatment programs; providing

1 an exemption for boaters with designated drivers; amending s. 327.355, F.S.; conforming 2 3 a reference; amending s. 327.36, F.S.; revising terminology regarding blood and breath-alcohol 4 5 levels; amending s. 327.37, F.S.; revising 6 personal flotation device requirements for 7 water skiing, parasailing, or aquaplaning participants; amending s. 327.39, F.S.; 8 9 revising requirements for the operation of 10 personal watercraft relating to flotation 11 devices, reckless or careless operation, and minimum age for operation; prohibiting the 12 13 lease, hiring, or rental to certain persons; providing a penalty; amending s. 327.395, F.S.; 14 revising the age limits regarding boating 15 safety identification card requirements; 16 17 amending ss. 327.40 and 327.41, F.S.; revising the requirements for placing safety and 18 19 navigational markers on state waters; amending 20 s. 327.46, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the authority to establish restricted areas; 21 creating s. 327.49, F.S.; authorizing certain 22 testing of vessels and vessel motors on the 23 24 waters of the state; amending s. 327.54, F.S.; 25 revising requirements for leasing, hiring, or renting of vessels by liveries, relating to 26 27 prerental or preride instruction, minimum age 28 for rental, safety information and instruction, 29 and limitation of liability; requiring liveries to carry certain insurance coverage; providing 30 31 a penalty; amending s. 327.72, F.S.; extending

1 the time within which to pay certain penalties 2 without incurring further sanctions; amending 3 s. 327.73, F.S.; revising penalties for vessel laws violations; providing additional court 4 5 costs; providing for alternative penalties; 6 amending s. 327.731, F.S.; requiring certain 7 persons convicted of divers-down flag 8 violations to attend a boating safety course; 9 creating s. 327.732, F.S.; providing penalties 10 for minors convicted of boating violations; 11 amending ss. 328.48, 328.56, 328.70, 328.72, F.S.; conforming provisions; requiring the 12 registration number of antique vessels to be 13 permanently attached to each side of the 14 forward half of the vessels; amending s. 15 328.76, F.S.; limiting the use of personal 16 17 watercraft registration fees; amending s. 713.78, F.S.; redefining the term "vessel"; 18 19 amending s. 938.17, F.S.; conforming 20 provisions; assessing a court-cost charge to certain persons convicted of boating offenses; 21 amending s. 947.146, F.S.; providing that 22 inmates convicted of BUI manslaughter who are 23 24 also habitual offenders are ineligible for 25 control release; amending s. 985.05, F.S.; providing that the clerk of the court destroy 26 27 certain records of boating violations and 28 forward certain boating-violation records to 29 the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; 30 amending s. 985.212, F.S.; providing for the fingerprinting of juvenile boating violators; 31

1 providing that such records are public records; 2 providing an effective date. 3 4 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 5 6 Section 1. Subsection (6) of section 316.193, Florida 7 Statutes, is amended to read: 8 316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.--9 (6) With respect to any person convicted of a 10 violation of subsection (1), regardless of any penalty imposed 11 pursuant to subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4): (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place 12 13 the defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as a condition of such probation, shall order the 14 15 defendant to participate in public service or a community work project for a minimum of 50 hours; or the court may order 16 17 instead, that any defendant pay an additional fine of \$10 for each hour of public service or community work otherwise 18 19 required, if, after consideration of the residence or location 20 of the defendant at the time public service or community work is required, payment of the fine is in the best interests of 21 the state. However, the total period of probation and 22 incarceration may not exceed 1 year. The court must also, as a 23 24 condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle that was operated by or in the 25 actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered 26 27 in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or 28 immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for the unexpired 29 term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur 30 31 concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The

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 impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (g).

- (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 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.
- 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 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

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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 hearing.
- (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 31 | made without knowledge of the offense, that the purchaser had

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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.
- 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 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 31 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.

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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 2. Section 316.635, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.635 Courts having jurisdiction over traffic 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 or boating 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 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 <u>or boating</u> 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 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.

- (4) A minor who willfully fails to appear before any court or judicial officer as required by written notice to appear is guilty of contempt of court. Upon a finding by a court, after notice and a hearing, that a minor is in contempt of court for willful failure to appear pursuant to a valid notice to appear, the court may:
- (a) For a first offense, order the minor to serve up to 5 days in a staff-secure shelter as defined in chapter 984 or chapter 985 or, if space in a staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a secure juvenile detention center.
- (b) For a second or subsequent offense, the court may order a minor to serve up to 15 days in a staff-secure shelter or, if space in a staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a secure juvenile detention center.
- Section 3. 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

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1 (c) Hear a criminal traffic offense case or a case 2 involving a civil traffic or boating infraction issued in 3 conjunction with a criminal traffic or boating offense. Section 4. Subsections (4), (20), (21), (22), (24), 4

(27), (32), and (34) of section 327.02, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (38) is added to that section 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:

- "Commercial vessel" means: (4)
- 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, other than a recreational 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.
- (20) "Motorboat" means any vessel that which is propelled or powered by machinery, whether the machinery is operating or not and which is used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.
- "Navigation rules" means the International Navigational Rules Act of 1977, 33 U.S.C. appendix following section 1602, as amended, and including all annexes in effect on June 1, 1983, for vessels on waters outside of established 31 | navigational lines of demarcation as specified in 33 C.F.R.

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part 80 or the Inland Navigational Rules Act of 1980, $\underline{33}$ U.S.C. sections 2001, et seq., as amended, and including all $\underline{annexes}$ in effect on December 24, 1981, for vessels on all waters not outside of such lines of demarcation.

- (22) "Recreational Noncommercial vessel" means any vessel that is manufactured and used primarily for noncommercial purposes, including one that is leased, rented, or chartered to a person for that person's noncommercial use other than a commercial vessel as defined in this section.
- 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.
- (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.
- (32) "Regulatory Marker" means any <u>channel mark or</u> other navigational aid, informational or regulatory mark, isolated danger mark, safe-water mark, special mark, inland waters obstruction mark, or mooring buoy anchored or fixed

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marker in, on, or over the waters of this state or its shores 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 sign, beacon, buoy, or light bathing beach marker, speed zone marker, information marker, restricted zone marker, congested area marker, or warning marker.

- (34) "Sailboat" means any vessel whose sole source of propulsion is the natural element (i.e., wind).
- (38) "Livery vessel" means any vessel that is leased, rented, or chartered to another for consideration.

Section 5. Section 327.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.04 Rules.--The commission department has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter conferring powers or duties upon it.

Section 6. 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 result results in the endangering or damaging of property, by citation mailed to 31 registered owner of the vessel. Any such ordinance shall apply

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only in legally established designated restricted areas which are properly marked pursuant to s. 327.40 and s. 327.41 and in need of shoreline protection. Any county and the municipalities located within the county may jointly regulate vessels.

Section 7. Section 327.303, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

327.303 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. The forms must provide for sufficiently detailed information to disclose, with reference to a boating accident, the cause and conditions then existing and the persons and vessels involved. Accident report forms may require the policy numbers of liability insurance and the names of carriers covering any vessel involved in the accident.
- (2) Each written accident report must be made on the appropriate form approved by the commission and must contain all the information required unless it is 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 called for on forms approved by the commission.

Section 8. Section 327.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.32 Vessel declared dangerous instrumentality; civil liability. -- All vessels, of whatever classification, are shall be considered dangerous instrumentalities in this state, 31 and any operator of a vessel shall, during any utilization of

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the vessel, exercise the highest degree of care, caution, and circumspection ordinarily exercised by a cautious and prudent mariner under similar circumstances in order to prevent injuries to others. The limitation of liability for reckless or careless negligent operation of a vessel shall be governed by 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 9. Subsection (2) of section 327.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.33 Reckless or careless operation of vessel.--

(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. 327.331 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 31 | negligence, not constitute damage or endangerment to property.

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Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection <u>commits</u> is guilty of a noncriminal violation as defined in s. 775.08.

Section 10. Section 861.065 is transferred, 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, the term:

- (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.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}(2)}$ "Underwater breathing apparatus" $\underline{\text{means}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ $\underline{\text{mean}}$ 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.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}(3)}$ "Divers-down flag" $\underline{\text{means}}$ $\underline{\text{shall mean}}$ a flag that meets the requirements set forth in subsection (2).
 - (2) A divers-down flag must:
- (a) Be square or rectangular, and if rectangular, the length must not be less than the height nor more than 25 percent larger than the height. It must have a wire or other stiffener to hold it fully unfurled and extended in the absence of a wind or breeze.
- (b) 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.

 (c) Be a minimum of 12 by 12 inches if displayed on a buoy or float towed by the diver and 20 by 24 inches if displayed from a vessel or structure.

(d) If displayed from a vessel, be displayed from the highest point of the vessel or such other location so that the visibility of the flag is not obstructed in any direction. 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.

 $\underline{(3)(a)(4)}$ 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.

(b)(5) A No diver or group of divers may not shall display one or more divers-down flags on a river, inlet, or navigation channel, except in case of emergency, in a manner that which shall unreasonably constitutes constitute a navigational hazard.

(6) Divers <u>must</u> 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, <u>inlet</u>, or navigation channel must make a reasonable effort to maintain a distance of 100 feet from any divers-down flag.

(c) 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

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channel must make a reasonable effort to maintain a distance of 300 feet from a divers-down flag. 3 (d) Any vessel other than a law enforcement or rescue vessel that approaches within 100 feet of a divers-down flag on rivers, inlets, or navigation channels or within 300 feet of a divers-down flag on waters other than rivers, inlets, or navigation channels must proceed no faster than is necessary to maintain headway and steerageway. (e) A divers-down flag must be lowered once all divers 10 are aboard or ashore. A person may not operate any vessel 11 displaying a divers-down flag unless the vessel has one or 12 more divers in the water. (4) (4) (7) Any willful violation of this section is a 13 noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73 14 shall be a misdemeanor of the second degree punishable as 15 provided by s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 16 Section 11. Subsections (3), (4), (5), (6), and (10) of section 327.35, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 18 19 327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties; 20 "designated drivers".--21 (3) Any person: 22

- Who is in violation of subsection (1);
- Who operates a vessel; and (b)
- Who, by reason of such operation, causes:
- 1. Damage to the property or person of another commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Serious bodily injury to another, as defined in s. 316.1933, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 1 The death of any human being commits BUI 2 manslaughter, and commits: 3 A felony of the second degree, punishable as a. provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 4 5 b. A felony of the first degree, punishable as 6 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if: 7 (I) At the time of the accident, the person knew, or 8 should have known, that the accident occurred; and 9 (II) The person failed to give information and render 10 aid as required by s. $327.30 \pm .316.062$. 11 This sub-subparagraph does not require that the person knew 12 13 that the accident resulted in injury or death. (4) Any person who is convicted of a violation of 14 subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or 15 breath-alcohol level of 0.16 0.20 or higher, or any person who 16 17 is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who at the 18 time of the offense was accompanied in the vessel by a person 19 under the age of 18 years, shall be punished:
 - (a) By a fine of:

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- 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 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 treatment, in addition to any sentence or fine imposed under this section, completion of all such education, evaluation, and treatment is a condition of reporting probation. The 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. Referral to treatment resulting from a psychosocial evaluation may not be waived without a supporting independent psychosocial evaluation conducted by an authorized provider of substance abuse treatment agency appointed by the court, which shall have and with access to the original psychological evaluation before the independent psychosocial evaluation is completed. The court must review both evaluations before deciding on 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 who is referred to treatment under this subsection fails to report for or complete such treatment or fails to complete the

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30 31 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

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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 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.
- (g) All costs and fees for the impoundment or immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be 31 paid by the owner of the vessel or, if the vessel is leased or

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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 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.

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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.

boaters to have a "designated driver"; therefore, this section does not apply to a person on a vessel that is docked or otherwise made fast to the shore and does not apply to a vessel owner or operator who is not in actual physical control of the vessel and who has designated a driver who does not consume any alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 327.355, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.355 Operation of vessels by persons under 21 years of age who have consumed alcoholic beverages.--

(1)(a) Notwithstanding s. 327.35, it is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 who has a breath-alcohol level of 0.02 percent or higher to operate or be in actual physical control of a vessel.

Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 327.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.36 Mandatory adjudication; prohibition against accepting plea to lesser included offense.--

(2)(a) A No trial judge may not accept a plea of guilty to a lesser offense from a person who is charged with a violation of s. 327.35, manslaughter resulting from the operation of a vessel, or vessel homicide and who has been given a breath or blood test to determine blood or breath alcohol content, the results of which show a blood-alcohol level blood or breath-alcohol level breath alcohol content by weight of 0.16 percent or more.

Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 327.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.37 Water skis, parasails, and aquaplanes 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 15. Section 327.39, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.39 Personal watercraft; additional regulations 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.

- (2) A person operating a personal watercraft equipped by the manufacturer with a lanyard type engine cutoff switch must attach such lanyard to his or her person, clothing, or personal flotation device as is appropriate for the specific vessel.
- (3) A person may not operate a personal watercraft at any time between the hours from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise. However, an agent or employee of a fire or emergency rescue service is exempt from this subsection while performing his or her official duties.
- (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) (a) A No person under the age of 14 may not shall operate any α personal watercraft on the waters of this state.
- (b) A person under the age of 18 may not operate any leased, hired, or rented personal watercraft on the waters of this state; except that a person 16 or 17 years of age may operate a leased, hired, or rented personal watercraft if accompanied by a person at least 18 years of age, both at the time of rental and who is on board and in command during all

phases of operation, and if both persons have complied with s.
327.395 when applicable.

- (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) 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:
- 1. Any person under 18 years of age in violation of this section; except that a person 16 or 17 years of age may operate a leased, hired, or rented personal watercraft if accompanied by a person at least 18 years of age, both at the time of rental and who is on board and in command during all phases of operation, and if both persons have complied with s. 327.395 when applicable; or
- 2. Any person who has not received instruction in the safe handling of personal watercraft, in compliance with rules established by the commission, and signed a written statement attesting to the same. The commission shall establish rules prescribing the instructions 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.

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(7) This section does not apply to a performer engaged in a professional exhibition or a person preparing to participate or participating in a regatta, race, marine parade, tournament, or exhibition held in compliance with s. 327.48.

Section 16. Effective July 1, 2001, paragraph (a) of subsection (5) and paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 327.39, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.39 Personal watercraft; additional regulations.--

- A $\frac{1}{10}$ person under the age of 15 may not $\frac{14}{10}$ shall operate any personal watercraft on the waters of this state.
- (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 15 14 years of age in violation of this section.

Section 17. Subsection (1) of section 327.395, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.395 Boating safety identification cards.--

- (1) Until October 1, 2006 2001, a person born after September 30, 1980, and on or after October 1, 2006 2001, a person $\underline{26}$ $\underline{21}$ years of age or younger may not operate a vessel powered by a motor of 10 horsepower or greater unless such person has in his or her possession aboard the vessel photographic identification and a boater safety identification card issued by the commission which shows that he or she has:
- (a) Completed a commission-approved boater education course that meets the minimum 8-hour instruction requirement established by the National Association of State Boating Law 31 Administrators;

- (b) Passed a course equivalency examination approved by the commission; or
- (c) Passed a temporary certificate examination developed or approved by the commission.

Section 18. Section 327.40, Florida Statutes, is 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 state waters 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.
- 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 placed, a statement of the specifications 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 division shall assist the applicant in securing will secure the proper 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.

- (3) The placement of any safety or navigation marker on state submerged lands under this section does not subject such lands to the lease requirements of chapter 253.

 Aquaculture leaseholds shall be marked as required by this section, however, the commission may approve alternative marking requirements as a condition of the lease pursuant to s. 253.68. This section notwithstanding, a permit is not required for the placement of markers required by such a lease.
- (4) A person, municipality, county, or other governmental entity may not place any safety or navigation markers in, on, or over state waters or shores without a permit from the division.

Section 19. 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 state waters which is the Florida Intracoastal Waterway, compatible with the system of regulatory markers prescribed by the United States Coast Guard in the United States Aids to Navigational 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.

- granted a restricted area designation, pursuant to s. 327.46, for a portion of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway within its jurisdiction or that has adopted a restricted area by ordinance pursuant to s. 370.12(2)(0), s. 327.22, or s. 327.60, or any other governmental entity that 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.
- Florida Intracoastal Waterway shall be made to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, as provided in s. 327.40

 Division 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 purpose of the markers, and a statement of the city or county responsible for the placement and upkeep of the markers.
- (4) A No person, or municipality, county, or other governmental entity may not shall place any regulatory markers in, on, or over any state waters or shores the Florida

 Intracoastal Waterway without a permit from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission pursuant to s. 327.40

 Division 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.

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(6) The commission may is authorized to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 120 to administer implement the provisions of this section and s. 327.40.

Section 20. Section 327.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.46 Restricted areas.--

(1)(a) The commission may shall have the authority for establishing, by rule pursuant to chapter 120, establish 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 United States Coast Guard and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Restricted areas shall be established by the commission in accordance with procedures under chapter 120.

(b) Restricted areas on waters other than the Florida Intracoastal Waterway may be created only for public safety purposes, as provided in paragraph (a), by counties and municipalities by ordinance pursuant to s. 327.60. The commission may provide consultation and assistance in the development of such restricted areas and shall, upon request from a local government, coordinate consultation and cooperation with the United States Coast Guard and the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

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- It is unlawful for any person to operate a vessel 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 that 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. ; provided, that (3) This section shall not apply in the case of an emergency or to a law enforcement, fire-fighting, patrol or
- rescue vessel owned or operated by a governmental entity craft.

Section 21. Section 327.49, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

327.49 Testing vessels and vessel motors. -- Subject to reasonable rules adopted by the commission, manufacturers of vessels and vessel motors operating test facilities may test such vessels or vessel motors on the waters to ensure that they meet generally accepted boating safety standards.

Section 22. 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: 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.
- $\underline{\text{4. Local characteristics of the waterway where the}}$ vessel will be operated.

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.

- (f) Unless the livery displays boating safety information in a place visible to the renting public. The commission shall prescribe, by rule, 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 lease, hire, or rent a personal watercraft to any person who is under 18 16 years of age, nor may it permit such personal watercraft to be operated by a person who is under 18 years of age; except that a livery may permit a person 16 or 17 years of age to operate such personal watercraft if that person is accompanied by a person at least 18 years of age at the time of rental and who is on board and in command during all phases of operation and if both have complied with s. 327.395 when applicable lease, hire, or rent such watercraft or other vessel to any other person, unless the livery displays boating safety information about the safe and proper operation of vessels.

- (b) A livery may not knowingly lease, hire, or rent a personal watercraft to any person who has not 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 rules standards established by the commission, and signed a written statement attesting to the same department.
- (5) A livery may not lease, hire, or rent any personal watercraft or offer to lease, hire, or rent any personal watercraft unless the livery carries a policy from a licensed insurance carrier in this state, insuring against any accident, loss, injury, property damage, or other casualty caused by or resulting from the operation of the personal watercraft. The insurance policy shall provide coverage of at least \$500,000 per person and \$1 million per event. The livery must have proof of such insurance available for inspection at the location where personal watercraft are being leased, hired, or rented and shall provide to each renter the

 insurance carrier's name and address and the insurance policy number.

(6) (5) Any person convicted of violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(6) When the livery has complied with subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4), its liability ceases and the person leasing the vessel from the livery is liable for any violations of this chapter and is personally liable for any accident or injury occurring while in charge of such vessel.

Section 23. 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 that said section within 30 to days, except as otherwise provided in this chapter or chapter 328, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 24. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 327.73, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (9), (10), and (11) are added to that section to read:

327.73 Noncriminal infractions.--

- (1) Violations of the following provisions of the vessel laws of this state are noncriminal infractions:
- (a) Section 328.46, relating to operation of unregistered and unnumbered vessels.
- (b) Section 328.48(4), relating to display of number and possession of registration certificate.
 - (c) Section 328.48(5), relating to display of decal.
 - (d) Section 328.52(2), relating to display of number.

1 Section 328.54, relating to spacing of digits and 2 letters of identification number. 3 (f) Section 328.60, relating to military personnel and registration of vessels. 4 5 Section 328.72(14), relating to operation with an 6 expired registration. 7 Section 327.33(2), relating to careless operation. (h) 8 Section 327.37, relating to water skiing, aquaplaning, parasailing, and similar activities. 9 10 (j) Section 327.44, relating to interference with 11 navigation. (k) Violations relating to restricted areas and speed 12 13 limits: Established by the department pursuant to s. 14 1. 327.46. 15 Established by local governmental authorities 16 17 pursuant to s. 327.22 or s. 327.60. 18 3. Speed limits established pursuant to s. 370.12(2). 19 Section 327.48, relating to regattas and races. Section 327.50(1) and (2), relating to required 20 (m) 21 safety equipment, lights, and shapes. Section 327.65, relating to muffling devices. 22 Section 327.33(3)(b), relating to navigation 23 (o) 24 rules. 25 (p) Section 327.39(1), (2), (3), and (5), relating to personal watercraft. 26 27 Section 327.53(1), (2), and (3), relating to marine sanitation. 28 29 (r) Section 327.53(4), (5), and (7), relating to 30 marine sanitation, for which the civil penalty is \$250.

for which the civil penalty is \$75.

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.

- 22 (4) Any person charged with a noncriminal infraction 23 under this section may:
 - (a) Pay the civil penalty, either by mail or in person, within $\underline{30}$ $\underline{10}$ days of the date of receiving the citation; or
 - (b) If he or she has posted bond, forfeit bond by not appearing at the designated time and location.

A If the person who cited follows either of the above procedures, he or she shall be deemed to have admitted the

infraction and to have waived the right to a hearing on the issue of commission of the infraction. Such admission $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall not be used as evidence in any other proceedings.

- (9)(a) A person who does not comply with the court's requirements or who does not pay the civil penalties specified in this section within 30 days must pay additional court costs of \$12, which shall be used by the clerks of the courts to defray the costs of tracking unpaid uniform boating citations.
- (b) A person who does not comply with the court's requirements as to civil penalties specified in this section because of demonstrable financial hardship may 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. However, 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. A person who does not comply with the court's requirements as to such civil penalties and does not demonstrate financial hardship may also, at the discretion of the court, satisfy the civil penalties by public works or community service in the same manner.
- (c) If the noncriminal infraction has caused or resulted in the death of another, the court may require the violator to perform 120 community service hours in addition to any other penalties.
- (10) A person cited for any infraction that results in an accident that causes the death or serious bodily injury of another person, as defined in s. 327.353(1), may not avoid a court appearance under subsection (4).

1	(11)(a) Court costs, in addition to the civil penalty,
2	shall be imposed by the court in an amount not less than:
3	1. For swimming or diving infractions\$3.
4	2. For nonmoving boating infractions\$6.
5	3. For boating infractions listed in s. 327.731(1)
6	\$10.
7	(b) In addition to the court costs, the court shall
8	impose a \$3 court cost surcharge for each infraction to be
9	distributed as provided in s. 938.01 and a \$2 court cost as
10	provided in s. 938.15 when assessed by a municipality or
11	county.
12	(c) Court costs imposed under this subsection may not
13	exceed \$30. A criminal justice selection center or other local
14	criminal justice access and assessment center may be funded
15	from these court costs.
16	Section 25. Subsection (1) of section 327.731, Florida
17	Statutes, is amended to read:
18	327.731 Mandatory education for violators
19	(1) Every person convicted of a criminal violation of
20	this chapter, every person convicted of a noncriminal
21	infraction under this chapter if the infraction resulted in a
22	reportable boating accident, and every person convicted of two
23	noncriminal infractions as defined in s. 327.73(1)(h) through
24	(k), (m) through (p), <u>and</u> (s) <u>through (u)</u> , and (t), said
25	infractions occurring within a 12-month period, must:
26	(a) Enroll in, attend, and successfully complete, at
27	his or her own expense, a boating safety course that meets
28	minimum standards established by the commission by rule;
29	however, the commission may provide by rule pursuant to
30	chapter 120 for waivers of the attendance requirement for
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(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 26. Section 327.732, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

327.732 Sanctions for infractions by minors.--

- (1) If a court finds that a minor has committed a violation of any provision of chapter 327, the court may also:
- (a) Reprimand or counsel the minor and the minor's parents or guardian.
- (b) Require the minor to successfully complete a commission-approved boater education course that meets the minimum 8-hour instruction requirement established by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators.
- (c) Order the minor to remit to the general fund of the local governmental body a sum not exceeding the maximum fine applicable to an adult for a like offense.
- (d) Order the minor to participate in public service or a community work project for a minimum number of hours. A minor who participates in such a work program is considered an employee of the state for the purposes of chapter 440.
- (e) Impose a curfew or other restriction on the minor for not more than 6 months.

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1	(2) Failure to comply with any sanction imposed by the
2	court constitutes contempt of court. Upon a finding by the
3	court, after notice and a hearing, that a minor is in contempt
4	of court, the court may:
5	(a) For a first offense, order the minor to serve up
6	to 5 days in a staff-secure shelter, or, if space is a
7	staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a secure juvenile
8	detention center.
9	(b) For a second for subsequent offense, order the
10	minor to serve up to 15 days in a staff-secure shelter or, if
11	space in a staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a secure
12	juvenile detention center.
13	(3) A minor may not be imprisoned in an adult
14	detention facility.
15	(4) A minor who is arrested for a violation of s.
16	327.35 may be released from custody when:
17	(a) The minor is no longer under the influence of the
18	alcohol, chemical substance, or controlled substance and is
19	not affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties
20	are impaired;
21	(b) The minor's breath-alcohol level is less than
22	0.05; or
23	(c) Six hours have elapsed after the minor's arrest.
24	Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 328.48, Florida
25	Statutes, is amended to read:
26	328.48 Vessel registration, application, certificate,
27	number, decal, duplicate certificate
28	(2) All vessels <u>used</u> operated on the waters of the
29	state must be registered, either commercial or recreational

noncommercial as defined herein, except as follows:

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racing.

1 (a) A vessel used exclusively on private lakes and 2 ponds. 3 A vessel owned by the United States Government. (b) 4 (c) A vessel used exclusively as a ship's lifeboat. 5 (d) A non-motor-powered vessel. 6 Section 28. Section 328.56, Florida Statutes, is 7 amended to read: 8 328.56 Vessel registration number.--Each vessel that 9 is used operated on the waters of the state must display a 10 commercial or recreational noncommercial Florida registration 11 number, unless it is: 12 (1) A vessel used exclusively on private lakes and 13 ponds. 14 (2) A vessel owned by the United States Government. 15 (3) A vessel used exclusively as a ship's lifeboat. (4) A non-motor-powered vessel. 16 17 (5) A federally documented vessel. (6) A vessel already covered by a registration number 18 19 in full force and effect which has been awarded to it pursuant 20 to a federally approved numbering system of another state or by the United States Coast Guard in a state without a 21 federally approved numbering system, if the vessel has not 22 been within this state for a period in excess of 90 23 24 consecutive days. 25 (7) A vessel operating under a valid temporary certificate of number. 26 27 (8) A vessel from a country other than the United 28 States temporarily using the waters of this state. 29 (9) An undocumented vessel used exclusively for

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30 31 Section 29. Section 328.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.70 Legislative intent with respect to uniform registration fee, classification of vessels. -- It is declared to be the intent of the Legislature that all vessels in the state be subject to a uniform registration fee at a rate based on the length of the vessels. It is also declared to be the intent of the Legislature that all vessels be classified as either "commercial" or "recreational "noncommercial" and that all such vessels be registered according to the provisions of s. 328.72. Any vessel which is required to be registered and meets the definition of a commercial vessel shall be classified and registered as a "commercial vessel." Any vessel which is required to be registered and is not used operated for commercial purposes shall be classified and registered as a "recreational "noncommercial" vessel. " Livery vessels shall be classified as commercial or recreational based on the manner in which they are used.

Section 30. Subsections (2) and (6) of section 328.72, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (2) ANTIQUE VESSEL REGISTRATION FEE. --
- (a) A vessel that is at least 30 years old, used only for <u>recreational</u> noncommercial purposes, and powered by the vessel's original-type power plant may be registered as an antique vessel. When applying for registration as an antique vessel, the owner of such a vessel shall submit certification, as prescribed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor

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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. 327.11 and 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 31. 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 31 be transferred as follows:

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- In each fiscal year, an amount equal to \$1 for each vessel registered in this state shall be transferred to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund for manatee and marine mammal research, protection, and recovery in accordance with the provisions of s. 370.12(4)(a).
- (b) In addition, in each fiscal year, an amount equal to 50 cents for each vessel registered in this state shall be transferred to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund in accordance with the provisions of s. 370.12(4)(b) for use by those facilities approved to rescue, rehabilitate, and release manatees as authorized pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.
- (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.
- (d) Forty percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be used for law enforcement and quality control programs.
- (e) Forty percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for aquatic plant research and control.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection and except as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b), fees from the registration of personal watercraft may not be transferred from the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund and may only be appropriated for increased on-the-water enforcement of boating laws, rules, and ordinances. However, counties shall continue to receive the share of the fees provided in s. 328.72(1).

1 Section 32. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 713.78, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2 3 713.78 Liens for recovering, towing, or storing vehicles and undocumented vessels .--4 5 (1) For the purposes of this section, the term: 6 "Vessel" means any watercraft, barge, or air boat 7 used or capable of being used for transportation on water, 8 other than a seaplane or documented vessel as defined in s. 9 327.02(8) has the same meaning as the term "undocumented vessel" as defined in s. 327.02(36). 10 11 Section 33. Subsection (2) of section 938.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 12 938.17 County delinquency prevention.--13 (2) In counties in which the sheriff's office is a 14 15 partner in a juvenile assessment center pursuant to s. 985.209, or a partner in a suspension program developed in 16 17 conjunction with the district school board in the county of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the court shall assess court costs 18 19 of \$3 per case, in addition to any other authorized cost or 20 fine, on every person who, with respect to a charge, 21 indictment, prosecution commenced, or petition of delinquency filed in that county or circuit, pleads guilty, nolo 22 contendere to, or is convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent 23 24 for, or has an adjudication withheld for, a felony or 25 misdemeanor, or a criminal traffic or boating offense or handicapped parking violation under state law, or a violation 26 of any municipal or county ordinance, if the violation 27 constitutes a misdemeanor under state law. 28 29 Section 34. Subsection (3) of section 947.146, Florida 30 Statutes, is amended to read:

947.146 Control Release Authority. --

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(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. In 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 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:

(a) Are serving a sentence that includes a mandatory minimum provision for a capital offense or drug trafficking offense and have not served the number of days equal to the mandatory minimum term less any jail-time credit awarded by the court;

- (b) Are serving the mandatory minimum portion of a sentence enhanced under s. 775.087(2) or (3), or s. 784.07(3);
- (c) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of committing or attempting to commit sexual battery, incest, or any of the following lewd or indecent assaults or acts: masturbating in public; exposing the sexual organs in a perverted manner; or nonconsensual handling or fondling of the sexual organs of another person;
- (d) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of committing or attempting to commit assault, aggravated assault, battery, or aggravated battery, and a sex act was attempted or completed during commission of such offense;
- (e) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of committing or attempting to commit kidnapping, burglary, or murder, and the offense was committed with the intent to commit sexual battery or a sex act was attempted or completed during commission of the offense;
- (f) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of committing or attempting to commit false imprisonment upon a child under the age of 13 and, in the course of committing the offense, the inmate committed aggravated child abuse, sexual battery against the child, or a lewd or lascivious offense committed upon or in the presence of a person less than 16 years of age;
- (g) Are sentenced, have previously been sentenced, or have been sentenced at any time under s. 775.084, or have been sentenced at any time in another jurisdiction as a habitual offender;
- (h) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of committing or attempting to commit assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, kidnapping,

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manslaughter, or murder against an officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9); against a state attorney or assistant state attorney; or against a justice or judge of a court described in Art. V of the State Constitution; or against an officer, judge, or state attorney employed in a comparable position by any other jurisdiction; or

- (i) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of committing or attempting to commit murder in the first, second, or third degree under s. 782.04(1), (2), (3), or (4), or have ever been convicted of any degree of murder or attempted murder in another jurisdiction;
- (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;
- (k)1. Are serving a sentence for an offense committed on or after January 1, 1994, for a violation of the Law Enforcement Protection Act under s. 775.0823(2), (3), (4), or (5), and the subtotal of the offender's sentence points is multiplied pursuant to former s. 921.0014 or s. 921.0024;
- 2. Are serving a sentence for an offense committed on or after October 1, 1995, for a violation of the Law Enforcement Protection Act under s. 775.0823(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), or (8), and the subtotal of the offender's sentence points is multiplied pursuant to former s. 921.0014 or s. 921.0024;
- (1) Are serving a sentence for an offense committed on 31 or after January 1, 1994, for possession of a firearm,

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semiautomatic firearm, or machine gun in which additional points are added to the subtotal of the offender's sentence points pursuant to former s. 921.0014 or s. 921.0024; or

(m) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of committing or attempting to commit manslaughter, kidnapping, robbery, carjacking, home-invasion robbery, or a burglary under s. 810.02(2).

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

985.05 Court records.--

of all cases brought before it pursuant to this part. The court shall preserve the records pertaining to a child charged 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

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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 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 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 36. 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 <u>or boating</u> traffic violators. All records of such traffic <u>or boating</u> 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 37. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2000.

SENATE SUMMARY

Revises provisions relating to boating safety laws. Includes certain alcohol-related boating offenses among those considered previous offenses for purposes of DUI penalties. Clarifies provisions relating to courts with jurisdiction over minors who commit traffic or boating violations. Revises definitions. Authorizes hearing officers to hear boating violation cases. Provides for the adoption of rules. Clarifies local governments' authority to regulate vessels in restricted areas. Prescribes accident report forms to be used for boating accidents. Establishes a standard of care for vessel operators. Revises provisions related to the design and use of divers-down flags and regulates the operation of vessels in the vicinity of such flags. Requires certain violators to attend substance abuse treatment programs. Provides an exemption for boats with designated drivers. Revises terminology relating to blood and breath-alcohol levels. Revises requirements regarding personal floatation devises for skiing, parasailing, and aquaplaning. Revises certain restrictions on the operation of personal watercraft and restricts the rental or leasing of such crafts to certain persons. Revises the boating safety identification card requirements. Revises standards for the placement of certain markers on state waters. Revises requirements regarding the establishment of restricted areas. Authorizes the testing of vessels and motors on state waters. Requires liveries to carry waters. Revises requirements regarding the establishment of restricted areas. Authorizes the testing of vessels and motors on state waters. Requires liveries to carry insurance and adhere to other guidelines. Extends the time within which to pay certain penalties. Establishes additional court costs for certain violators and provides alternative penalties. Requires certain persons who violate divers-down flag laws to attend boating safety classes. Provides penalties for minors convicted of posting infractions. Provides location requirements for boating infractions. Provides location requirements for boating infractions. Provides location requirements for the placement of registration numbers on antique vessels. Limits the use of personal watercraft registration fees. Provides that certain inmates convicted of specified BUI offenses are ineligible for control release. Requires the clerk of the court to destroy certain boating violation records and send records to the commission. Provides for the fingerprinting of juvenile boating violators. (See bill for details) bill for details.