By Senator Garcia

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36-00060A-25 202558\_\_\_ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to boating safety; amending s. 322.051, F.S.; requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to issue original, renewal, or replacement identification cards with a lifetime boating safety identification card symbol to applicants if certain conditions are met; requiring the department to include the symbol on such cards with no additional fee for the designation; requiring the department to issue certain replacement identification cards without charging a specified fee; amending s. 322.08, F.S.; requiring that applications for original, renewal, or replacement driver licenses or identification cards indicate whether the applicant has obtained a boating safety identification card and, if so, that a copy of such card be submitted with the application; authorizing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to provide the department with certain information relating to the applicant; amending s. 322.14, F.S.; requiring the department to issue original, renewal, or replacement driver licenses with a lifetime boating safety identification card symbol to applicants if certain conditions are met; requiring the department to include the symbol on such licenses with no additional fee for the designation; requiring the department to issue certain replacement driver licenses without charging a specified fee; amending s. 327.30, F.S.; revising the penalties for persons operating a vessel involved in

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an accident or injury who leave the scene of the accident or injury under certain circumstances; providing graduated penalties depending on the level of damage to property or injury to person; providing a mandatory minimum sentence for a person who willfully commits such a violation resulting in the death of another while boating under the influence; defining the term "serious bodily injury"; amending s. 327.33, F.S.; providing increased criminal penalties for the reckless operation of a vessel which causes serious bodily injury to another; defining the term "serious bodily injury"; amending s. 327.35, F.S.; revising the conditions that compose the offense of, and penalties for, boating under the influence (BUI); requiring courts to order the mandatory placement of ignition interlock devices upon certain vehicles leased or owned and routinely operated by certain persons; revising the conditions composing the offense of, and penalties for, BUI manslaughter; providing a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for a person convicted of BUI manslaughter; requiring courts to order the mandatory placement of ignition interlock devices upon certain vehicles leased or owned and routinely operated by certain persons; revising substance abuse education, evaluation, and treatment requirements for certain persons; requiring substance abuse programs to notify the court and department of an offender's failure to report to or complete such treatment or education and evaluation; providing penalties for the

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offender; requiring waivers before organizations conducting substance abuse education and evaluation begin providing such treatment; providing authorization and documentation requirements for such waivers; authorizing civil penalties; requiring a person convicted of certain BUI violations to maintain an insurance policy that meets certain requirements; providing criminal penalties for failure to maintain such insurance policy; making technical changes; amending s. 327.352, F.S.; revising penalties for a person operating a vessel who fails to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath or urine; amending s. 327.395, F.S.; requiring that all persons, rather than only persons born on or after a specified date, have specified identification in their possession while operating a vessel; revising the required components of the commission's developed or approved boating safety education course and temporary certificate examination; amending s. 327.731, F.S.; revising the mandatory education requirements for a person convicted of certain violations; requiring the commission to adopt rules; making technical changes; amending s. 782.072, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "vessel homicide" to include the killing of an unborn child by causing injury to the mother by operation of a vessel in a reckless manner under certain circumstances; defining the term "unborn child"; amending ss. 119.0712, 327.70, and 327.73, F.S.; conforming cross-references; reenacting s.

327.54(4), F.S., relating to liveries, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 327.395, F.S., in references thereto; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Effective October 1, 2026, paragraph (d) of subsection (8) of section 322.051, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (f) is added to that subsection, to read:

322.051 Identification cards.-

(8)

- (d) The department shall include symbols representing the following on an identification card upon the payment of an additional \$1 fee by an applicant who meets the requirements of subsection (1) and presents his or her:
  - 1. Lifetime freshwater fishing license;
  - 2. Lifetime saltwater fishing license;
  - 3. Lifetime hunting license; or
  - 4. Lifetime sportsman's license; or
  - 5. Lifetime boater safety identification card.

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A person may replace his or her identification card before its expiration date with a card that includes his or her status as a lifetime licensee or boater safety cardholder upon surrender of his or her current identification card, payment of a \$2 fee to be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, and presentation of the person's lifetime license or card. If the sole purpose of the replacement identification card is the inclusion of the applicant's status as a lifetime licensee or

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cardholder, the replacement identification card must be issued without payment of the fee required in s. 322.21(1)(f)3.c.

- (f) The department shall issue an original, renewal, or replacement identification card, as applicable, which includes a symbol representing a lifetime boating safety identification card upon the applicant's presentation of his or her Florida boating safety identification card or shall provide a receipt of confirmation by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission that the applicant was issued a Florida boating safety identification card. The department shall include the lifetime boating safety identification card symbol on an original, renewal, or replacement identification card with no additional fee to the applicant for the designation. If the sole purpose of a replacement identification card is the inclusion of the applicant's status as a lifetime boating safety cardholder, the replacement identification card must be issued without payment of the fee required by s. 322.21(1)(f).
- Section 2. Effective October 1, 2026, present subsections (5) through (10) of section 322.08, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (6) through (11), respectively, and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:
- 322.08 Application for license; requirements for license and identification card forms.—
- (5) Each such application must indicate whether the applicant has obtained a Florida boating safety identification card pursuant to s. 327.395, and, if so, a copy of such card must be submitted with the application. For purposes of administering this subsection, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission may provide to the department any record

documenting the applicant's completion of a boating safety education course meeting the requirements of s. 327.395 or issuance of a Florida boating safety identification card.

Section 3. Effective October 1, 2026, paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 322.14, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (g) is added to that subsection, to read:

322.14 Licenses issued to drivers.-

(1)

- (e) The department shall include symbols representing the following on a driver license upon the payment of an additional \$1 fee by an applicant who meets the requirements of s. 322.08 and presents his or her:
  - 1. Lifetime freshwater fishing license;
  - 2. Lifetime saltwater fishing license;
  - 3. Lifetime hunting license; or
  - 4. Lifetime sportsman's license; or
  - 5. Lifetime boater safety identification card.

A person may replace his or her driver license before its expiration date with a license that includes his or her status as a lifetime licensee or boater safety cardholder upon surrender of his or her current driver license, payment of a \$2 fee to be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, and presentation of the person's lifetime license or identification card. If the sole purpose of the replacement driver license is the inclusion of the applicant's status as a lifetime licensee or cardholder, the replacement driver license must be issued without payment of the fee required in s. 322.21(1)(e).

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replacement driver license, as applicable, which includes a symbol representing a lifetime boating safety identification card, upon the applicant's presentation of his or her Florida boating safety identification card or a receipt of confirmation by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission that the applicant has been issued a Florida boating safety identification card. The department shall include the lifetime boating safety identification card symbol on an original, renewal, or replacement driver license with no additional fee to the applicant for the designation. If the sole purpose of a replacement driver license is the inclusion of the applicant's status as a lifetime boating safety cardholder, the replacement driver license must be issued without payment of the fee required by s. 322.21(1)(e).

Section 4. Subsection (5) of section 327.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.30 Collisions, accidents, and casualties.-

- (5) It is unlawful for a person operating a vessel involved in an accident or injury to leave the scene of the accident or injury without giving all possible aid to all persons involved and making a reasonable effort to locate the owner or persons affected and subsequently complying with and notifying the appropriate law enforcement official as required under this section.
- (a) If a Any person who violates this subsection and the with respect to an accident results resulting in:
- 1. Property damage only, the person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.

775.083.

2. Injury to a person other than serious bodily injury, the person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 3. Serious bodily injury, the person commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 4. The death of another person, the person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A person who willfully commits a violation of this subparagraph while operating a vessel under the influence as set forth in s. 327.35(1) must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 4 years.
- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "serious bodily injury" means an injury to a person, including the vessel operator, which consists of a physical condition that creates a substantial risk of death, serious personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member or organ personal injury commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Any person who violates this subsection with respect to an accident resulting in property damage only commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 5. Present subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 327.33, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (3), (4), and (5), respectively, a new subsection (2) is added to that section, and subsection (1) and present subsection (3) of that section are amended, to read:

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327.33 Reckless or careless operation of vessel.-

- (1) It is unlawful to operate a vessel in a reckless manner. A person who operates any vessel, or manipulates any water skis, aquaplane, or similar device, in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property at a speed or in a manner as to endanger, or likely to endanger, life or limb, or damage the property of, or injure a person commits is guilty of reckless operation of a vessel. Reckless operation of a vessel includes, but is not limited to, a violation of s. 327.331(6). Except as provided in subsection (2), a person who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
  - (2) A person who:
  - (a) Violates subsection (1);
  - (b) Operates a vessel; and
- (c) By reason of such operation, causes serious bodily injury to another,

commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. As used in this subsection, the term "serious bodily injury" means an injury to a person which consists of a physical condition that creates a serious personal disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member or organ.

- $\underline{(4)}$  (3) Each person operating a vessel upon the waters of this state shall comply with the navigation rules.
- (a) A person who violates  $\underline{a}$  the navigation  $\underline{rule}$  and  $\underline{such}$  the violation results in a boating accident causing serious bodily injury as defined in s. 327.353 or death, but the

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violation does not constitute reckless operation of a vessel, commits a <u>felony misdemeanor</u> of the <u>third second</u> degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (b) A person who violates the navigation rules and the violation does not constitute reckless operation of a vessel commits a noncriminal violation as defined in s. 775.08, punishable as provided in s. 327.73.
- (c) Law enforcement vessels may deviate from the navigational rules when such diversion is necessary to the performance of their duties and when such deviation may be safely accomplished.
- Section 6. Effective October 1, 2026, present subsection (10) of section 327.35, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (11), a new subsection (10) is added to that section, and subsections (1) through (6) of that section are amended, to read:
- 327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties; "designated drivers."-
- (1) A person <u>commits</u> is guilty of the offense of boating under the influence and is subject to punishment as provided in subsection (2) if the person is <u>in physical control of operating</u> a vessel within this state and any of the following applies:
- (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. $\div$
- (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.

- (2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection (3), or subsection (4),  $\underline{a}$  any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) is subject to the following shall be punished:
  - 1. By A fine of:
- a. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first conviction.
- b. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a second conviction; and
  - 2. By Imprisonment for:
  - a. Not more than 6 months for a first conviction.
  - b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction.

The <u>clerk shall remit the</u> portion of a fine imposed in excess of \$500 pursuant to sub-subparagraph 1.a. and the portion of a fine imposed in excess of \$1,000 pursuant to sub-subparagraph 1.b.<sub> $\tau$ </sub> shall be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

(b) 1. A Any person who is convicted of a third violation of this section for an offense that occurs within 10 years after a prior conviction for a violation of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the court shall order the mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The ignition interlock device must be installed, at the convicted

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person's sole expense, for not less than 2 continuous years.

- 2. A Any person who is convicted of a third violation of this section for an offense that occurs more than 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for a violation of this section is subject to shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 or more than \$5,000 and by imprisonment for not more than 12 months. The clerk shall remit the portion of a fine imposed in excess of \$2,500 pursuant to this subparagraph shall be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund. In addition, the court shall order the mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The ignition interlock device must be installed, at the convicted person's sole expense, for not less than 2 continuous years.
- 3. Any person who is convicted of a fourth or subsequent violation of this section, regardless of when any prior conviction for a violation of this section occurred, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

However, the fine imposed for such fourth or subsequent violation may not be less than \$2,000. The <u>clerk shall remit the</u> portion of such fine imposed in excess of \$1,000 shall be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund. <u>In addition to the penalties</u> specified in paragraph (a), the court may order the placement of

an ignition interlock device approved by the department in
accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles individually or
jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted

person if, at the time of the offense, the person had a bloodalcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher. The
ignition interlock device must be installed, at the convicted
person's sole expense, for not less than 6 continuous months.

(3) A Any person who:

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- (a) Violates Who is in violation of subsection (1);
- (b) Who Operates a vessel; and
- (c) Who, By reason of such operation, causes or contributes to causing:
- 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.
- 2. Serious bodily injury to another, as defined in s. 327.353, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 3. The death of <u>a</u> any human being <u>or an unborn child as</u> defined in s. 775.021(5) (e) commits BUI manslaughter, and commits:
- a. A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- b. A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if:
- (I) At the time of the accident, the person knew, or should have known, that the accident occurred; and
- (II) The person failed to give information and render aid as required by s. 327.30.

A person convicted of BUI manslaughter must be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of 4 years. This Sub-subparagraph 3.b. does not require that the person knew that the accident resulted in injury or death.

- (4) A Any person who is convicted of violating a violation of subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or breathalcohol level of 0.15 or higher, or any person who is convicted of violating 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 of age, is subject to 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.
- (c) In addition to the penalties provided in paragraphs (a) and (b), the mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device as ordered by the court and approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The ignition interlock device must be installed, at the convicted person's sole expense, for

not less than 6 continuous months for the first offense and for not less than 2 continuous years for a second offense.

- The <u>clerk shall remit the</u> portion of a fine imposed in excess of \$1,000 pursuant to subparagraph (a)1. and the portion of a fine imposed in excess of \$2,000 pursuant to subparagraph (a)2. or subparagraph (a)3., shall be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund. 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 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 attendance at a substance abuse course specified by the court.; and
- (a) The agency conducting the <u>substance abuse</u> course may refer the offender to an authorized service provider for substance abuse evaluation and treatment, <u>which must include a psychosocial evaluation of the offender</u>, in addition to any sentence or fine imposed under this section. If the <u>substance abuse program makes such a referral in addition to any sentence or fine imposed under this section</u>, the completion of all such education, evaluation, and treatment is a condition of reporting <u>probation</u>. The offender shall assume reasonable costs for such education, evaluation, and treatment, <u>with completion of all such education</u>, evaluation, and treatment being a condition of reporting <u>probation</u>. A referral to treatment resulting from a psychosocial evaluation may not be waived without a supporting independent psychosocial evaluation conducted by an authorized

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substance abuse treatment provider agency appointed by the court. The provider must be provided access to the substance abuse program's psychosocial evaluation before the independent psychosocial evaluation is conducted and with access to the original evaluation. The offender shall bear the cost of this procedure. The court shall review the results and recommendations of both evaluations before determining the request for a waiver.

- (b) If an offender is referred to treatment under this subsection and he or she fails to report for or complete such treatment or fails to complete the program's substance abuse education course and evaluation, the substance abuse program must notify the court and the department of the failure. Upon receipt of the notice, the department must cancel the offender's driving privilege, notwithstanding the terms of the court order or any suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege on a restricted basis upon verification from the substance abuse program that the offender is currently participating in treatment and that both the substance abuse education course and evaluation requirement have been completed. If the substance abuse program notifies the department of a second failure to complete treatment, the department must reinstate the driving privilege only after notice of completion of treatment from the substance abuse program.
- (c) An organization that conducts an offender's substance abuse education and evaluation may not provide required substance abuse treatment unless a waiver has been granted to that organization by the department. A waiver may be granted

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only if the department, in accordance with department rule, determines that the service provider conducting the substance abuse education and evaluation is the most appropriate service provider and is licensed under chapter 397 or is exempt from such licensure. Organizations authorized to provide services under this section shall submit quarterly statistical referral reports to the department.

- (d) As used in this subsection, the term "substance abuse" means the abuse of alcohol or any substance named or described in Schedules I-V of s. 893.03.
- (6) With respect to  $\underline{a}$  any person convicted of violating  $\underline{a}$  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 shall 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), or paragraph (g). The total period of probation and incarceration may not exceed 1 year.

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(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 may order a defendant to pay a fine of \$10 for each hour of public service or community work otherwise required only if the court finds that the residence or location of the defendant at the time public service or community work is required or the defendant's employment obligations would create an undue hardship for the defendant. However, the total period of probation and incarceration may not exceed 1 year. The court shall 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 30 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 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 (g). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

(c) For the third or subsequent conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 30 days. The court shall 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

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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), or paragraph (g). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

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

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

(10) Notwithstanding any sentence or fine imposed by law or the court, a person convicted of violating subsection (1) and one or more additional criminal violations under this chapter, whether arising from the same incident or incidents occurring

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within the preceding 12 months, must maintain an insurance policy insuring against loss from liability for bodily injury, death, and property damage arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a vessel. Such insurance policy must contain limits of not less than \$100,000 for bodily injury liability or death and \$50,000 for property damage. A person who operates a vessel without such insurance policy commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 7. Effective October 1, 2026, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 327.352, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.352 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; refusal.—

(1) (a) 1. The Legislature declares that the operation of a vessel is a privilege that must be exercised in a reasonable manner. In order to protect the public health and safety, it is essential that a lawful and effective means of reducing the incidence of boating while impaired or intoxicated be established. Therefore, a person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or physical test including, but not limited to, an infrared light test of his or her breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his or her blood or breath if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The chemical or physical breath test must

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be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was operating the vessel within this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The administration of a breath test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person must shall be told that his or her failure to submit to a any lawful test of his or her breath under this chapter will result in a suspension of the person's privilege to operate a vessel for a period of 1 year for a first refusal or for a period of 18 months if his or her privilege to operate a vessel has been previously suspended or if he or she has been fined for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood as required under this chapter or chapter 316. The person must also be told civil penalty of \$500, and that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath and he or she has been previously fined under s. 327.35215 or his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, under this chapter or chapter 316, he or she commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, in addition to any other penalties provided by law. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

2. A person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to a urine test for the purpose of detecting the

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presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or controlled substances if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was operating a vessel within this state while under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test must be administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such test in a reasonable manner that will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. The administration of a urine test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person must shall be told that his or her failure to submit to a any lawful test of his or her urine under this chapter will result in suspension of the person's privilege to operate a vessel for a period of 1 year for the first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if his or her privilege to operate a vessel or to operate a vehicle has been previously suspended under s. 327.35215 or chapter 316. The person must also be told a civil penalty of \$500, and that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her urine and he or she has been previously fined under s. 327.35215 or his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a

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misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, in addition to any other penalties provided by law. The refusal to submit to a urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

Section 8. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 327.395, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

327.395 Boating safety education.-

- (1) Effective July 1, 2027, a person operating born on or after January 1, 1988, may not operate a vessel powered by a motor of 10 horsepower or greater must have unless such person has in his or her possession aboard the vessel the documents required by subsection (2).
- subsection (1) must have in his or her possession aboard the vessel photographic identification and a Florida boating safety identification card issued by the commission; a state-issued identification card or driver license indicating possession of the Florida boating safety identification card; or photographic identification and a temporary certificate issued or approved by the commission, an International Certificate of Competency, a boating safety card or certificate from another state or United States territory, or a Canadian Pleasure Craft Operator Card, which shows that he or she has done one of the following:
- (a) Completed a commission-approved boating safety education course that meets the minimum requirements established by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators.
  - (b) Passed a temporary certificate examination developed or

approved by the commission. +

- (c) <u>Obtained</u> a valid International Certificate of Competency.<del>; or</del>
- (d) Completed a boating safety education course or equivalency examination in another state, a United States territory, or Canada which meets or exceeds the minimum requirements established by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators.
- (4) A commission-approved boating safety education course or temporary certificate examination developed or approved by the commission must include components regarding <u>all of the following:</u>
- (a) Diving vessels, awareness of divers in the water, divers-down warning devices, and the requirements of s. 327.331.
  - (b) The danger associated with:
- 1. A passenger riding on a seat back, gunwale, transom, bow, motor cover, or any other vessel area not designed and designated by the manufacturer for seating.
  - 2. A passenger falling overboard.
- 3. Operating a vessel with a person in the water near the vessel.
  - 4. Starting a vessel with the engine in gear.
- 5. Leaving the vessel running when a passenger is boarding or disembarking.
  - 6. Boating under the influence in violation of s. 327.35.
- (c) The proper use and lifesaving benefits of an engine cutoff switch for motorboats and personal watercraft.
  - (d) Human trafficking awareness.

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The commission must include the components under this subsection in boating safety education campaigns and in educational materials produced by the commission, as appropriate.

Section 9. Section 327.731, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.731 Mandatory education for violators.-

- (1) A person convicted of a criminal violation under this chapter, convicted of a noncriminal infraction under this chapter if the infraction resulted in a reportable boating accident, or convicted of <u>a</u> two noncriminal <u>infraction</u> infractions as specified in s. 327.73(1)(h)-(k), (m), (o), (p), or and (s)-(y), the infractions occurring within a 12-month period, must do all of the following:
- (a) Enroll in, attend, and successfully complete, at his or her own expense, one of the following courses, as applicable:
- 1. For a person convicted of any two noncriminal infractions within a 24-month period, the boating safety education course provided for in s. 327.395.
- 2. For a person convicted of a criminal violation, of a noncriminal infraction under this chapter if the infraction resulted in a reportable boating accident, or of three or more noncriminal infractions within a 36-month period, the boating safety education course provided for in s. 327.395 and a 4-hour course that includes information regarding all of the following:
  - a. The boating laws of this state.
  - b. Causes and prevention of boating accidents.
  - c. The importance of wearing personal flotation devices.
- d. The use of common sense and common courtesy while operating a vessel.

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e. How to operate a vessel defensively. a classroom or online boating safety course that is approved by and meets the minimum standards established by commission rule;

- (b) File with the commission within 90 days proof of successful completion of the course.  $\div$
- (c) Refrain from operating a vessel until he or she has filed proof of successful completion of the course with the commission. ; and
- (d) Pay a fine of \$500. The clerk of the court shall remit all fines assessed and collected under this paragraph to the Department of Revenue to be deposited into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund to support law enforcement activities.
- "convicted" and "conviction" mean means a finding of guilt, or the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, regardless of whether or not adjudication was withheld or whether imposition of sentence was withheld, deferred, or suspended. A Any person who operates a vessel on the waters of this state in violation of the provisions of this section commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3) The commission shall print on the reverse side of the defendant's copy of the boating citation a notice of the provisions of this section. Upon conviction, the clerk of the court shall notify the defendant that it is unlawful for him or her to operate any vessel until he or she has complied with this section, but failure of the clerk of the court to provide such a notice <u>is shall</u> not be a defense to a charge of unlawful operation of a vessel under subsection (2).

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- (4) The commission shall:
- (a) Maintain a program to ensure compliance with the mandatory boating safety education requirements under this section. This program must:
- $\frac{1.(a)}{a}$  Track any citations resulting in a conviction under this section and the disposition of such citations; and.
- 2.(b) Send specific notices to each person subject to the requirement for mandatory boating safety education.
- (b) Adopt rules necessary to implement this section.

  Section 10. Section 782.072, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 782.072 Vessel homicide.—"Vessel homicide" is the killing of a human being, or the killing of an unborn child by causing injury to the mother, by the operation of a vessel as defined in s. 327.02 by another in a reckless manner likely to cause the death of, or great bodily harm to, another. As used in this section, the term "unborn child" has the same meaning as in s. 775.021(5)(e). Vessel homicide is:
- (1) A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (2) A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if:
- (a) At the time of the accident, the person knew, or should have known, that the accident occurred; and
- (b) The person failed to give information and render aid as required by s. 327.30(1).

This subsection does not require that the person knew that the accident resulted in injury or death.

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Section 11. Effective October 1, 2026, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 119.0712, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 119.0712 Executive branch agency-specific exemptions from inspection or copying of public records.—
  - (2) DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES.-
- (c) E-mail addresses collected by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles pursuant to s. 319.40(3), s. 320.95(2), or <u>s. 322.08(11)</u> s. 322.08(10) are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This exemption applies retroactively.
- Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 327.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 327.70 Enforcement of this chapter and chapter 328.-
- (3) (a) Noncriminal violations of the following statutes may be enforced by a uniform boating citation mailed to the registered owner of an unattended vessel anchored, aground, or moored on the waters of this state:
- 1. Section 327.33(4) (b) 327.33(3) (b), relating to navigation rules.
- 2. Section 327.44, relating to interference with navigation.
- 3. Section 327.50(2), relating to required lights and shapes.
  - 4. Section 327.53, relating to marine sanitation.
  - 5. Section 328.48(5), relating to display of decal.
  - 6. Section 328.52(2), relating to display of number.
- 7. Section 327.4107, relating to vessels at risk of becoming derelict.

871 8. Section 327.4109, relating to prohibited anchoring or mooring.

Section 13. Paragraph (o) of subsection (1) of section 327.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.73 Noncriminal infractions.

- (1) Violations of the following provisions of the vessel laws of this state are noncriminal infractions:
- (o) Section 327.33(4) (b) 327.33(3) (b), relating to a violation of navigation rules:
  - 1. That does not result in an accident; or
- 2. That results in an accident not causing serious bodily injury or death, for which the penalty is:
  - a. For a first offense, up to a maximum of \$500.
  - b. For a second offense, up to a maximum of \$1,000.
- c. For a third or subsequent offense, up to a maximum of \$1,500.

Any person cited for a violation of this subsection shall be deemed to be charged with a noncriminal infraction, shall be cited for such an infraction, and shall be cited to appear before the county court. The civil penalty for any such infraction is \$100, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any person who fails to appear or otherwise properly respond to a uniform boating citation, in addition to the charge relating to the violation of the boating laws of this state, must 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

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the time such uniform boating citation is issued.

Section 14. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 327.395, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (4) of section 327.54, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

327.54 Liveries; safety regulations; penalty.-

(4) A livery may not knowingly lease or rent a vessel to a person who is required to comply with s. 327.395 unless such person presents to the livery the documentation required by s. 327.395(2) for the operation of a vessel or meets the exemption provided under s. 327.395(6)(f).

Section 15. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2025.