By Senator Constantine

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to boating; amending s. 253.04, F.S.; providing that the duty of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund to conserve and improve state-owned lands includes the preservation and regeneration of seagrass; providing that operating a vessel outside a lawfully marked channel in a careless manner causing seagrass scarring within certain aquatic preserves is a violation of the vessel laws and a noncriminal infraction; defining the terms "seagrass scarring" and "seagrass"; providing for a uniform boating citation; providing criminal penalties for refusal to post bond or accept and sign the citation; amending s. 327.35, F.S.; revising penalties for boating under the influence of alcohol; revising the blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level at which certain penalties apply; amending s. 327.36, F.S.; revising a prohibition against accepting a plea to a lesser included offense from a person who is charged with certain offenses involving the operation of a vessel; revising the blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level at which the prohibition applies; amending s. 327.50, F.S.; revising requirements for persons on board a vessel to wear a personal floatation device; revising the age at which such device is required; providing exceptions; creating s. 327.66, F.S.; prohibiting possessing or operating a vessel equipped with certain fuel containers or related equipment; prohibiting transporting fuel in a

vessel except in compliance with certain federal regulations; providing penalties; declaring fuel transported in violation of such prohibitions to be a public nuisance and directing the enforcing agency to abate the nuisance; providing for disposal of the containers and fuel; declaring conveyances, vessels, vehicles, and equipment used in such violation to be contraband; providing for seizure of the contraband; providing for costs to remove fuel, containers, vessels, and equipment to be paid by the owner; providing that a person who fails to pay such cost shall not be issued a certificate of registration for a vessel or motor vehicle; amending s. 327.73, F.S.; providing for disposition of a citation for carelessly causing seagrass scarring; providing penalties; amending s. 379.338, F.S.; providing for confiscation and disposition of illegally taken game, wildlife, freshwater fish, and saltwater fish; providing for proceeds from sales to be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; providing for an agency that assists in the enforcement action to receive a portion or all of any forfeited property; creating s. 379.3381, F.S.; providing for photographs of game, wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish to be used as evidence in a prosecution in lieu of the game, wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 253.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

253.04 Duty of board to protect, etc., state lands; state may join in any action brought.—

- (4) Whenever any person or the agent of any person knowingly refuses to comply with or willfully violates any of the provisions of this chapter so that such person causes damage to the lands of the state or products thereof, including removal of those products, such violator is liable for such damage. Whenever two or more persons or their agents cause damage, and if such damage is indivisible, each violator is jointly and severally liable for such damage; however, if such damage is divisible and may be attributed to a particular violator or violators, each violator is liable only for that damage and subject to the fine attributable to his or her violation.
- (a) The duty to conserve and improve state-owned lands and the products thereof shall include the preservation and regeneration of seagrass, which is deemed essential to the oceans, gulfs, estuaries, and shorelines of the state. A person operating a vessel outside a lawfully marked channel in a careless manner that causes seagrass scarring within an aquatic preserve established in ss. 258.39-258.399, with the exception of the Lake Jackson, Oklawaha River, Wekiva River, and Rainbow Springs aquatic preserves, commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable as provided in s. 327.73. Each violation is a separate offense. As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Seagrass scarring" means destruction of seagrass roots, shoots, or stems that results in tracks on the substrate, caused

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by the operation of a motorized vessel in waters supporting seagrasses, commonly referred to as prop scars or propeller scars.

- 2. "Seagrass" means Cuban shoal grass (Halodule wrightii), turtle grass (Thalassia testudinum), manatee grass (Syringodium filiforme), star grass (Halophila engelmannii), paddle grass (Halophila decipiens), Johnsons seagrass (Halophila johnsonii), or widgeon grass (Ruppia maritima).
- (b) Any violation under paragraph (a) is a violation of the vessel laws of this state and shall be charged on a uniform boating citation as provided in s. 327.74. Any person who refuses to post a bond or accept and sign a uniform boating citation commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, as provided in s. 327.73(3), punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 327.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties; "designated drivers".-

- (1) A person is guilty of the offense of boating under the influence and is subject to punishment as provided in subsection (2) if the person is operating a vessel within this state and:
- (a) The person is under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893, when affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired;
- (b) The person has a blood-alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or
 - (c) The person has a breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or more

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grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.

- (4) Any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or breathalcohol level of 0.15 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 \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a first conviction.
- 2. Not less than \$2,000 or more than \$4,000 for a second conviction.
- 3. Not less than \$4,000 for a third or subsequent 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.

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 $0.15 \, 0.20$ or higher.

Section 3. 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) No trial judge may 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 or breath-alcohol level of 0.15 0.16 or more.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 327.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.50 Vessel safety regulations; equipment and lighting requirements.—

(1)

(b) A No person shall not operate a vessel less than 26 feet in length on the waters of this state unless every person who has not attained 10 under 6 years of age on board the vessel is wearing an appropriate personal flotation device approved by the a type I, type II, or type III Coast Guard, is below decks, or is in an enclosed cabin approved personal flotation device while such vessel is underway. For the purpose of this section, "underway" means shall mean at all times except when a vessel is anchored, moored, made fast to the shore, or aground.

Section 5. Section 327.66, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

327.66 Carriage of fuel on vessels.-

(1) (a) A person shall not:

- 1. Possess or operate any vessel that has been equipped with fuel tanks, bladders, drums, or other containers designed or intended to hold fuel, or install or maintain such containers in a vessel, if such containers do not conform to federal regulations or have not been approved by the United States Coast Guard by inspection or special permit.
 - 2. Possess or operate any vessel that has been equipped

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with pipes, hoses, or auxiliary pumps that, when present in the vessel, could be used to introduce fuel into the primary fuel system of the vessel from such tanks, bladders, drums, or other containers or to transfer fuel from one such container to another.

- 3. Transport any fuel in an approved portable container when the container is in a compartment that is not ventilated in strict compliance with United States Coast Guard regulations pertaining to ventilation of compartments containing fuel tanks.
- (b) A person who violates paragraph (a) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (2) (a) Fuel possessed or transported in violation of this section and all containers holding such fuel are declared to be a public nuisance. A law enforcement agency discovering fuel possessed or transported in violation of paragraph (1) (a) shall abate the nuisance by removing the fuel and containers from the vessel and from the waters of this state. A law enforcement agency that removes fuel or containers pursuant to this subsection may elect to:
 - 1. Retain the property for the agency's own use;
- 2. Transfer the property to another unit of state or local
 government;
 - 3. Donate the property to a charitable organization; or
 - 4. Sell the property at public sale pursuant to s. 705.103.
- (b) A law enforcement agency that seizes fuel or containers pursuant to this subsection shall remove and reclaim, recycle, or otherwise dispose of the fuel as soon as practicable in a safe and proper manner.

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(3) All conveyances, vessels, vehicles, and other equipment described in paragraph (1)(a) or used in the commission of a violation of paragraph (1)(a), other than fuel or containers removed as provided in subsection (2), are declared to be contraband.

- (a) Upon conviction of a person arrested for a violation of paragraph (1)(a), the judge shall issue an order adjudging and ordering that all conveyances, vessels, vehicles, and other equipment used in the violation shall be forfeited to the arresting agency. The requirement for a conviction before forfeiture of property establishes to the exclusion of any reasonable doubt that the property was used in connection with the violation resulting in the conviction, and the procedures of chapter 932 do not apply to any forfeiture of property under this subsection following a conviction.
- (b) In the absence of an arrest or conviction, any such conveyance, vessel, vehicle, or other equipment used in violation of paragraph (1) (a) shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture as provided by the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- (4) All costs incurred by the law enforcement agency in the removal of any fuel, fuel container, other equipment, or vessel as provided in this section shall be recoverable against the owner thereof. Any person who neglects or refuses to pay such amount shall not be issued a certificate of registration for such vessel or for any other vessel or motor vehicle until the costs have been paid.

Section 6. Section 327.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.73 Noncriminal infractions.-

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(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.
- (e) Section 328.54, relating to spacing of digits and letters of identification number.
- (f) Section 328.60, relating to military personnel and registration of vessels.
- (g) Section 328.72(13), relating to operation with an expired registration.
 - (h) Section 327.33(2), relating to careless operation.
- (i) Section 327.37, relating to water skiing, aquaplaning, parasailing, and similar activities.
- (j) Section 327.44, relating to interference with navigation.
- (k) Violations relating to restricted areas and speed limits:
 - 1. Established by the commission 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. 379.2431(2).
 - (1) Section 327.48, relating to regattas and races.
- (m) Section 327.50(1) and (2), relating to required safety equipment, lights, and shapes.
 - (n) Section 327.65, relating to muffling devices.

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(o) Section 327.33(3)(b), relating to navigation rules.

- (p) Section 327.39(1), (2), (3), and (5), relating to personal watercraft.
- (q) Section 327.53(1), (2), and (3), relating to marine sanitation.
- (r) Section 327.53(4), (5), and (7), relating to marine sanitation, for which the civil penalty is \$250.
 - (s) Section 327.395, relating to boater safety education.
- (t) Section 327.52(3), relating to operation of overloaded or overpowered vessels.
- (u) Section 327.331, relating to divers-down flags, except for violations meeting the requirements of s. 327.33.
- (v) Section 327.391(1), relating to the requirement for an adequate muffler on an airboat.
- (w) Section 327.391(3), relating to the display of a flag on an airboat.
- (x) Section 253.04(4)(a), relating to carelessly causing seagrass scarring, for which the civil penalty upon conviction is:
 - 1. For a first offense, \$50.
- 2. For a second offense occurring within 12 months after a prior conviction, \$250.
- 3. For a third offense occurring within 36 months after a prior conviction, \$500.
 - 4. For a fourth or subsequent offense, \$1,000.

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

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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.

- (2) Any person cited for an infraction under this section may:
- (a) Post a bond, which shall be equal in amount to the applicable civil penalty; or
- (b) Sign and accept a citation indicating a promise to appear.

The officer may indicate on the citation the time and location of the scheduled hearing and shall indicate the applicable civil penalty.

- (3) Any person who willfully refuses to post a bond or accept and sign a summons is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree.
- (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 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.

If the person cited follows either of the above procedures, he or she shall be deemed to have admitted the noncriminal 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. If a person who is cited for a violation of s. 327.395 can show a boating safety identification card issued to that person and valid at the time of the citation, the clerk of the court may dismiss the case and may assess a dismissal fee of up to \$10. If a person who is cited for a violation of s. 328.72(13) can show proof of having a registration for that vessel which was valid at the time of the citation, the clerk may dismiss the case and may assess the dismissal fee.

- (5) Any person electing to appear before the county court or who is required so to appear shall be deemed to have waived the limitations on the civil penalty specified in subsection (1). The court, after a hearing, shall make a determination as to whether an infraction has been committed. If the commission of an infraction has been proven, the court may impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$500.
- (6) At a hearing under this chapter the commission of a charged infraction must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.
- (7) If a person is found by the hearing official to have committed an infraction, he or she may appeal that finding to the circuit court.
- (8) All fees and civil penalties assessed and collected pursuant to this section shall be remitted by the clerk of the court to the Department of Revenue to be deposited into the

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Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund for boating safety education purposes.

- (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 up to \$20, which shall be used by the clerks of the courts to defray the costs of tracking unpaid uniform boating citations.
- (b) Any person who fails to comply with the court's 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.
- (c) If the noncriminal infraction has caused or resulted in the death of another, the court may require the person who committed the infraction to perform 120 community service hours in addition to any other penalties.
- (10) Any person cited for any noncriminal infraction which results in an accident that causes the death of another, or

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which results in an accident that causes "serious bodily injury" of another as defined in s. 327.353(1), shall not have the provisions of subsection (4) available to him or her but must appear before the designated official at the time and location of the scheduled hearing.

- (11) (a) Court costs that are to be in addition to the stated civil penalty shall be imposed by the court in an amount not less than the following:
 - 1. For swimming or diving infractions, \$4.
 - 2. For nonmoving boating infractions, \$18.
 - 3. For boating infractions listed in s. 327.731(1), \$35.
- (b) In addition to the court cost assessed under paragraph (a), the court shall impose a \$3 court cost for each noncriminal infraction, to be distributed as provided in s. 938.01, and a \$2 court cost as provided in s. 938.15 when assessed by a municipality or county.

Court costs imposed under this subsection may not exceed \$45. A criminal justice selection center or both local criminal justice access and assessment centers may be funded from these court costs.

Section 7. Section 379.338, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 379.338 Confiscation and disposition of illegally taken game, wildlife, freshwater fish, and saltwater fish.—
- (1) All game, wildlife, and freshwater fish, and saltwater fish seized under the authority of this chapter, any other chapter, or rules of the commission shall, upon conviction of the offender or sooner in accordance with a court order if the

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court so orders, be forfeited to the investigating law enforcement agency. The law enforcement agency may elect to retain the wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish for the agency's official use; transfer it to another unit of state or local government for official use; donate it to a charitable organization; sell it at public sale pursuant to s. 705.103; or destroy the wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish if none of the other options is practicable or if the wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish is unwholesome or otherwise not of appreciable value. All live wildlife, freshwater fish, and saltwater fish the possession of which is unlawful may be properly documented as evidence as provided in s. 379.3381 and returned to the habitat unharmed, except that nonnative species may be released only as allowed by rule of the commission. Any unclaimed wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish shall be retained by the investigating law enforcement agency and disposed of in accordance with this subsection and given to some hospital or charitable institution and receipt therefor sent to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

- (2) All furs or hides or fur-bearing animals seized under the authority of this chapter shall, upon conviction of the offender, be forfeited and sent to the commission, which shall sell the same and deposit the proceeds of such sale to the credit of the State Game Trust Fund. If any such hides or furs are seized and the offender is unknown, the court shall order such hides or furs sent to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, which shall sell such hides and furs.
- (3) and deposit The proceeds of any such sale under this section shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue to be

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<u>deposited</u> to the credit of the State Game Trust Fund <u>or the</u> Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund.

(4) Any state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency that enforces or assists the commission in enforcing this chapter, which enforcement results in a forfeiture of property as provided in this section, is entitled to receive all or a share of any property based upon its participation in the enforcement.

Section 8. Section 379.3381, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

379.3381 Photographic evidence of illegally taken wildlife, freshwater fish, and saltwater fish.-In any prosecution for a violation of this chapter, any other chapter, or rules of the commission, a photograph of illegally taken wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish may be deemed competent evidence of such property and may be admissible in the prosecution to the same extent as if such wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish were introduced as evidence. Such photograph shall bear a written description of the wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish alleged to have been illegally taken, the name of the violator, the location where the alleged illegal taking occurred, the name of the investigating law enforcement officer, the date the photograph was taken, and the name of the photographer. Such writing shall be made under oath by the investigating law enforcement officer, and the photograph shall be identified by the signature of the photographer. Upon the filing of such photograph and writing with the law enforcement authority or court holding such property as evidence, the wildlife, freshwater fish, or saltwater fish may be disposed of

20092536__ 22-01390A-09 465 in accordance with s. 379.338. 466 Section 9. This act shall take effect October 1, 2009. 467

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