

## CHAPTER 86B

## WATER SAFETY, WATERCRAFT, AND WATERCRAFT TITLING

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## POLICY AND DEFINITIONS

## 86B.001 WATER USE POLICY.

It is the policy of this state, which is blessed with an abundance of water, to promote its full use and enjoyment by all of the people, now and in the future, to promote safety for persons and property in connection with the use of the waters of the state, to promote uniformity of laws relating to the use, and to conform with use requirements of the United States.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 1

## 86B.005 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** The definitions in this section apply to this chapter.

Subd. 2. **City.** "City" means a home rule charter or statutory city.

Subd. 3. **Commissioner.** "Commissioner" means the commissioner of natural resources.

Subd. 4. **Dealer.** "Dealer" means a person:

- (1) engaged in the business of manufacturing or selling new or used watercraft;
- (2) having an established place of business for the sale, trade, and display of the watercraft; and
- (3) having in possession watercraft for the purpose of sale or trade.

Subd. 5. **Horsepower.** "Horsepower" means the power rating established for a motor by the manufacturer or, if a rating is not established, the power rating established by the commissioner.

Subd. 6. **Length.** "Length" of a watercraft means the straight-line distance from the foremost part of the craft to the aftermost part of the craft, measured parallel to the centerline, excluding sheer. Bowsprits, outboard motor brackets, rudders, and other attachments are not included in the length measurement.

Subd. 7. **License.** "License" means the authentic document used to designate the numbers assigned a watercraft and to renew the designation.

Subd. 8. **License agent.** "License agent" means the commissioner of natural resources, the commissioner of public safety, and deputy registrars of motor vehicles acting under section 168.33.

Subd. 9. **Motorboat.** "Motorboat" means a watercraft propelled in any manner by machinery, including watercraft temporarily equipped with detachable motors.

Subd. 10. **Operate.** "Operate" means to navigate or otherwise use a watercraft.

Subd. 11. **Operator.** "Operator" means the person who operates or controls the navigation or use of a watercraft.

Subd. 12. **Owner.** "Owner" means a person having a property right or title to a watercraft other than a security interest. Owner includes a person entitled to the use or possession of a watercraft, subject to an interest in another person, reserved or created by agreement that secures payment or performance of an obligation, but owner does not include a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

Subd. 13. **Paddle boat.** "Paddle boat" means a nonmotorized watercraft 19 feet in length or less that is propelled solely by a paddle wheel peddled by an operator or passenger.

Subd. 14. **Person.** "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, the state and its agencies and subdivisions, and any other legal entity.

Subd. 14a. **Personal watercraft.** "Personal watercraft" means a motorboat that:

- (1) is powered by an inboard motor powering a water jet pump or by an outboard or propeller-driven motor; and
- (2) is designed to be operated by a person or persons sitting, standing, or kneeling on the craft, rather than in the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside a motorboat.

Subd. 15. **Rent.** "Rent" watercraft means to make a watercraft available for the use of others in connection with a business.

Subd. 16. **Sailboard.** "Sailboard" means a single passenger, nonmotorized watercraft using a surfboard type hull and a free sail system which, without capsizing, allows the sail to lie flat in the water when not being supported by the operator.

Subd. 16a. **Slow-no wake.** "Slow-no wake" means operation of a watercraft at the slowest possible speed necessary to maintain steerage, but in no case greater than five miles per hour.

Subd. 17. **Underway or in use.** "Underway or in use" means a watercraft in operation or use unless it is securely fastened to a dock or other permanent mooring.

Subd. 18. **Watercraft.** "Watercraft" means any contrivance used or designed for navigation on water, except:

- (1) a duck boat during the duck hunting season;
- (2) a rice boat during the harvest season; or
- (3) a seaplane.

Subd. 19. **Waters of this state.** "Waters of this state" means waters capable of substantial beneficial public use and waters to which the public has access that are within the territorial limits of this state, including boundary waters.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 2; 1991 c 225 s 1, 2

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

### 86B.101 WATERCRAFT SAFETY PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1. **Safety program.** The commissioner shall continue and expand the comprehensive boat safety and education program. The commissioner shall cooperate with boaters, governmental subdivisions, state agencies, other states, and the federal government in the operation of the program.

Subd. 2. **Youth watercraft safety course.** (a) The commissioner shall establish an educational course and a testing program for watercraft operators and for persons age 12 or older but younger than age 18 required to take the watercraft safety course. The commissioner shall prescribe a written test as part of the course.

(b) The commissioner shall issue a watercraft operator's permit to a person age 12 or older but younger than age 18 who successfully completes the educational program and the written test.

Subd. 3. **Operator's permit.** The commissioner shall issue a watercraft operator's permit to a person who successfully qualifies for a watercraft operator's permit under the boat safety education program.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 3; 1993 c 310 s 1

### 86B.105 SHERIFF'S SAFETY PROGRAM.

(a) The sheriff of each county shall maintain a program of search, rescue, buoying or marking, patrol, removal of hazards to navigation, and inspection of watercraft for rent, lease, or hire. The sheriff shall prohibit the use of any watercraft or safety equipment for rent, lease, or hire that does not comply with the standards of safety for the watercraft or equipment prescribed by the commissioner. The sheriff shall investigate watercraft accidents and drownings and report findings to the commissioner on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

(b) The county board may authorize the employment of additional personnel to carry out the provisions of this section.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 4

### 86B.106 BARRING VEHICLES FROM UNSAFE ICE.

(a) Whenever ice conditions on a body of water deteriorate to such an extent that there is substantial danger to persons using motorized vehicles, including snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles, the sheriff of the county where the body of water is located may prohibit or restrict the use of motorized vehicles on all or a portion of the body of water. If the body of water is located in more than one county, all counties involved must coordinate any prohibitions or restrictions that are imposed. A county sheriff acting under this section shall, as soon as practicable, post all common access sites and publicize the prohibitions or restrictions. The commissioner must be notified immediately and may review and suspend any restrictions imposed. Restrictions may be lifted as soon as conditions warrant.

(b) A person may not operate a motorized vehicle in violation of a prohibition or restriction imposed under this section.

**History:** 1992 c 584 s 1

### 86B.111 NAVIGATION MARKERS AND BUOYS.

Subdivision 1. **Permit for placement of navigation hazards.** The commissioner may require that a permit is obtained for the placement of a structure or device determined by the commissioner to constitute a hazard to navigation.

Subd. 2. **Removal and damage to buoys prohibited.** Except as authorized by the commissioner, a person may not obstruct, remove, damage, or destroy a buoy or structure placed in the waters of this state in accordance with this chapter or by authority of the United States.

Subd. 3. **Uniform marking required for buoys.** A person may not place buoys or other waterway markers unless the markers conform with the uniform marking system established by the commissioner.

Subd. 4. **Government does not have duty to mark all hazards.** The marking of certain hazards to navigation on, in, or adjacent to the waters of this state by a governmental agency does not incur a duty to mark all navigational hazards by the agency or another agency.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 5

#### **86B.115 USE OF DOCKS AND STRUCTURES FOR ADVERTISING.**

A person may not use a fixed or anchored structure on the waters of this state, not a part of a pier or dock extending from shore, for advertising purposes.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 6; 1992 c 464 art 1 s 11

#### **86B.121 RACES, COMPETITIONS, AND EXHIBITIONS.**

(a) A person may not hold or sponsor any scheduled or public race, regatta, tournament or other competition or exhibition, or trial race on water or ice, whether or not involving watercraft, without first having obtained a written permit from the sheriff of the county where the event is to originate.

(b) The sheriff, in the permit, may exempt watercraft from any of the provisions of this chapter relating to the licensing, operation, and equipment of watercraft while participating in the event authorized.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 7; 1992 c 584 s 2

#### **86B.125 LEASED WATERCRAFT.**

Subdivision 1. **Safety standards.** The commissioner shall prescribe safety standards for watercraft offered for lease, rent, or hire.

Subd. 2. **Suspension or revocation of license.** (a) The commissioner may suspend or revoke the license of a watercraft offered for rent, lease, or hire:

(1) that does not comply with the safety standards for the watercraft; and

(2) for which the watercraft owner fails to keep a record of the name and address of the person renting, leasing, or hiring the watercraft, the license number of the watercraft, the date and time the person takes possession, and the expected time of return of the watercraft.

(b) The record of renting, leasing, or hiring must be preserved for at least six months.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 8

### **REGULATION OF SURFACE WATER USE**

#### **86B.201 STATE LAW AND LOCAL ORDINANCE AUTHORITY.**

Subdivision 1. **Application of state law.** The provisions of this chapter and of other applicable laws of this state shall govern the operation, equipment, numbering, and all other related matters for a watercraft operated on the waters of this state, or the time when an activity regulated by this chapter may take place.

Subd. 2. **Local authority to adopt ordinance.** (a) This chapter does not limit the authority of a political subdivision of this state to adopt regulations that are not inconsistent with this chapter and the rules of the commissioner relating to the use of waters of this state that are wholly or partly within the territorial boundaries of a county or entirely within the boundaries of a city.

(b) A city of the first class of over 200,000 or the park board of the city may forbid the use of motorboats or boats with attached motors on its lakes.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 9

**86B.205 WATER SURFACE USE ORDINANCE.**

Subdivision 1. **Assistance.** The commissioner shall develop and publish guidelines to assist counties adopting water surface use ordinances for waters within their jurisdiction.

Subd. 2. **Surface use ordinances.** (a) A county board may, by ordinance, regulate the surface use of bodies of water located entirely or partially within the county and not located entirely within the boundary of a single city or lake conservation district established by law.

(b) If a body of water is located within more than one county, a surface use ordinance is not effective until adopted by the county boards of all the counties where the body of water lies under section 471.59 or placed into effect by order of the commissioner under subdivision 9.

(c) With the authorization of an affected city or lake conservation district, a county board may assume and exercise the powers in subdivisions 2 to 5 with respect to bodies of water lying entirely within that city or lake conservation district. The regulation by the county of the surface use of a portion of a body of water located within the boundary of a city must be consistent with any city regulation existing on May 25, 1973, of the surface use of that portion of the body of water. After January 1, 1975, the ordinance must be consistent with the provisions of this chapter and rules of the commissioner under this chapter.

Subd. 3. **Prior ordinances invalid without approval.** A surface use zoning ordinance adopted under subdivisions 2 to 5 by a local governmental unit after May 25, 1973, is invalid unless it is approved by the commissioner.

Subd. 4. **Approval of ordinances.** A proposed surface use zoning ordinance must be submitted to the commissioner for review and approval before adoption. The commissioner must approve or disapprove the proposed ordinance within 120 days after receiving it. If the commissioner disapproves the proposed ordinance, the commissioner must return it to the local governmental unit with a written statement of the reasons for disapproval.

Subd. 5. **County regulatory authority.** A county board may:

(1) regulate and police public beaches, public docks, and other public facilities for access to a body of water, except:

(i) regulations are subject to subdivision 6;

(ii) a county board may not regulate state accesses; and

(iii) a municipality may by ordinance preempt the county from exercising power under this subdivision within its jurisdiction;

(2) regulate the construction, configuration, size, location, and maintenance of commercial marinas and their related facilities including parking areas and sanitary facilities in a manner consistent with other state law and the rules of the commissioner of natural resources, the pollution control agency, and the commissioner of health, and with the applicable municipal building codes and zoning ordinances where the marinas are located;

(3) regulate the construction, installation, and maintenance of permanent and temporary docks and moorings in a manner consistent with state and federal law, permits required under chapter 103G, and sections 86B.111 and 86B.115;

(4) except as provided in subdivision 6, regulate the type and size of watercraft allowed to use the body of water and set access fees;

(5) subject to subdivision 6, limit the types and horsepower of motors used on the body of water;

(6) limit the use of the body of water at various times and the use of various parts of the body of water;

(7) regulate the speed of watercraft on the body of water and the conduct of other activities on the body of water to secure the safety of the public and the most general public use; and

(8) contract with other law enforcement agencies to police the body of water and its shore.

Subd. 6. **Public access restrictions.** The county board must allow the same types and sizes of watercraft and horsepower of motors to access and enter the lake or water body as are generally allowed to be operated on the lake or water body. Special use exceptions that are not dependent on lakeshore or property ownership may be granted by permit.

**Subd. 7. County acquisition of public access.** A county board may acquire by purchase, gift, or devise land for public access to a lake or stream and may improve the land as a park or playground if the land is less than ten acres and is contiguous to the meander line of a navigable lake or stream wholly or partly within the county and not entirely within the corporate limits of a city.

**Subd. 8. Advisory assistance.** The county board may invite any municipal council or town board or the soil and water conservation district board of supervisors or watershed district board of managers to designate a representative to advise and consult with the county board on water use regulation and improvement.

**Subd. 9. Watercraft use rules for local waters.** (a) On request of a county, city, or town, the commissioner may, after determining it to be in the public interest, establish rules relating to the use of watercraft on waters of this state that border upon or are within, in whole or in part, the territorial boundaries of the governmental unit.

(b) The rules shall be established in the manner provided by sections 14.02 to 14.62, but may not be submitted to the attorney general nor filed with the secretary of state until first approved by resolutions of the county boards of a majority of the counties affected by the proposed rules.

(c) The rules may restrict:

(1) the type and size of watercraft and size of motor that may use the waters affected by the rule;

(2) the areas of water that may be used by watercraft;

(3) the speed of watercraft;

(4) the times permitted for use of watercraft; or

(5) the minimum distance between watercraft.

(d) When establishing rules, the commissioner shall consider the physical characteristics of the waters affected, their historical uses, shoreland uses and classification, and other features unique to the waters affected by the rules.

(e) The commissioner shall inform the users of the waters of the rules affecting them at least two weeks before the effective date of the rules by distributing copies of the rules and by posting of the public accesses of the waters. The failure of the commissioner to comply with this paragraph does not affect the validity of the rules or a conviction for violation of the rules.

(f) The cost of publishing rules and of marking and posting waters under this subdivision shall be paid by the counties affected by the rules, as apportioned by the commissioner.

(g) Regulations or ordinances relating to the use of waters of this state enacted by a local governmental unit before January 1, 1972, shall continue in effect until repealed by the local governmental unit or superseded by a rule of the commissioner adopted under this subdivision.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 10

## **86B.211 WATER SAFETY RULES.**

The commissioner shall adopt rules that relate to:

(1) the application for, form, and numbering of watercraft licenses;

(2) the size, form, reflectorized material, and display of watercraft license numbers, which must comply with the requirements of the federal watercraft numbering system;

(3) placement and regulation of docks, piers, buoys, mooring or marking devices, and other structures in the waters of this state;

(4) rules of the road for watercraft navigation;

(5) standards for equipment used in the towing of persons on water skis, aquaplanes, surfboards, saucers, and other devices;

(6) standards for lights, signals, fire extinguishers, bilge ventilation, and lifesaving equipment;

(7) standards of safe load and power capacity;

- (8) accounting, procedural, and reporting requirements for county sheriff;
- (9) designation of swimming or bathing areas;
- (10) standards of safety for watercraft offered for rent, lease, or hire;
- (11) the use of surface waters of this state by watercraft as provided and in accordance with section 86B.205, subdivision 9, paragraphs (c) and (d), including:
  - (i) standards and criteria for resolving conflicts in the use of water surfaces by watercraft;
  - (ii) procedures for dealing with problems involving more than one local governmental unit;
  - (iii) procedures for local enforcement; and
  - (iv) procedures for enforcing the restrictions in section 86B.205, subdivision 9, paragraph (c); and
- (12) other rules determined by the commissioner to be necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 11; 1991 c 259 s 10

## WATERCRAFT OPERATION

### 86B.301 WATERCRAFT LICENSES REQUIRED.

**Subdivision 1. Requirement.** Except as provided in subdivisions 2 and 3, a person may not operate or give permission for the operation of a watercraft that requires a watercraft license on the waters of this state unless:

- (1) a watercraft license for the watercraft has been issued and is valid during the period of operation;
- (2) the license number is affixed to the watercraft as prescribed by the commissioner; and
- (3) a valid registration sticker is affixed to the watercraft as prescribed by the commissioner.

**Subd. 2. Exemptions.** A watercraft license is not required for:

- (1) a watercraft that is covered by a license or number in full force and effect under federal law or a federally approved licensing or numbering system of another state, and has not been within this state for more than 90 consecutive days, which does not include days that a watercraft is laid up at dock over winter or for repairs at a Lake Superior port or another port in the state;
- (2) a watercraft from a country other than the United States that has not been within this state for more than 90 consecutive days, which does not include days that a watercraft is laid up at dock over winter or for repairs at a Lake Superior port or another port in the state;
- (3) a watercraft owned by the United States, a state, or a political subdivision of a state, except watercraft used for recreational purposes;
- (4) a ship's lifeboat;
- (5) a watercraft that has been issued a valid marine document by the United States government;
- (6) a duck boat during duck hunting season;
- (7) a rice boat during the harvest season;
- (8) a seaplane; and
- (9) a nonmotorized watercraft nine feet in length or less.

**Subd. 3. Temporary certificate.** A person may operate a watercraft and allow another person to operate a watercraft for which a temporary license certificate has been issued during the period the certificate is valid.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 12

### 86B.305 YOUTH OPERATORS.

**Subdivision 1. Under age 12.** (a) Except in case of an emergency, a person under age 12 may not operate or be allowed to operate a watercraft propelled by a motor with a factory

rating of more than 25 horsepower unless there is present in the watercraft, in addition to the operator, at least one person age 21 or older who is within immediate reach of the controls of the motor. For purposes of section 86B.331, the person age 21 or older, as well as the actual operator, is in physical control of the motorboat.

(b) A person under age 12 may not operate or be allowed to operate a watercraft propelled by a motor with a factory rating of more than 75 horsepower.

Subd. 2. **Age 12 to 17; permit required.** Except as provided in this subdivision, a person age 12 or older and younger than age 18 may not operate a motorboat powered by a motor over 25 horsepower without possessing a valid watercraft operator's permit from this state or from the operator's state of residence unless there is a person age 21 or older in the motorboat who is within immediate reach of the controls of the motor. For purposes of section 86B.331, the person age 21 or older, as well as the actual operator, is in physical control of the motorboat.

Subd. 3. **Owners may not allow certain uses.** An owner of a watercraft may not allow a watercraft to be operated contrary to the provisions of subdivision 2.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 13; 1993 c 269 s 2,3; 1993 c 310 s 2,3; 1996 c 396 s 2,3

### 86B.311 GENERAL RULES FOR OPERATION.

Subdivision 1. **Safe operation.** A person may not operate or allow the operation of a watercraft or use a device relating to the use of the watercraft:

- (1) in a careless or heedless manner in disregard of the rights or safety of others;
- (2) in a reckless or grossly negligent manner that causes personal injury to another or damage to the property of another;
- (3) upon the waters of this state without the equipment required by this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter; or
- (4) that is loaded with passengers or cargo beyond the watercraft's safe carrying capacity or is equipped with a motor or other propulsion machinery beyond the watercraft's safe power capacity.

Subd. 2. **Obstruction to navigation.** A person may not operate a watercraft in a manner that obstructs or tends to obstruct normal and ordinary navigation on the waters of this state.

Subd. 3. **Unauthorized mooring prohibited.** A person may not moor, attach, or hold in any manner a watercraft to a buoy or any other marking device or guide placed in the waters of this state pursuant to lawful authority. This subdivision does not apply to a mooring buoy.

Subd. 4. **Swimming or bathing areas.** A person may not operate a watercraft within a water area that has been marked off or set aside as a swimming or bathing area as prescribed by the commissioner's rules.

Subd. 5. **Riding on gunwales or decking.** A person may not ride or sit and a person may not operate a motorboat while a person is riding or sitting on the starboard or port gunwales, the decking over the bow, or transom of a motorboat while underway unless the motorboat is provided with adequate guards or railing to prevent passengers from falling overboard.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 14

### 86B.313 PERSONAL WATERCRAFT REGULATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **General requirements.** In addition to requirements of other laws relating to watercraft, it is unlawful to operate or to permit the operation of a personal watercraft:

- (1) without each person on board the personal watercraft wearing a United States Coast Guard approved Type I, II, III, or V personal flotation device;
- (2) between sunset and 8:00 a.m.;
- (3) within 100 feet of a shoreline, dock, swimmer, or swimming diving raft or a moored, anchored, or nonmotorized watercraft at greater than slow-no wake speed;
- (4) while towing a person on water skis, a kneeboard, an inflatable craft, or any other device unless:
  - (i) an observer is on board; or



(ii) the personal watercraft is equipped with factory-installed or factory-specified accessory mirrors that give the operator a wide field of vision to the rear;

(5) without the lanyard-type engine cutoff switch being attached to the person, clothing, or personal flotation device of the operator, if the personal watercraft is equipped by the manufacturer with such a device;

(6) if any part of the spring-loaded throttle mechanism has been removed, altered, or tampered with so as to interfere with the return-to-idle system;

(7) to chase or harass wildlife;

(8) through emergent or floating vegetation at other than a slow-no wake speed;

(9) in a manner that unreasonably or unnecessarily endangers life, limb, or property, including weaving through congested watercraft traffic, jumping the wake of another watercraft within 100 feet of the other watercraft; or

(10) in any other manner that is not reasonable and prudent.

**Subd. 2. Age of operator.** Except in the case of an emergency, a person under the age of 13 years may not operate or be permitted to operate a personal watercraft, regardless of horsepower. It is unlawful for the owner of a personal watercraft to permit the personal watercraft to be operated contrary to this subdivision.

**Subd. 3. Operator's permit.** Except in the case of an emergency, a person 13 years of age or over but less than 18 years of age may not operate a personal watercraft, regardless of horsepower, without possessing a valid watercraft operator's permit as required by section 86B.305, unless there is a person 18 years of age or older on board the craft. In addition to the permit requirement, a person 13 years of age operating a personal watercraft must maintain unaided observation by a person 18 years of age or older. It is unlawful for the owner of a personal watercraft to permit the personal watercraft to be operated contrary to this subdivision.

**Subd. 4. Dealers and rental operations.** (a) A dealer of personal watercraft shall distribute a summary of the laws and rules governing the operation of personal watercraft and, upon request, shall provide instruction to a purchaser regarding:

(1) the laws and rules governing personal watercraft; and

(2) the safe operation of personal watercraft.

(b) A person who offers personal watercraft for rent:

(1) shall provide a summary of the laws and rules governing the operation of personal watercraft and provide instruction regarding the laws and rules and the safe operation of personal watercraft to each person renting a personal watercraft; and

(2) shall provide a United States Coast Guard approved Type I, II, III, or V personal flotation device and any other required safety equipment to all persons who rent a personal watercraft at no additional cost.

*History: 1991 c 225 s 3; 1992 c 573 s 4; 1993 c 219 s 1; 1996 c 396 s 4*

### 86B.315 TOWING PERSON ON WATER SKIS OR OTHER DEVICE.

**Subdivision 1. Observer or mirror required.** A person may not operate a watercraft on waters of this state and tow a person on water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, a saucer, or a similar device unless:

(1) there is another person in the watercraft in addition to the operator who is in a position to continually observe the person being towed; or

(2) the boat is equipped with a mirror providing the operator a wide field of vision to the rear.

**Subd. 2. Night skiing or towing prohibited.** A person may not be towed or operate a watercraft towing a person on water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, a saucer, or another device on waters of this state from one hour after sunset to sunrise of the following day.

*History: 1990 c 391 art 9 s 15*

### 86B.321 NOISE LIMITS.

**Subdivision 1. Operation in excess of noise limits prohibited.** A person may not operate a motorboat under any condition of load, acceleration, or deceleration in a manner that exceeds the noise limits contained in subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. **Noise limits.** (a) The noise limits for the total noise from the marine engine or motorboat may not exceed:

(1) for marine engines or motorboats manufactured before January 1, 1982, a noise level of 84 decibels on the A scale measured at a distance of 50 feet from the motorboat or equivalent noise levels at other distances as specified by the commissioner; and

(2) for marine engines or motorboats manufactured on or after January 1, 1982, a noise level of 82 decibels on the A scale measured at a distance of 50 feet from the motorboat or equivalent noise levels at other distances as specified by the commissioner.

(b) The noise limits in paragraph (a) do not preclude enforcement of other laws relating to motorboat noise.

Subd. 3. **Applicability.** The provisions of this section do not apply to motorboats operating under a permit issued under section 86B.121 or a United States coast guard marine event permit in a regatta or race while on trial runs or while on official trials for speed records during the time and in the designated area authorized by the permit.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 16; 1993 c 13 art 1 s 22

### 86B.325 DISCHARGE FROM MARINE TOILETS PROHIBITED.

(a) A person owning or operating a watercraft or other marine conveyance on the waters of this state may not use, operate, or allow the use or operation of a marine toilet or similar device for the disposition of sewage or other wastes unless the toilet wastes are retained for disposition on land by means of facilities constructed and operated in accordance with rules adopted by the state commissioner of health and approved by the pollution control agency.

(b) A person may not:

(1) discharge sewage or other wastes into the waters of this state directly or indirectly from a watercraft or other marine conveyance; or

(2) place, leave, discharge, or cause to be placed, left, or discharged a container of sewage or other wastes into waters of this state by a person whether or not the owner, operator, guest, or occupant of a watercraft or other marine conveyance.

(c) Toilets must be sealed or otherwise rendered inoperative so that human or other waste cannot be discharged from the toilet into waters of this state.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 17

### 86B.331 OPERATION WHILE USING ALCOHOL OR DRUGS OR WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY.

Subdivision 1. **Acts prohibited.** (a) A person may not operate or be in physical control of a motorboat in operation on the waters of this state:

(1) when the person is under the influence of alcohol;

(2) when the person is under the influence of a controlled substance, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4;

(3) when the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements named in clauses (1), (2), and (6);

(4) when the person's alcohol concentration is 0.10 or more;

(5) when the person's alcohol concentration as measured within two hours of the time of operating is 0.10 or more; or

(6) when the person is knowingly under the influence of any chemical compound or combination of chemical compounds that is listed as a hazardous substance in rules adopted under section 182.655 and that affects the nervous system, brain, or muscles of the person so as to substantially impair the person's ability to operate the motorboat.

(b) An owner or other person having charge or control of a motorboat may not authorize or allow an individual the person knows or has reason to believe is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled or other substance, as provided under paragraph (a), to operate the motorboat in operation on the waters of this state.

(c) An owner or other person having charge or control of a motorboat may not knowingly authorize or allow a person, who by reason of a physical or mental disability is incapable of operating the motorboat, to operate the motorboat in operation on the waters of this state.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, a motorboat "in operation" does not include a motorboat that is anchored, beached, or securely fastened to a dock or other permanent mooring.

**Subd. 2. Arrest.** Conservation officers of the department of natural resources, sheriffs, sheriff's deputies, and other peace officers may arrest a person for a violation under subdivision 1 without a warrant upon probable cause, without regard to whether the violation was committed in the officer's presence.

**Subd. 3. Preliminary screening test.** (a) If an officer authorized under subdivision 2 to make arrests has reason to believe from the manner in which a person is operating, controlling, or acting upon departure from a motorboat, or has operated or been in control of a motorboat, that the operator may be violating or has violated subdivision 1, paragraph (a), the officer may require the operator to provide a breath sample for a preliminary screening test using a device approved by the commissioner of public safety for this purpose.

(b) The results of the preliminary screening test shall be used for the purpose of deciding whether an arrest should be made under this section and whether to require the chemical tests authorized in section 86B.335, but may not be used in a court action except: (1) to prove that a test was properly required of an operator pursuant to section 86B.335; or (2) in a civil action arising out of the operation or use of the motorboat.

(c) Following the preliminary screening test, additional tests may be required of the operator as provided under section 86B.335.

(d) An operator who refuses a breath sample is subject to the provisions of section 86B.335 unless, in compliance with that section, the operator submits to a blood, breath, or urine test to determine the presence of alcohol or a controlled substance.

**Subd. 4. Evidence.** (a) Upon the trial of a prosecution arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by a person arrested for operating or being in physical control of a motorboat in violation of subdivision 1, paragraph (a), or an ordinance in conformity with it, the court may admit evidence of the amount of alcohol or a controlled substance in the person's blood, breath, or urine as shown by an analysis of those items.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision:

(1) evidence that there was at the time an alcohol concentration of 0.05 or less is prima facie evidence that the person was not under the influence of alcohol; and

(2) evidence that there was at the time an alcohol concentration of more than 0.05 and less than 0.10 is relevant evidence in indicating whether or not the person was under the influence of alcohol.

(c) Evidence of the refusal to take a preliminary screening test required under subdivision 3 or a chemical test required under section 86B.335 is admissible into evidence in a prosecution under this section or an ordinance in conformity with it.

(d) This subdivision does not limit the introduction of other competent evidence bearing upon the question of whether or not the person violated this section, including tests obtained more than two hours after the alleged violation and results obtained from partial tests on an infrared breath-testing instrument. A result from a partial test is the measurement obtained by analyzing one adequate breath sample. A sample is adequate if the instrument analyzes the sample and does not indicate the sample is deficient.

(e) If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (5), that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after the time of operating or physical control of a motorboat and before the administration of the evidentiary test to cause the defendant's alcohol concentration to exceed 0.10. Provided, that this evidence may not be admitted unless notice is given to the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the matter.

**Subd. 5. Penalties.** (a) A person who violates a prohibition contained in subdivision 1, or an ordinance in conformity with it, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who violates a prohibition contained in subdivision 1:

(1) within five years of a prior:

(i) impaired driving conviction, as defined in section 169.121, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause (1);

(ii) civil liability under section 84.911, subdivision 2, or 86B.335, subdivision 2; or  
 (iii) conviction under an ordinance of this state or a statute or ordinance from another state in conformity with any of them; or

(2) within ten years of the first of two or more prior:

(i) impaired driving convictions, as defined in section 169.121, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause (1);

(ii) civil liabilities under section 84.911, subdivision 2, or 86B.335, subdivision 2;

(iii) convictions of ordinances in conformity with any of them; or

(iv) convictions or liabilities under any combination of items (i) to (iii).

(c) The attorney in the jurisdiction where the violation occurred who is responsible for prosecution of misdemeanor violations of this section is also responsible for prosecution of gross misdemeanor violations of this section. When an attorney responsible for prosecuting gross misdemeanors under this section requests criminal history information relating to prior convictions from a court, the court must furnish the information without charge.

(d) A person who operates a motorboat on the waters of this state during the period the person is prohibited from operating any motorboat or after the person's watercraft operator's permit has been revoked, as provided under subdivision 6, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Subd. 5a. Notice of enhanced penalties.** When a court sentences a person for a misdemeanor violation of this section, it shall inform the defendant of the statutory provisions that provide for enhancement of criminal penalties for repeat violators. The failure of a court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the future applicability of these enhanced penalties to that defendant.

**Subd. 6. Suspension and revocation of operating privileges.** (a) Upon conviction under this section, or an ordinance in conformity with it, and in addition to any penalty imposed under subdivision 5, the person is prohibited from operating any motorboat on the waters of this state for a period of 90 days between May 1 and October 31, extending over two consecutive years if necessary.

(b) A person with a watercraft operator's permit 13 years of age or older but less than 18 years of age and who violates any prohibition contained in subdivision 1 shall have the permit revoked by the commissioner as required by section 86B.811, subdivision 2, in addition to any other penalty imposed by the court.

**Subd. 7. Duties of commissioner.** The court shall promptly forward copies of all convictions and criminal and civil penalties imposed under subdivision 5 and section 86B.335, subdivision 2, to the commissioner and the department of public safety. The commissioner shall notify the convicted person of the period when the person is prohibited from operating a motorboat as provided under subdivision 6 or section 86B.335, subdivision 2. The commissioner shall also periodically circulate to appropriate law enforcement agencies a list of all persons who are prohibited from operating any motorboat or have had their watercraft operator's permits revoked pursuant to subdivision 6 or section 86B.335, subdivision 2.

**Subd. 8. Government immunity from liability for boat care.** The state or political subdivision that is the employer of an officer authorized under subdivision 2 to make an arrest for violations of subdivision 1 is immune from any liability, civil or criminal, for the care or custody of the motorboat being operated by or in the physical control of the person arrested if the officer acts in good faith and exercises due care.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 18; 1992 c 570 art 3 s 1; 1994 c 615 s 5,6; 1995 c 230 s

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## **86B.335 TESTING FOR ALCOHOL AND CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.**

**Subdivision 1. Chemical testing.** A person who operates or is in physical control of a motorboat in operation on the waters of this state is required, subject to the provisions of this section, to take or submit to a test of the person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the presence and amount of alcohol or a controlled substance. A motorboat "in operation" does not include a motorboat that is anchored, beached, or securely fastened to a dock or other permanent mooring. The test shall be administered at the direction of an officer authorized to make arrests under section 86B.331, subdivision 2. Taking or submitting to the

test is mandatory when requested by an officer who has probable cause to believe the person was operating or in physical control of a motorboat in violation of section 86B.331, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), and one of the following conditions exist:

- (1) the person has been lawfully placed under arrest for violating section 86B.331, subdivision 1, paragraph (a);
- (2) the person has been involved in a motorboat accident resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death;
- (3) the person has refused to take the preliminary screening test provided for in section 86B.331, subdivision 3; or
- (4) the screening test was administered and indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more.

**Subd. 2. Refusal to take test.** (a) If a person refuses to take a test required under subdivision 1, a test is not to be given, but the officer authorized to make arrests under section 86B.331, subdivision 2, shall report the refusal to the commissioner of natural resources and to the authority having responsibility for prosecution of misdemeanor offenses for the jurisdiction where the incident occurred that gave rise to the test demand and refusal. However, if a peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated section 609.21, a test may be required and obtained despite the person's refusal.

(b) On certification by the officer that probable cause existed to believe the person had been operating or in physical control of a motorboat while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, and that the person refused to submit to testing, the commissioner shall impose a civil penalty of \$500 and shall prohibit the person from operating any motorboat on the waters of this state for a period of one year even if a test was obtained pursuant to this section after the person refused to submit to testing. If the person refusing to submit to testing is under the age of 18 years at the time of the refusal, the person's watercraft operator's permit shall be revoked by the commissioner as set forth in this subdivision and a new permit after the revocation must be issued only after the person successfully completes a watercraft safety course.

(c) On behalf of the commissioner, an officer requiring a test or directing the administration of a test shall serve on a person who refused to permit a test immediate notice of intention to impose the civil penalty set forth in this subdivision, to prohibit the operation of motorboats, and to revoke a watercraft operator's permit. The officer shall take a watercraft operator's permit held by the person, and shall send the permit to the commissioner along with the certification provided for in this subdivision. If the officer fails to serve a notice of intent to revoke, the commissioner may notify the person by mail and the notice is deemed received three days after mailing. The notice must advise the person of the right to obtain administrative and judicial review as provided in this section. The prohibition and revocation, if any, shall take effect ten days after receipt of the notice. The civil penalty is imposed on receipt of the notice and shall be paid within 30 days of imposition.

(d) A person who operates a motorboat on the waters of this state during the period the person is prohibited from operating a motorboat as provided under paragraph (b) or (c) is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Subd. 3. Administrative review.** (a) At any time during the period of prohibition or revocation imposed under this section, the person may request in writing a review of the order imposing sanctions under this section. If the person makes a request for administrative review within 30 days following receipt of a notice and order imposing sanctions, the request shall stay imposition of the civil penalty. Upon receiving the request for review, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall review the order, the evidence upon which the order was based, and other material information brought to the attention of the commissioner and determine whether sufficient cause exists to sustain the order.

(b) Within 15 days after receiving the request, the commissioner shall issue a written report ordering that the prohibition, revocation, or civil penalty be either sustained or rescinded. The review provided in this subdivision is not subject to the contested case provisions of the administrative procedure act under chapter 14. The availability of administrative review does not have an effect upon the availability of judicial review under this section.

**Subd. 4. Judicial review.** (a) Within 30 days following receipt of a notice and order imposing sanctions under this section, a person may petition the court for review. The petition must be filed with the district court administrator in the county where the incident occurred which gave rise to the test demand and refusal, together with proof of service of a copy on the commissioner and the prosecuting authority for misdemeanor offenses for the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred. A responsive pleading is not required of the commissioner of natural resources, and court fees may not be charged for the appearance of the representative of the commissioner in the matter.

(b) The petition must be captioned in the name of the person making the petition as petitioner and the commissioner as respondent. The petition must state specifically the grounds upon which the petitioner seeks rescission of the order imposing sanctions.

(c) The filing of the petition does not stay the revocation or prohibition against operation of a motorboat. However, the filing of a petition stays imposition of the civil penalty. The judicial review shall be conducted according to the rules of civil procedure.

**Subd. 5. Hearing.** (a) A hearing under this section must be before a district court judge in the county where the incident occurred which gave rise to the test demand and refusal. The hearing must be to the court and may be conducted at the same time as hearings upon pretrial motions in the criminal prosecution under section 86B.331. The hearing must be recorded. The commissioner must be represented by the prosecuting authority for misdemeanor offenses for the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred which gave rise to the test demand and refusal.

(b) The hearing must be held at the earliest practicable date and in any event no later than 60 days following the filing of the petition for review. The reviewing court may order a temporary stay of the balance of the prohibition or revocation if the hearing has not been conducted within 60 days after filing of the petition, upon the application of the petitioner and upon terms the court deems proper.

(c) The scope of the hearing must be limited to the issues of:

(1) whether the officer had probable cause to believe that the person was operating or in physical control of a motorboat in violation of section 86B.331;

(2) whether one of the conditions in subdivision 1 existed;

(3) whether the person was informed as prescribed in subdivision 6; and

(4) whether the person refused to submit to testing.

(d) It is an affirmative defense for the petitioner to prove that, at the time of the refusal, the petitioner's refusal to permit the test was based upon reasonable grounds.

(e) The court shall order that the prohibition or revocation be either sustained or rescinded and shall either sustain or rescind the civil penalty. The court shall forward a copy of the order to the commissioner.

**Subd. 6. Rights and obligations.** At the time a test is requested, the person must be informed:

(1) that Minnesota law requires a person to take a test to determine if the person is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance;

(2) that a person is subject to a civil penalty of \$500 for refusing to take the test and, in addition, the person may be prohibited from operating any motorboat;

(3) if the peace officer has probable cause to believe the person has violated the criminal vehicular homicide and injury laws, that a test will be taken with or without the person's consent; and

(4) that the person has the right to consult with an attorney, but that this right is limited to the extent that it cannot unreasonably delay administration of the test or the person will be deemed to have refused the test.

**Subd. 7. Requirement of urine test.** Notwithstanding subdivision 1, if there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe there is impairment by a controlled substance which is not subject to testing by a blood or breath test, a urine test may be required even after a blood or breath test has been administered.

**Subd. 8. Breath test using an infrared breath-testing instrument.** In the case of a breath test administered using an infrared breath-testing instrument, the test shall consist of

analyses in the following sequence: one adequate breath sample analysis, one calibration standard analysis, and a second adequate breath sample analysis. In the case of a test administered using an infrared breath-testing instrument, a sample is adequate if the instrument analyzes the sample and does not indicate the sample is deficient. For purposes of this section, when a test is administered using an infrared breath-testing instrument, failure of a person to provide two separate adequate breath samples in the proper sequence constitutes a refusal to take the test.

**Subd. 9. Consent of person incapable of refusal not withdrawn.** A person who is unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering the person incapable of refusal is deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by subdivision 1 and the test may be given.

**Subd. 10. Manner of making tests.** (a) Only a physician, medical technician, physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic, registered nurse, medical technologist, or laboratory assistant acting at the request of a peace officer authorized to make arrests under section 86B.331, subdivision 2, may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol or controlled substance. This limitation does not apply to the taking of a breath or urine sample. The person tested has the right to have someone of the person's own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a peace officer; provided, that the additional test sample on behalf of the person is obtained at the place where the person is in custody, after the test administered at the direction of a peace officer, and at no expense to the state.

(b) The failure or inability to obtain an additional test or tests by a person shall not preclude the admission in evidence of the test taken at the direction of a peace officer unless the additional test was prevented or denied by the peace officer.

(c) The physician, medical technician, physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic, medical technologist, laboratory assistant, or registered nurse drawing blood at the request of a peace officer for the purpose of determining alcohol concentration shall in no manner be liable in any civil or criminal action except for negligence in drawing the blood. The person administering a breath test shall be fully trained in the administration of breath tests pursuant to training given by the commissioner of public safety.

**Subd. 11. Payment of civil penalty.** The civil penalty imposed under subdivision 2 must be paid to the political subdivision that represents the commissioner on the petition for judicial review or, in the event that a petition is not filed, to the political subdivision that would have represented the commissioner had a petition been filed. If a person does not pay the civil penalty, the prohibition against operating motorboats is automatically extended until the political subdivision reports in writing to the commissioner that the penalty has been paid.

**Subd. 12. Enforcement of civil penalty.** (a) If a person does not pay the civil penalty imposed under subdivision 2 within 30 days of the time the penalty was imposed, the prosecuting authority representing the commissioner may petition the municipal, county, or unified court in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred to file the order imposing the civil penalty as an order of the court.

(b) Once entered, the order may be enforced in the same manner as a final judgment of the court. In addition to the penalty, attorney fees, costs, and interest may be assessed against any person who fails to pay the civil penalty.

**Subd. 13. Coroner to report death.** Every coroner or medical examiner shall report in writing to the department of natural resources the death of any person within the jurisdiction of the coroner or medical examiner as the result of an accident involving any watercraft or drowning and the circumstances of the accident. The report shall be made within 15 days after the death or recovery.

In the case of operators killed in watercraft accidents, or the death of passengers or drowning victims 14 years of age or older, who die within four hours after accident, the coroner or medical examiner shall examine the body and shall make tests as are necessary to determine the presence and percentage concentration of alcohol, and drugs if feasible, in the blood of the victim. This information shall be included in each report submitted pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision and shall be tabulated by the department of natural re-

sources. Periodically, the commissioner of natural resources must transmit a summary of the reports to the commissioner of public safety.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 19; 1992 c 570 art 3 s 2-6; 1994 c 615 s 7; 1995 c 185 s 2

### 86B.337 FORFEITURE OF MOTORBOATS.

**Subdivision 1. Definitions.** As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(a) "Appropriate agency" means a law enforcement agency that has the authority to make an arrest for a violation of a designated offense.

(b) "Designated offense" means a violation of section 86B.331 or an ordinance in conformity with it:

(1) occurring within five years of the first of three prior impaired driving convictions or the first of three prior license revocations based on separate impaired driving incidents;

(2) occurring within 15 years of the first of four or more prior impaired driving convictions or the first of four or more prior license revocations based on separate impaired driving incidents;

(3) by a person whose driver's license or driving privileges have been canceled under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (8); or

(4) by a person who is subject to a restriction on the person's driver's license under section 171.09 that provides that the person may not use or consume any amount of alcohol or a controlled substance.

(c) "Motorboat" has the meaning given in section 86B.005, subdivision 9.

(d) "Owner" means the registered owner of the motorboat according to records of the department of natural resources and includes a lessee of a motorboat if the lease agreement has a term of 180 days or more.

(e) "Prior impaired driving conviction" has the meaning given in section 169.121, subdivision 3.

(f) "Prior license revocation" has the meaning given in section 169.121, subdivision 3.

(g) "Prosecuting authority" means the attorney in the jurisdiction in which the designated offense occurred who is responsible for prosecuting violations of a designated offense.

**Subd. 2. Seizure.** (a) A motorboat subject to forfeiture under this section may be seized by the appropriate agency upon process issued by any court having jurisdiction over the motorboat.

(b) Property may be seized without process if:

(1) the seizure is incident to a lawful arrest or a lawful search;

(2) the motorboat subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding under this section; or

(3) the appropriate agency has probable cause to believe that the delay occasioned by the necessity to obtain process would result in the removal or destruction of the motorboat.

(c) If property is seized without process under paragraph (b), clause (3), the prosecuting authority must institute a forfeiture action under this section as soon as is reasonably possible.

**Subd. 3. Right to possession; custody.** All right, title, and interest in a motorboat subject to forfeiture under this section vests in the appropriate agency upon commission of the designated offense giving rise to the forfeiture. A motorboat seized under this section is not subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the appropriate agency subject to the orders and decrees of the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings. When the motorboat is seized, the appropriate agency may:

(1) place the motorboat under seal;

(2) remove the motorboat to a place designated by it;

(3) place a disabling device on the motorboat; and

(4) take other steps reasonable and necessary to secure the motorboat and prevent waste.



Subd. 4. **Bond by owner for possession.** If the owner of a motorboat that has been seized under this section seeks possession of the motorboat before the forfeiture action is determined, the owner may, subject to the approval of the appropriate agency, give security or post bond payable to the appropriate agency in an amount equal to the retail value of the seized motorboat. On posting the security or bond, the seized motorboat may be returned to the owner only if a disabling device is attached to the motorboat. The forfeiture action shall proceed against the security as if it were the seized motorboat.

Subd. 5. **Evidence.** Certified copies of driver's license records concerning prior license revocations are admissible as substantive evidence when necessary to prove the commission of a designated offense.

Subd. 6. **Forfeiture for committing designated offense.** A motorboat is subject to forfeiture under this section if it was used in the commission of a designated offense.

Subd. 7. **Limitations on forfeiture.** (a) A motorboat is subject to forfeiture under this section only if the driver is convicted of the designated offense upon which the forfeiture is based.

(b) A motorboat encumbered by a bona fide security interest, or subject to a lease that has a term of 180 days or more, is subject to the interest of the secured party or lessor unless the party or lessor had knowledge of or consented to the act upon which the forfeiture is based.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), the secured party's or lessor's interest in a motorboat is not subject to forfeiture based solely on the secured party's or lessor's knowledge of the act or omission upon which the forfeiture is based if the secured party or lessor took reasonable steps to terminate use of the motorboat by the offender.

(d) A motorboat is subject to forfeiture under this section only if the owner was privy to the act or omission upon which the forfeiture is based, or the act or omission occurred with the owner's knowledge or consent.

(e) A motorboat subject to a security interest, based upon a loan or other financing arranged by a financial institution, is subject to the interest of the financial institution.

Subd. 8. **Forfeiture procedure.** (a) A motorboat used to commit a designated offense is subject to forfeiture under this subdivision.

(b) A separate complaint must be filed against the motorboat, describing it, and specifying that it was used in the commission of a designated offense and specifying the time and place of its unlawful use. If the person charged with a designated offense is not convicted of the offense, the court shall dismiss the complaint against the motorboat and order the property returned to the person legally entitled to it. If the lawful ownership of the motorboat used in the commission of a designated offense can be determined and it is found the owner was not privy to commission of a designated offense, the motorboat must be returned immediately.

Subd. 9. **Disposition of forfeited motorboats; proceeds allocated.** (a) On finding under subdivision 8 that the motorboat is subject to forfeiture, the court shall order the appropriate agency to:

- (1) sell the motorboat and distribute the proceeds under paragraph (b); or
- (2) keep the motorboat for official use.

(b) The proceeds from the sale of forfeited motorboats, after payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture, and sale expenses, and satisfaction of valid liens against the property, must be forwarded to the treasury of the political subdivision that employs the appropriate agency responsible for the forfeiture for use in DWI-related enforcement, training, and education. If the appropriate agency making the arrest leading to the forfeiture is an agency of state government, the net proceeds must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the water recreation account in the natural resources fund.

Subd. 10. **Reporting requirement.** The appropriate agency shall provide to the state auditor, on an annual basis and in a manner prescribed by the state auditor, a written record of each forfeiture incident. The record must include a brief description of the vehicle forfeited, its estimated market value, the actual or estimated amount of net proceeds from the sale of the vehicle, the dates of the incident and the forfeiture, and a brief description of the circumstances of the impaired driving incident giving rise to the forfeiture. The state auditor shall

report annually to the legislature on the nature and extent of forfeitures pursuant to this section.

*History: 1995 c 230 s 7*

### **86B.341 DUTIES AND LIABILITIES AT ACCIDENT OR INCIDENT.**

**Subdivision 1. Operator's duty at accident or incident.** (a) The operator of a watercraft involved in an accident or incident resulting in injury or death to a person or in damage to property shall, if possible without serious danger to the watercraft or the persons aboard, immediately stop at the scene of the accident or incident and render assistance as may be practicable and necessary.

(b) The operator must give the operator's name, address, and license number of the watercraft and the name and address of the owner of the watercraft to the person injured or the operator or occupants of the other watercraft or owner or occupant of the property involved. The operator must promptly report the accident or incident to the sheriff of the county where the accident or incident occurred. Sheriffs are required to report all accidents and incidents to the commissioner of natural resources, who must periodically transmit a summary of the reports to the commissioner of public safety, and transmit statistics on boating accidents and incidents to the United States Coast Guard.

**Subd. 2. Owner's and operator's liability.** (a) The owner and operator of a watercraft are jointly and severally liable for any injury or damage caused by the negligent operation of a watercraft whether the negligence consists of a violation of the provisions of the statutes of this state or neglecting to observe ordinary care in the operation as the common law requires. The owner is not liable if the watercraft is being operated without the owner's express or implied consent. It is presumed that the operation of a watercraft is with the knowledge and consent of the owner if at the time of the injury or damage the watercraft is under the control of the owner's spouse, father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, or other member of the owner's immediate family.

(b) This subdivision may not be construed to:

- (1) relieve other persons from liability which the persons would otherwise have; or
- (2) authorize or allow recovery in excess of the injury or damage actually incurred.

*History: 1990 c 391 art 9 s 20; 1994 c 615 s 8*

## **LICENSES**

### **86B.401 WATERCRAFT LICENSES.**

**Subdivision 1. Application.** (a) A person may apply to the commissioner of natural resources, the commissioner of public safety, or an authorized deputy registrar of motor vehicles to license a watercraft in a form as prescribed by the commissioner of public safety.

(b) The application must state the names and addresses of all owners of the watercraft and be signed by at least one owner.

(c) The installation or presence of a marine toilet in a watercraft must be indicated by the owner upon application for licensing of the watercraft or marine conveyance, and a license for watercraft bearing a marine toilet may not be issued except upon certification by the owner of the installation of an acceptable retention device for use with the marine toilet.

**Subd. 2. Temporary certificate.** A person who applies for a watercraft license may be issued a temporary license certificate to operate the watercraft. The temporary license certificate is valid for the period of time specified by the commissioner.

**Subd. 3. Licensing.** The license agent shall register the watercraft on receiving an application and the license fee. A license and registration sticker with a registration number shall be issued and must be affixed to the watercraft as prescribed by the commissioner of natural resources.

**Subd. 4. License number.** Each watercraft must be assigned a license number. The license number assigned a watercraft shall remain the same if continually renewed. The owner

of a watercraft must purchase the watercraft license numbers assigned and affix the license numbers as prescribed by the commissioner.

**Subd. 5. License period.** A watercraft license is valid for three calendar years or a portion of the three-year period beginning in the calendar year the license is issued. The watercraft license expires on December 31 of the last calendar year of the license period.

**Subd. 6. Renewal.** Watercraft licenses may be renewed in the same manner as applying for the original license.

**Subd. 7. Notification of change of address by licensee.** If the address of an owner of a licensed watercraft changes so that it does not conform with the address on the watercraft license, the owner must notify the commissioner in writing by 30 days after the address change occurs on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

**Subd. 8. Notice of ownership change, destruction, or abandonment of watercraft.** (a) An owner of a watercraft must provide written notice to the commissioner on a form prescribed by the commissioner by 15 days after abandonment, destruction, or a change in ownership of a licensed watercraft.

(b) A change in ownership does not include the transfer of a security interest.

(c) After a change of ownership:

(1) the new owners are subject to the penalties imposed by this chapter if they fail to give notice as required by this subdivision; and

(2) the commissioner shall terminate the license without further action for failure to give the notice of ownership change.

(d) A notice of ownership change must be accompanied by the duplicate license fee. The commissioner shall issue a duplicate license on receipt of the notice of ownership change and the duplicate license fee.

**Subd. 9. Loss or destruction of license.** The commissioner shall issue a duplicate watercraft license if an owner provides to the commissioner an affidavit of loss or destruction of the watercraft license previously issued and pays the duplicate license fee.

**Subd. 10. New license for previously licensed watercraft.** A new license may not be issued for a watercraft that has previously been issued a watercraft license by this state unless:

(1) a notice of abandonment of the watercraft has been given at least one year before the date of application for the license; or

(2) the application is accompanied by satisfactory proof that the watercraft has been continually outside this state at least one year before the date of the application.

**Subd. 11.** [Repealed, 1996 c 385 art 2 s 8]

**Subd. 12. Proof of sales tax payment.** A person applying for initial licensing of a watercraft must provide a watercraft purchaser's certificate, showing a complete description of the watercraft, the seller's name and address, the full purchase price of the watercraft, and the trade-in allowance, if any. The certificate must include information showing either (1) that the sales and use tax under chapter 297A was paid or (2) the purchase was exempt from tax under chapter 297A. The commissioner of public safety, in consultation with the commissioner and the commissioner of revenue, shall prescribe the form of the certificate.

The certificate is not required if the applicant provides a receipt, invoice, or other document that shows the watercraft was purchased from a retailer maintaining a place of business in this state as defined in section 297A.21, subdivision 1.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 21; 1990 c 559 s 2; 1991 c 291 art 8 s 2; 1992 c 594 s 9; 1993 c 375 art 1 s 2; 1994 c 623 art 1 s 19; 1Sp1995 c 1 s 14

## 86B.405 DEALER'S LICENSE.

**Subdivision 1. Application.** A dealer may apply for a watercraft dealer license on a form prescribed by the commissioner. A watercraft dealer's license shall be issued to a dealer after receipt of an application and payment of the dealer license fee.

**Subd. 2. Watercraft covered.** Watercraft owned by the dealer may be operated under the dealer's license on the waters of this state without watercraft licenses for demonstration

purposes or other purposes incident to the usual and customary conduct of the business of manufacturing, selling, or trading of watercraft.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 22

### **86B.411 GOVERNMENT WATERCRAFT LICENSES.**

The commissioner shall issue distinguishable government watercraft licenses without a fee for watercraft owned by the state or a political subdivision of the state on receipt of an application for the license on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 23

### **86B.415 LICENSE FEES.**

**Subdivision 1. Watercraft 19 feet or less.** The fee for a watercraft license for watercraft 19 feet or less in length is \$12 except:

- (1) for watercraft 19 feet in length or less that is offered for rent or lease, the fee is \$6;
- (2) for a canoe, kayak, sailboat, sailboard, paddle boat, or rowing shell 19 feet in length or less, the fee is \$7;
- (3) for a watercraft 19 feet in length or less used by a nonprofit corporation for teaching boat and water safety, the fee is as provided in subdivision 4; and
- (4) for a watercraft owned by a dealer under a dealer's license, the fee is as provided in subdivision 5.

**Subd. 2. Watercraft over 19 feet.** Except as provided in subdivisions 3, 4, and 5, the watercraft license fee:

- (1) for a watercraft more than 19 feet but less than 26 feet in length is \$20;
- (2) for a watercraft 26 feet but less than 40 feet in length is \$30; and
- (3) for a watercraft 40 feet in length or longer is \$40.

**Subd. 3. Watercraft over 19 feet for hire.** The license fee for a watercraft more than 19 feet in length for hire with an operator is \$50 each.

**Subd. 4. Watercraft used by nonprofit corporation for teaching.** The watercraft license fee for a watercraft used by a nonprofit organization for teaching boat and water safety is \$3 each.

**Subd. 5. Dealer's license.** There is no separate fee for watercraft owned by a dealer under a dealer's license. The fee for a dealer's license is \$30.

**Subd. 6. Transfer or duplicate license.** The fee to transfer a watercraft license or be issued a duplicate license is \$3.

**Subd. 7. Watercraft surcharge.** A \$5 surcharge is placed on each watercraft licensed under subdivisions 1 to 5 for control, public awareness, law enforcement, monitoring, and research of nuisance aquatic exotic species such as zebra mussel, purple loosestrife, and Eurasian water milfoil in public waters and public wetlands.

**Subd. 8. Registrar's fee.** In addition to the license fee, a fee of \$2 shall be charged for a watercraft license:

- (1) issued through the registrar or a deputy registrar of motor vehicles and the additional fee shall be disposed of in the manner provided in section 168.33, subdivision 2; or
- (2) issued through the commissioner and the additional fee shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the water recreation account.

**Subd. 9. Disposition of receipts.** Money received for watercraft licenses shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the water recreation account.

**Subd. 10. Accounting.** The commissioner of natural resources, in agreement with the commissioner of public safety, may prescribe the accounting and procedural requirements necessary to assure efficient handling of watercraft registrations and license fees by deputy registrars. Deputy registrars shall strictly comply with these accounting and procedural requirements.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 24; 1991 c 199 art 1 s 12; 1991 c 254 art 2 s 19; 1992 c 594 s 10; 1993 c 235 s 3; 1995 c 220 s 73,74

**86B.421 LICENSING BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.**

A political subdivision may not require watercraft to be licensed.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 25

**WATERCRAFT EQUIPMENT****86B.501 PERSONAL FLOTATION AND LIFESAVING DEVICES.**

Subdivision 1. **Personal flotation or lifesaving devices.** (a) Watercraft and duck boats using the waters of this state must be equipped with the number and type of personal flotation or lifesaving devices prescribed by the commissioner.

(b) The commissioner may not:

- (1) require sailboards to be equipped with personal flotation or lifesaving devices; or
- (2) require persons on sailboards to wear personal flotation or lifesaving devices or have them readily available.

Subd. 2. **Rented watercraft responsibility for lifesaving devices.** The owner of a business that rents, leases, or hires out watercraft must provide a personal flotation or lifesaving device of the type required by this section for each person on board the watercraft.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 26

**86B.505 WATERCRAFT CAPACITY PLATES.**

Subdivision 1. **Requirement.** (a) A watercraft 20 feet or less in length manufactured for sale in this state after December 31, 1980, except canoes, kayaks, sailboats, sailboards, and inflatable boats, must have a capacity plate permanently affixed to the watercraft by the manufacturer. The capacity plate must contain information relating to maximum safe carrying and power capacity specifications prescribed by the commissioner. The information contained on the capacity plate must, at a minimum, comply with the established standards and regulations of the United States Coast Guard.

(b) For purposes of this section, "manufacture" means to construct or assemble a watercraft or alter a watercraft in a manner that changes its weight and carrying capacity.

Subd. 2. **Certification of correct information.** The information appearing on a capacity plate is deemed to certify that the manufacturer has correctly and faithfully specified the maximum safe carrying and horsepower capacity and that the information is not a deliberate or negligent misrepresentation.

Subd. 3. **Violation.** A person who does not comply with provisions of this section commits a violation for each watercraft for which this section is not complied with.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 27

**86B.511 LIGHTS.**

Except as provided in section 169.541, a watercraft using the waters of this state, when underway or in use between sunset and sunrise, must carry and display the lights prescribed by the commissioner for the watercraft.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 28; 1990 c 555 s 11

**86B.515 SIRENS AND SOUND-PRODUCING DEVICES.**

Subdivision 1. **Sound-producing devices.** Motorboats 16 feet or more in overall length using the waters of this state must carry sound-producing devices as prescribed by the commissioner. The operator of a motorboat shall sound these devices only when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation.

Subd. 2. **Sirens.** (a) A siren may not be carried or used on a watercraft other than patrol watercraft.

(b) A siren carried or used in violation of this subdivision may be removed and seized by the sheriff. A seized siren becomes the property of the county where it was seized and may be used or disposed of as the county board determines.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 29

**86B.521 MOTORBOAT NOISE CONTROL.**

Subdivision 1. **Exhaust muffling system required.** A motor may not be used on a motorboat unless it is equipped with an efficient muffler, underwater exhaust, or other device that adequately muffles or suppresses the sound of the exhaust of the motor so as to prevent excessive or unusual noise. A motor may not be equipped with a cutout.

Subd. 2. **Sale of motor that exceeds noise limits prohibited.** A person may not sell or offer for sale a new marine engine or motorboat that would exceed the noise limits contained in section 86B.321, subdivision 2, under a test procedure approved by the commissioner if the motor is maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Subd. 3. **Modification of engine to exceed noise limits prohibited.** (a) A person may not modify a marine engine or motorboat in a manner that will amplify or increase the noise emitted by the marine engine or motorboat above the noise limits contained in section 86B.321, subdivision 2, under a test procedure approved by the commissioner.

(b) A person may not operate a motorboat with an engine modified to increase noise above the noise limits.

Subd. 4. **Sale of parts that cause excessive noise prohibited.** (a) A person may not sell or offer for sale replacement or additional parts for a marine engine or motorboat which when installed in the marine engine or motorboat will amplify or increase the noise emitted by the marine engine or motorboat above the noise limits contained in section 86B.321, subdivision 2, under a test procedure approved by the commissioner.

(b) A person may not operate a motorboat incorporating parts prohibited to be sold under paragraph (a).

Subd. 5. **Applicability.** The provisions of this section do not apply to motorboats operating under a permit issued under section 86B.121 or a United States Coast Guard marine event permit in a regatta, or race, while on trial runs, or while on official trials for speed records during the time and in the designated area authorized by the permit.

*History: 1990 c 391 art 9 s 30*

**86B.525 DEVICE FOR ARRESTING BACKFIRE.**

A motor other than a detachable outboard motor may not be used on a watercraft unless each carburetor is fitted with a device for arresting or safely deflecting backfire which is approved or prescribed by the United States Coast Guard. The devices must be maintained in serviceable condition.

*History: 1990 c 391 art 9 s 31*

**86B.531 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND FUEL AREA VENTILATION.**

Subdivision 1. **Fire extinguishers.** Inboard motorboats, houseboats, and other motorboats carrying or using fuel or other inflammable or toxic fluid in an enclosure of the boat must be provided with the number, size, and type of fire extinguishers as may be approved by the commissioner. Fire extinguishers approved by the commissioner shall comply with requirements of the United States Coast Guard. The extinguishers shall be at all times kept in condition for immediate and effective use and shall be so placed as to be readily accessible.

Subd. 2. **Fuel area ventilation.** Inboard motorboats, houseboats, and other motorboats carrying or using fuel or other inflammable or toxic fluid in an enclosure of the boat must be provided with means for properly and efficiently ventilating the bilges of the engine and fuel tank compartments as prescribed by the commissioner to remove explosive or flammable gases.

*History: 1990 c 391 art 9 s 32*

**86B.535 MARINE TOILETS.**

Subdivision 1. **Retention device required.** A watercraft or other marine conveyance on the waters of the state may not be equipped with a marine toilet unless also equipped with a retention device acceptable to the pollution control agency.

Subd. 2. **List of retention devices.** (a) The pollution control agency shall, upon request, furnish a list of the types of retention devices currently available and considered acceptable for the purposes of this section for use with marine toilets.

(b) The commissioner of natural resources shall furnish the sheriff of each county with a list of retention facilities acceptable to the pollution control agency.

*History: 1990 c 391 art 9 s 33*

## SCUBA DIVING

### 86B.601 SCUBA DIVING.

**Subdivision 1. Flag required.** (a) A person who swims in waters of the state, except designated swimming areas under section 86B.311, subdivision 4, while wearing or carrying a breathing apparatus allowing the swimmer to breathe while under water, except a snorkel that is not attached to an artificial container of compressed air, must display a diver's flag above the surface of the water.

(b) A person who places a diver's flag must remain within 50 feet of the flag, measured on the surface of the water.

(c) A person shall not place a diver's flag where it will obstruct navigation.

(d) A diver's flag shall measure at least 15 inches horizontally and 12 inches vertically, and both sides shall have a red-colored background bisected diagonally by a three-inch wide white stripe having its upper end adjacent to the flagstaff.

(e) A diver's flag shall be displayed in a vertical plane extended from a rigid flagstaff equipped to maintain the upper edge of the flag at least 30 inches above the water surface.

(f) A diver's flag may be reflectorized or fluorescent provided the entire surface is uniformly reflectorized or fluorescent.

(g) A diver's flag may be anchored or secured to the bottom when a safety hazard would result from towing the flag.

(h) If at the discretion of the diver it would be safer and more visible, the flag may be displayed on a watercraft. If the flag is displayed on the watercraft, the craft must be at anchor or, if not at anchor, attended by a diver or a person appointed by the diver to tend the craft. Only watercraft displaying an official diver's flag are authorized in the diving area.

**Subd. 2. Group diving.** (a) Not more than four divers may dive under one flag.

(b) If a group of divers is operating in a contained area, the perimeter must be marked and be outside of the normal area of navigation. The markings shall consist of the official diver's flag and be placed on the perimeter of the diving area at intervals not exceeding 150 feet.

**Subd. 3. Light required for night diving.** A person may not scuba or skin dive in waters of this state from one hour after sunset to sunrise on the following day unless the diver has in possession a diver's light that is visible from above the water at a distance of at least 150 feet, except that a diver's light is not required in an emergency, salvage, repair, or construction operation.

**Subd. 4. Night diving with spear prohibited.** A person may not scuba or skin dive while in possession of a spear from sunset to sunrise.

*History: 1990 c 391 art 9 s 34; 1992 c 464 art 1 s 12*

## WATER SAFETY FUNDING

### 86B.701 FUNDING COUNTY WATER SAFETY.

**Subdivision 1. Water and watercraft safety and enforcement budget.** (a) On or before September 1 of each even-numbered year, the county board of each county shall submit to the commissioner its proposed budget to carry out the provisions of this chapter, during the biennium beginning on the following July 1.

(b) The commissioner shall require a county to submit a budget containing proposed activities that would adequately carry out this chapter.

(c) The commissioner shall review the proposed budgets and incorporate into the budget for the department of natural resources the parts that the commissioner determines neces-

sary and equitable for each county. The amount allocated for each county shall be paid to the county and a separate accounting maintained.

(d) The commissioner may require each county to make reports as to the expenditure of the funds.

(e) The commissioner shall publish a report annually showing the expenditures and distribute copies to all participating counties.

**Subd. 2. Failure of county to submit budget.** (a) If the county fails to submit a budget or fails to carry out the proposed activities after submitting a budget, the commissioner may allocate all or a portion of the county's share back to the department of natural resources or to political subdivisions within the county, including lake conservation districts in part or in whole within the county, that the commissioner determines will provide watercraft safety enforcement, supervision, marking, regulation, search and rescue, and information on waters wholly or partially within their boundaries.

(b) The commissioner may require budgets or reports on the expenditure of the funds.

(c) If the county sheriff determines that additional outside assistance is necessary on a temporary, nonrecurring basis for the purposes of boat and water safety, the sheriff may request the assistance from the commissioner. The commissioner may allocate emergency funding to the county, provide materials or equipment on a temporary loan basis, or hire temporary personnel.

**Subd. 3. Allocation of funding.** (a) The amount of funds to be allocated under subdivisions 1 and 2 and shall be determined by the commissioner on the basis of the following criteria:

- (1) the number of watercraft using the waters wholly or partially within the county;
  - (2) the number of watercraft using particular bodies of water, wholly or partially within the county, in relation to the size of the body of water and the type, speed, and size of the watercraft utilizing the water body;
  - (3) the amount of water acreage wholly or partially within the county;
  - (4) the overall performance of the county in the area of boat and water safety;
  - (5) special considerations, such as volume of transient or nonresident watercraft use, number of rental watercraft, extremely large bodies of water wholly or partially in the county; or
  - (6) any other factor as determined by the commissioner.
- (b) The commissioner may require reports from the counties, make appropriate surveys or studies, or utilize local surveys or studies to determine the criteria required in allocation funds.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 35

## **86B.705 ALLOCATION OF WATER RECREATION ACCOUNT AND FINES AND FORFEITED BAIL MONEY.**

**Subdivision 1. Water recreation account.** (a) A portion of the money in the water recreation account shall be utilized by the commissioner of natural resources to implement this chapter and a portion shall be paid to counties and in an amount the commissioner shall determine and be used to defray the expenses of enforcement of the provisions of this chapter and the expenses of a county sponsored or administered watercraft and swimming safety instructional program.

(b) The commissioner may withhold up to \$25,000 per biennium of the allocation for the purpose of payments to counties and other political subdivisions for specific boat and water safety projects beyond the capability of previously allocated funds.

(c) Counties and other political subdivisions shall make application for payment of the funds on forms and for purposes as prescribed by the commissioner.

**Subd. 2. Fines and bail money.** (a) All fines, installment payments, and forfeited bail money collected from persons convicted of violations of this chapter shall be paid to the county treasurer of the county where the violation occurred by the court administrator or other person collecting the money within 15 days after the last day of the month the money was collected.



(b) One-half of the receipts shall be credited to the general revenue fund of the county. The other one-half of the receipts shall be transmitted by the county treasurer to the commissioner of natural resources to be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the water recreation account for the purpose of boat and water safety.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 36

## ENFORCEMENT

### 86B.801 ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.

Subdivision 1. **Authority.** (a) A sheriff or conservation officer may stop, inspect, and detain for a reasonable time a watercraft observed in violation of Minnesota Statutes or rules, and is empowered to issue a summons and complaint for violations of this chapter in the same manner as for violations of game and fish laws.

(b) As used in this subdivision, "inspect" does not mean the authority to board a watercraft.

Subd. 2. **Enforcement duties.** The sheriff of each county and conservation officers shall enforce the provisions of this chapter.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 37

### 86B.805 ENFORCEMENT WATERCRAFT.

Subdivision 1. **Water safety enforcement watercraft.** Watercraft used primarily for enforcement shall be marked to be visible from both sides of the watercraft. The markings shall at a minimum identify the operating agency and be of a contrasting color to the background. Lettering used for identification, other than that used in an agency symbol, shall be of block character and not less than three inches in height.

Subd. 2. **Game and fish enforcement watercraft.** Watercraft that are used primarily for enforcement of game and fish laws, when coincidentally enforcing this section, shall either be marked through the flying of a pennant of a size and marking prescribed by the commissioner or through marking of the watercraft itself under this section.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 38

### 86B.811 CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanors.** Unless a different penalty is specified, a person is guilty of a misdemeanor who:

(1) violates a provision of this chapter or a rule of the commissioner adopted under this chapter;

(2) operates any watercraft that does not conform to the requirements of this chapter; or

(3) operates a watercraft if the operation is prohibited under subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. **Youth operator violations.** (a) An operator age 13 or older but younger than age 18 adjudicated by a juvenile court as having violated section 86B.311, subdivision 1, 86B.331, or 86B.341, shall have the operator's permit revoked by the commissioner.

(b) The commissioner shall issue a new permit to the operator one year after the revocation upon successful completion by the operator of a watercraft safety course.

(c) The judge of a juvenile court that adjudicates an operator of violating any of the laws or rules listed above shall require the surrender of the person's watercraft operator's permit and shall forward the operator's permit to the commissioner with a record of the adjudication.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 39

### 86B.815 VIOLATION AS EVIDENCE IN CIVIL ACTION.

Subdivision 1. **Prima facie evidence of negligence.** In all civil actions, a violation of this chapter by a party is not negligence per se but is prima facie evidence of negligence.

Subd. 2. **Conviction record not admissible.** The record of the conviction of a person for a violation of this chapter is not admissible as evidence in a court in a civil action.

**History:** 1990 c 391 art 9 s 40

## WATERCRAFT TITLING

### 86B.820 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** The definitions in this section apply to sections 86B.820 to 86B.920.

Subd. 2. **Commissioner.** "Commissioner" means the commissioner of natural resources.

Subd. 3. **Dealer.** "Dealer" means a person who: (1) is in the business of manufacturing, distributing, selling, or purchasing new or used watercraft; (2) has an established place of business for the sale, trade, and display of watercraft; and (3) possesses watercraft for the purpose of sale or trade.

Subd. 4. **Department.** "Department" means the department of natural resources.

Subd. 5. **Deputy registrar.** "Deputy registrar" means a person appointed or hired by the commissioner of public safety under section 168.33.

Subd. 6. **Manufacturer.** "Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of constructing or assembling watercraft required to have a certificate of title.

Subd. 7. **Manufacturer's or importer's certificate of origin.** "Manufacturer's or importer's certificate of origin" means a certificate with the authorized signature of the manufacturer or importer of a watercraft, describing and identifying the watercraft, giving the name and address of the person to whom the watercraft is first sold by the manufacturer or importer, and containing executed assignments of the watercraft to an applicant for a certificate of title on the watercraft in this state.

Subd. 8. **Owner.** "Owner" means a person, other than a secured party, having the title to a watercraft. "Owner" includes a person entitled to use or possess the watercraft, subject to a security interest in another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment of performance of an obligation, but "owner" does not include a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

Subd. 9. **Person.** "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or governmental organization.

Subd. 10. **Secured party.** "Secured party" means a secured party as defined in section 336.9–105, subsection (1)(m), having a security interest in a watercraft and includes a lienholder.

Subd. 11. **Security agreement.** "Security agreement" has the meaning given it in section 336.9–105, subsection (1)(l).

Subd. 12. **Security interest.** "Security interest" has the meaning given it in section 336.1–201, subsection (37), and includes statutory liens for which lien statements are filed.

Subd. 13. **Titled watercraft.** "Titled watercraft" means a watercraft required to have a certificate of title under section 86B.825, subdivision 1, or for which a certificate of title has been issued under section 86B.825, subdivision 3.

Subd. 14. **Watercraft.** "Watercraft" means a device used or designed for navigation on water that is greater than 16 feet in length, as defined in section 86B.005, subdivision 6, but does not include:

(1) a row-type fishing boat of single hull construction, with oar locks and an outboard motor capacity rating of less than 40 horsepower;

(2) a canoe;

(3) a kayak;

(4) a rowing shell or scull;

(5) a ship's lifeboat;

(6) a vessel of at least five net tons measured in Code of Federal Regulations, title 46, part 69, that is documented under Code of Federal Regulations, title 46, subpart 67.01; or

(7) a seaplane.

Subd. 15. **Waters of this state.** "Waters of this state" means waters capable of substantial public use and waters to which the public has access, that are within the territorial limits of this state, including boundary waters.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 222; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3; 1993 c 310 s 4

### 86B.825 CERTIFICATE OF TITLE REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Requirement.** Except as provided in subdivision 2, a watercraft used on the waters of the state must have a certificate of title if:

(1) the watercraft is owned by a resident of this state and is kept in the state for more than 90 consecutive days; or

(2) the watercraft is kept in the state for more than 60 consecutive days and has not been issued a certificate of title or similar document from another jurisdiction.

Subd. 2. **Exempt watercraft.** A watercraft is not required to have a certificate of title if the watercraft is:

(1) owned by a manufacturer or dealer and held for sale;

(2) used by a manufacturer solely for testing;

(3) from a jurisdiction other than this state, temporarily using the waters of this state;

(4) owned by the United States, a state, this state, or a political subdivision;

(5) a duck boat used only during duck hunting season;

(6) a rice boat used only during the wild rice harvesting season;

(7) owned by a person, firm, or corporation operating a resort as defined in section 157.15 or a recreational camping area as defined in section 327.14, subdivision 8, except with respect to a previously titled watercraft; or

(8) watercraft manufactured prior to August 1, 1979.

Subd. 3. **Voluntary titling.** The owner of a device used or designed for navigation on water and used on the waters of this state may obtain a certificate of title for the device, even though it is not a watercraft as defined in section 86B.820, subdivision 14, in the same manner and with the same effect as the owner of a watercraft required to be titled under Laws 1989, chapter 335. Once titled, the device is a titled watercraft as defined in section 86B.820, subdivision 13, and is and remains subject to Laws 1989, chapter 335, to the same extent as a watercraft required to be titled.

Subd. 4. **Title required for transfer.** A person may not sell or otherwise transfer a titled watercraft without delivering to the person acquiring the watercraft a certificate of title with an assignment on it to show title in the person acquiring the watercraft. A person may not acquire a watercraft required to have a certificate of title without obtaining a certificate of title for the watercraft in the person's name.

Subd. 5. **No legal title without certificate.** A person acquiring a watercraft through a sale or gift does not acquire a right, title, claim, or interest in the watercraft until the person has been issued a certificate of title to the watercraft or has received a manufacturer's or importer's certificate. A waiver or estoppel does not operate in favor of that person against another person who has obtained possession of the certificate of title or manufacturer's or importer's certificate for the watercraft for valuable consideration.

Subd. 6. **Watercraft license may not be issued without title.** The commissioner may not issue or renew a watercraft license to an owner of a titled watercraft unless the owner has been issued or has applied for a certificate of title for the watercraft.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 223; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3; 1995 c 207 art 9 s 60

### 86B.830 APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Subdivision 1. **Application.** The owner of a titled watercraft must apply for the first certificate of title of a watercraft in this state to the commissioner or a deputy registrar on a form prescribed by the commissioner. The appropriate fee under section 86B.870 must accompany the application. The application must be signed by the owner and contain:

(1) the full names, dates of birth, and addresses of owners who are natural persons and the full names and addresses of other owners;

(2) a description of the watercraft including its make, model, year, length, the principal material used in construction, the builder's hull identification number, and the manufacturer's inboard engine serial number;

(3) the date of purchase by the applicant, the name and address of the person from whom the watercraft was acquired;

(4) the name and address of the person who is to possess the title and any conditions of possession; and

(5) other information required by the commissioner to determine whether the owner is entitled to a certificate of title and whether security interests exist in the watercraft.

**Subd. 2. Issuance.** (a) The commissioner shall issue a certificate of title for a watercraft upon verification that:

(1) the application is genuine;

(2) the applicant is the owner of the watercraft; and

(3) payment of the required fee.

(b) The original certificate of title must be mailed to the first secured party disclosed in the application or, if none, to the owner named in the application.

**Subd. 3. Contents.** (a) A certificate of title issued by the commissioner must contain:

(1) the date issued;

(2) the full names, dates of birth, and addresses of owners who are natural persons and the full names and addresses of other owners;

(3) the names and addresses of secured parties;

(4) the title number assigned to the watercraft;

(5) a description of the watercraft including its make, model, year of manufacture, length, principal material used in construction, registration number, and manufacturer's hull identification number or, if none, the builder's hull identification number assigned to the watercraft by the commissioner;

(6) spaces for assignment of title by the owner or by the dealer and for warranting that the signer is the owner and that the watercraft is not subject to security interests, liens, or encumbrances except as noted on the face of the certificate of title;

(7) spaces on the certificate for application of title by a new owner subject to the security interests of secured parties named and for the assignment or release of the security interest of a secured party; and

(8) other information the commissioner may require.

(b) A certificate of title issued by the commissioner is prima facie evidence of the facts appearing on it.

**Subd. 4. Issuance without absolute proof of ownership.** (a) If application is made for a certificate of title for a watercraft and the commissioner is not satisfied of the ownership of the watercraft or the existence of security interests in the watercraft, the watercraft may be assigned a title number but the commissioner must:

(1) withhold issuance of a certificate of title until the applicant presents documents that satisfy the commissioner of the applicant's ownership of the watercraft and of security interest in the watercraft; or

(2) require the applicant to file a bond in the form prescribed by the commissioner and executed by the applicant as a condition to issuing a certificate of title.

(b) A bond filed under this subdivision must be accompanied by the deposit of cash or executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state. The bond must be in an amount equal to 1-1/2 times the value of the watercraft as determined by the commissioner. The bond must be conditioned to indemnify prior owners, secured parties, and later purchasers of the watercraft or persons acquiring a security interest in the watercraft, or successors in interest of the persons, against expenses, losses, or damages, including reasonable attorney fees, by reason of the issuance of the certificate of title to the watercraft or on account of a defect in or undisclosed security interest upon the right, title, and interest of the applicant in the watercraft.

(c) An interested person has a right of action to recover on the bond for a breach of its conditions, but the aggregate liability of the surety to all persons may not exceed the amount of the bond.

(d) The commissioner shall return the bond and any deposit accompanying the bond if:

(1) the commissioner has not been notified of the pendency of an action to recover on the bond;

(2) questions of ownership and outstanding security interests have been resolved to the satisfaction of the commissioner;

(3) the bond has been posted for three years or the watercraft is not registered for license purposes in this state under sections 86B.125, 86B.301, and 86B.401 to 86B.421; and

(4) the currently valid certificate of title is surrendered.

Subd. 5. **Records.** (a) The commissioner shall maintain records of certificates of title issued under this section according to one of the following systems:

(1) under a distinctive title number assigned to a watercraft;

(2) under the registration number awarded to a watercraft in accordance with the registration and numbering law of the state where it is registered;

(3) alphabetically, under the name of the owner; or

(4) under another system determined by the commissioner.

(b) Records relating to watercraft titling maintained by the commissioner are public records and are open to public inspection during regular office hours.

Subd. 6. **Grounds for refusal to issue certificate of title.** The commissioner may not issue a certificate of title if a required fee is not paid or the commissioner has reasonable grounds to believe that:

(1) the applicant is not the owner of the watercraft;

(2) the application contains a false statement; or

(3) the applicant failed to furnish required information or documents or additional information the commissioner reasonably requires.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 224; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

### 86B.835 DEALER ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER.

Subdivision 1. **Certificate of origin required.** (a) A dealer may not purchase or acquire a new titled watercraft without obtaining a manufacturer's or importer's certificate of origin from the seller.

(b) A manufacturer, importer, dealer, or other person may not sell or otherwise dispose of a new titled watercraft to a dealer for purposes of display and resale without delivering to the dealer a manufacturer's or importer's certificate of origin.

Subd. 2. **Contents of certificate.** The manufacturer's or importer's certificate of origin must be of a form prescribed by the commissioner and contain:

(1) a description of the watercraft, including its trade name, if any, year, series or model, hull material, length, and hull identification number;

(2) certification of the date of transfer of the watercraft and the name and address of the person to whom the watercraft was transferred;

(3) certification that the transfer of the watercraft was in ordinary trade and commerce;

(4) the signature and address of a representative of the person transferring the watercraft;

(5) an assignment form, including the name and address of the person the watercraft is to be transferred to, a certification that the watercraft is new, and a warranty that the title at the time of delivery is subject only to the security interests stated on the title; and

(6) other information required by the commissioner.

Subd. 3. **Sale of new watercraft.** A dealer selling or exchanging a new titled watercraft, before delivering the watercraft to a purchaser, shall apply to the commissioner for a new title in the name of the purchaser. The application must contain the name and address of any secured party holding a security interest created or reserved at the time of sale and the date of

the security agreement and must be accompanied by a manufacturer's or importer's certificate of origin. The application must be signed by the dealer and the owner, and the dealer shall promptly mail or deliver the application to the commissioner or a deputy registrar.

**Subd. 4. Used watercraft acquired for resale.** (a) If a dealer buys or acquires a used titled watercraft for resale, the dealer must apply to the commissioner or deputy registrar and obtain a title number before selling or exchanging the watercraft in the same manner as a new watercraft on forms the commissioner provides or apply for and obtain a certificate of title.

(b) If a dealer acquires a used titled watercraft for resale and the watercraft is covered by a certificate of title that is surrendered to the dealer by the owner at the time of delivery of the watercraft, the dealer need not send the certificate of title to the commissioner. Upon transferring the watercraft to another person, the dealer must promptly execute the assignment, showing the name and address of the person to whom the watercraft is transferred and forward the certificate to the commissioner or deputy registrar with the application for a new certificate of title.

**Subd. 5. Watercraft with foreign registration.** (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), an application for a certificate of title for a watercraft last registered in another state or foreign country must contain or be accompanied by:

- (1) a certificate of title or registration issued by the other state or foreign country; and
- (2) other information or documents the commissioner requires to establish the ownership of the watercraft and the existence or nonexistence of security interests.

(b) If the state or foreign country where the watercraft was last registered does not issue certificates of title, the application must contain or be accompanied by:

- (1) a proper bill of sale or sworn statement of ownership, certificate of registration, or evidence of ownership as required by the law of the state or foreign country; and
- (2) any other information or documents the commissioner requires to establish the ownership of the watercraft and the existence or nonexistence of security interests.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 225; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

## **86B.840 TRANSFER BY OWNER.**

**Subdivision 1. Voluntary transfer.** (a) An owner who transfers a titled watercraft must execute the assignment and warranty of title to the person to whom the watercraft is transferred in the space provided on the certificate of title where the watercraft is delivered.

(b) The person acquiring the watercraft must obtain a new certificate of title by applying to the commissioner or a deputy registrar on a form prescribed by the commissioner, and submitting the required fee. The application for certificate of title must be filed within 15 days after delivery of the watercraft to the person acquiring the watercraft.

(c) Upon request of the owner or the person who acquired the watercraft, a secured party in possession of the certificate of title must deliver the certificate to the person acquiring the watercraft, the commissioner, or a deputy registrar, unless the transfer is a breach of the security agreement. The delivery of the certificate does not affect the rights of the secured party under the security agreement.

(d) If a security interest or encumbrance is first created at the time of transfer of ownership, the certificate must be retained by or delivered to the secured party.

**Subd. 2. Transfer by law.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, if the ownership of a titled watercraft is transferred by operation of law, including inheritance or bequest, order in bankruptcy, insolvency, replevin, execution, sale, or satisfaction of mechanic's lien, or repossession upon default in performance of the terms of a security agreement, the person acquiring the watercraft by operation of law must promptly submit the last certificate of title, if available, or the manufacturer's or importer's certificate or other satisfactory proof of the transfer of ownership to the commissioner or deputy registrar with the application for a new certificate of title and the required fee.

(b) If a secured party acquires a titled watercraft under the terms of a security agreement or by operation of law, the secured party must promptly submit to the commissioner, a deputy registrar, or the person acquiring the watercraft from the secured party the last certificate of title, if available, an application for a new certificate of title with the required fee, and an affi-

davit by the secured party or an authorized representative stating the facts entitling the secured party to possession and ownership of the watercraft, including a copy of the journal entry, court order, or instrument upon which the claim of possession and ownership is founded. If the secured party cannot produce the required proof of ownership, the secured party may submit other evidence with the application and the commissioner may issue a new certificate of title if the evidence provides satisfactory proof of ownership.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 226; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

#### **86B.845 TEMPORARY WATERCRAFT USE PERMITS.**

Subdivision 1. **Issuance to title applicant.** (a) The commissioner may issue a temporary watercraft use permit to a person applying for a certificate of title for a new or used watercraft to allow that person to operate the watercraft on the waters of this state pending completion of the titling and watercraft licensing process.

(b) The watercraft use permit must be carried aboard the watercraft to allow immediate inspection. The watercraft use permit must contain a description of the watercraft, including its trade name, if any, year, series or model, hull material, length, hull identification number, and other information prescribed by the commissioner. A permit is valid only for the watercraft for which it is issued.

Subd. 2. **Distribution to dealers.** The commissioner may distribute permits in booklet form to licensed dealers. If the dealer issues a permit, the dealer must submit a watercraft use permit information form to the commissioner. The commissioner must provide information forms that require the name of the person to whom the watercraft use permit was issued, the watercraft description, dates of issue and expiration, and other information prescribed by the commissioner.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 227; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

#### **86B.850 DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE.**

Subdivision 1. **Form and issuance.** (a) The commissioner may issue a duplicate certificate of title under this section. The duplicate certificate of title must be a certified copy plainly marked "duplicate" across its face and must contain the legend: "This duplicate certificate of title may be subject to the rights of a person under the original certificate." It must be mailed to the first secured party named in it or, if none, to the owner. The commissioner shall indicate in the department records that a duplicate has been issued.

(b) As a condition to issuing a duplicate certificate of title, the commissioner may require a bond from the applicant in the manner and form prescribed in section 86B.830, subdivision 4, paragraph (b).

Subd. 2. **Waiting period to issue new certificate of title.** The commissioner may not issue a new certificate of title to a person acquiring a watercraft under an application made on a duplicate certificate of title until at least 15 days after receiving the application.

Subd. 3. **Disappearance of original certificate.** If a certificate of title is lost, stolen, or destroyed, the owner or legal representative of the owner named in the certificate may obtain a duplicate by applying to the commissioner, furnishing information the commissioner requires concerning the original certificate, and the circumstances of its loss or destruction.

Subd. 4. **Mutilated or illegible certificate.** If an original certificate of title is mutilated or rendered illegible, the person in possession of the title must return it to the commissioner with the application for a duplicate.

Subd. 5. **Recovery of lost or stolen certificate.** If a lost or stolen certificate of title for which a duplicate has been issued is recovered, the lost or stolen certificate of title must be surrendered promptly to the commissioner for cancellation.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 228; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

#### **86B.855 SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE.**

Subdivision 1. **Suspension or revocation.** The commissioner shall suspend or revoke a certificate of title upon notice and reasonable opportunity to be heard if authorized by law or if the commissioner finds that:

- (1) the certificate of title was fraudulently procured or erroneously issued; or
- (2) the watercraft has been scrapped, dismantled, or destroyed.

**Subd. 2. Duties of owner.** If the commissioner suspends or revokes a certificate of title, the owner or person in possession of the certificate of title, immediately upon receiving notice of the suspension or revocation, shall mail or deliver the certificate to the commissioner.

**Subd. 3. Seizure or impoundment.** The commissioner may seize and impound a certificate of title that has been suspended or revoked.

**Subd. 4. Subsequent good faith purchaser.** Suspension or revocation of a certificate of title does not affect the validity of a subsequent transfer to a purchaser relying in good faith on the assignment of a suspended or revoked title if the certificate of title was not surrendered to or seized by the commissioner under subdivisions 2 and 3, and the commissioner shall issue a new certificate of title to an applicant who is a good faith purchaser for value in those circumstances.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 229; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

### 86B.860 RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMISSIONER.

The commissioner shall prescribe and provide suitable forms of applications, certificates of title, notices of security interests, and other notices and forms necessary to implement this chapter. In addition, the commissioner may:

- (1) make necessary investigations to procure information required to implement this chapter;
- (2) assign a new hull identification number to a watercraft if the watercraft does not have a number or the number is destroyed or obliterated; or
- (3) adopt and enforce rules necessary to implement this chapter.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 230; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

### 86B.865 PENALTIES.

**Subdivision 1. Felony.** A person is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment for a term of not more than four years, or payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both, if the person with fraudulent intent:

- (1) uses a false or fictitious name or address, makes a material false statement, fails to disclose a security interest, or conceals any other material fact in an application for a certificate of title; or
- (2) submits a false, forged, or fictitious document in support of an application for a certificate of title.

**Subd. 2. Misdemeanor.** A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if that person:

- (1) with fraudulent intent permits another to use or possess a certificate of title who is not entitled to use or possess the certificate of title;
- (2) willfully fails to mail or deliver a certificate of title to the commissioner or a deputy registrar within ten days after the time required;
- (3) willfully fails to deliver to a person acquiring a watercraft a certificate of title within ten days after the time required;
- (4) commits a fraud in an application for a certificate of title; or
- (5) fails to notify the commissioner of a fact as required by law.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 231; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

### 86B.870 TITLE FEES.

**Subdivision 1. Fees.** (a) The fee to be paid to the commissioner:

- (1) for issuing an original certificate of title, including the concurrent notation of an assignment of the security interest and its subsequent release or satisfaction, is \$15;
- (2) for each security interest when first noted upon a certificate of title, including the concurrent notation of an assignment of the security interest and its subsequent release or satisfaction, is \$10;



- (3) for transferring the interest of an owner and issuing a new certificate of title, is \$10;
- (4) for each assignment of a security interest when first noted on a certificate of title, unless noted concurrently with the security interest, is \$1; and
- (5) for issuing a duplicate certificate of title, is \$4.

(b) In addition to other statutory fees and taxes, a filing fee of \$3.50 is imposed on every application. The filing fee must be shown as a separate item on title renewal notices sent by the commissioner.

**Subd. 2. Concurrent applications.** If a person applies for an original or a new certificate of title for a watercraft concurrently with an application for transfer of license of the watercraft to the applicant, the fee prescribed in subdivision 1 is in lieu of the fee prescribed by sections 86B.125, 86B.301, and 86B.401 to 86B.421 for a transfer of ownership or license of the watercraft to the applicant.

**Subd. 3. Fees paid before title issued.** Subject to subdivision 2, the commissioner may not issue a certificate of title for a watercraft until the fees prescribed by subdivision 1 and sections 86B.125, 86B.301, and 86B.401 to 86B.421 for a prior transfer of ownership or license of the watercraft have been paid.

**Subd. 4. Deposit of fee.** Fees collected under this section must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the water recreation account, except a deputy registrar who originates an application shall retain the filing fee under subdivision 1, paragraph (b).

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 232; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3; 1995 c 220 s 75

### 86B.875 INAPPLICABLE LIENS AND SECURITY INTERESTS.

The requirements of this chapter relating to security interests and certificate of title do not apply to or affect:

- (1) a lien given by statute or rule of law to a supplier of services or materials for the watercraft while the watercraft is in the possession of the lienholder;
- (2) a lien given by statute to the United States, this state, or a political subdivision of this state; or
- (3) a security interest in a watercraft created by a manufacturer or dealer who holds the watercraft for sale.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 233; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

### 86B.880 SECURITY INTERESTS.

**Subdivision 1. Validity.** Unless excepted by section 86B.875, a security interest in a titled watercraft is not valid against creditors of the owner or subsequent transferees or secured parties of the watercraft unless perfected as provided in this chapter.

**Subd. 2. Perfection.** A security interest is perfected by the delivery to the commissioner of the existing certificate of title, if any, or an application for a certificate of title, containing the name and address of the secured party, the date of the security agreement, and the required fee. It is perfected as of the time of its creation if the delivery is completed within the following ten days. In other instances it is perfected as of the time of the delivery. The method provided in this chapter is exclusive.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 234; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

### 86B.885 OWNER-CREATED SECURITY INTEREST.

Paragraphs (a) to (d) apply if an owner creates a security interest in a titled watercraft.

(a) The owner shall immediately execute the application in the space provided on the certificate of title or on a separate form prescribed by the commissioner, show the name and address of the secured party on the certificate, and have the certificate, application, and required fee delivered to the secured party.

(b) The secured party shall immediately have the certificate, application, and required fee mailed or delivered to the commissioner.

(c) Upon request of the owner or subordinate secured party, a secured party in possession of the certificate of title shall either (1) mail or deliver the certificate to the subordinate

secured party for delivery to the commissioner, or (2) upon receiving from the subordinate secured party the owner's application and the required fee, mail or deliver them to the commissioner with the certificate. The delivery of the certificate does not affect the rights of the first secured party under the security agreement.

(d) Upon receiving the certificate of title, application, and required fee, the commissioner shall either endorse on the certificate or issue a new certificate containing the name and address of the new secured party, and mail or deliver the certificate to the first secured party named on it.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 235; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

#### **86B.890 LICENSED WATERCRAFT PREVIOUSLY PERFECTED.**

If a security interest in a previously licensed watercraft is perfected under other applicable Minnesota law on January 1, 1991, the security interest continues perfected:

(1) until its perfection lapses under the law under which it was perfected or would lapse in the absence of a further filing; or

(2) until a certificate of title for the watercraft is issued and the security interest is perfected under section 86B.880.

The assignment, release, or satisfaction of a security interest in a previously licensed watercraft is governed by the laws under which it was perfected.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 236; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

#### **86B.895 SATISFACTION OF SECURITY INTEREST.**

**Subdivision 1. Release.** Upon the satisfaction of a security interest in a watercraft for which the certificate of title is in the possession of the secured party, the secured party, within 15 days, shall execute a release of the security interest in the space provided on the certificate or as prescribed by the commissioner, and mail or deliver the certificate and release to the next secured party named or, if none, to the owner or a person who delivers to the secured party an authorization from the owner to receive the certificate. The owner, other than a dealer holding the watercraft for resale, shall promptly have the certificate, the release, and the required fee mailed or delivered to the commissioner, who shall release the secured party's rights on the certificate or issue a new certificate.

**Subd. 2. Release of subordinate security interest.** Upon the satisfaction of a security interest in a watercraft for which the certificate of title is in the possession of a prior secured party, the secured party whose security interest is satisfied shall execute a release in the form prescribed by the commissioner and, within 15 days after satisfaction, deliver the release to the owner or a person who delivers to the secured party.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 237; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

#### **86B.900 DISCLOSURE OF SECURITY AGREEMENT.**

A secured party named in a certificate of title, upon written request of the owner or other secured party named on the certificate, must disclose pertinent information about the security agreement and the indebtedness secured by it.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 238; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

#### **86B.905 EFFECT OF SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION ON SECURITY INTEREST.**

Suspension or revocation of a certificate of title does not, in itself, affect the validity of a security interest noted on it.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 239; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

#### **86B.910 PREVIOUSLY LICENSED WATERCRAFT UNDISCLOSED SECURITY INTERESTS.**

If the commissioner is not satisfied that there are no undisclosed security interests created before the watercraft is initially titled, the commissioner may, in addition to its op-

tions under section 86B.830, subdivision 4, issue a distinctive certificate of title for the watercraft containing the legend: "This watercraft may be subject to an undisclosed lien," and any other information the commissioner prescribes.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 240; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

#### **86B.915 LIENS ATTACHING TO WATERCRAFT.**

(a) A nonpossessory lien on a titled watercraft is not perfected unless a lien statement is filed with the commissioner.

(b) The lien statement must include:

- (1) the watercraft owner's name and address;
- (2) the statute under which the lien is taken;
- (3) the name and address of the lienholder; and
- (4) the title number of the watercraft.

(c) The commissioner shall note the time and date of filing the lien statement.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 241; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3

#### **86B.920 STOLEN WATERCRAFT.**

**Subdivision 1. Duty of peace officers.** A peace officer aware of a stolen or converted watercraft shall immediately furnish the commissioner with information concerning the theft or conversion.

**Subd. 2. Duty of commissioner.** The commissioner, upon receiving a report of the theft or conversion of a watercraft, shall record the report information, including the make of the stolen or converted watercraft and its builder's hull identification number, if any. The commissioner shall prepare a list of watercraft reported stolen and those recovered as disclosed by the reports submitted. The report may be distributed as the commissioner deems advisable.

**Subd. 3. Duty of owner.** If a stolen or converted watercraft is recovered, the owner shall immediately notify the commissioner.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 1 s 242; 1990 c 391 art 10 s 3