



At Risk Vessel¹

An at-risk vessel is one that is at risk of becoming derelict because it meets one or more of these conditions:

1. The vessel is taking on or has taken on water without an effective means to dewater.
2. Spaces on the vessel that are designed to be enclosed are incapable of being sealed off or remain open to the elements for extended periods of time.
3. The vessel has broken loose or is in danger of breaking loose from its anchor.
4. The vessel is left or stored aground unattended in such a state that would prevent the vessel from getting underway, is listing due to water intrusion, or is sunk or partially sunk.

Cruiser

A cruiser (often called a transient boater) is a boater who is in the process of navigating from one location to another. The vessel might temporarily stop in a location for an extended visit. The occupants usually stay on board overnight.

Derelict Vessel¹

Derelict vessel means any vessel that is left, stored, or abandoned:

- in a wrecked, junked, or substantially dismantled condition upon any public waters of this state.
- at any port in this state without the consent of the agency having jurisdiction thereof.
- docked or grounded at or beached upon the property of another without the consent of the owner of the property.

Dinghy²

A dinghy is any small boat used to ferry boaters to and from shore when their vessels are moored in a mooring field.

Dinghy Dock

A dinghy dock is a special-use courtesy dock for tying off dinghies while their owners are ashore.

FDEP

Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

FWC

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Harbor Master

A harbor master is an official who supervises operations in a managed mooring area and administers the Mooring Field Management Plan.

Maritime Infrastructure

Maritime infrastructure refers to marinas, boat ramps, and other vessel launching and loading facilities, and to private and public docks and seawalls.



Mooring

A mooring is a place where a boat, ship or other vessel is secured overwater in a particular place.

Mooring Buoy

A mooring buoy is a floating marker that identifies the location of a permanent single-point mooring and indicates the point of attachment for a vessel utilizing the mooring.

Mooring Field

A mooring field is a legally permitted area on the water, with a codified management plan and upland infrastructure where vessels are authorized to moor to a permanent structure, such as a mooring buoy. Generally, a mooring has more holding power and causes less damage to the marine environment than anchoring.

Mooring Lines

Mooring lines are ropes used to secure a vessel in place.

Pump-Out Services

Pump-out services refers to facilities designed and operated to remove sewage from vessel holding tanks and properly dispose of it in a treatment systems typically provided at a dock or via a specially-equipped pump-out boat.

Setback or Buffer¹

Setbacks refer to a zone or buffer around mooring fields and other specified maritime infrastructure such as another marina, boat ramp, or other vessel launching or loading facility where anchoring is restricted.

Swing Mooring

A swing mooring or single-point mooring is a permanent mooring with a single tie point. When vessels are attached to a single-point mooring and have not deployed a second anchor, the vessel will swing around the mooring point as dictated by winds or currents.

Upland Facilities

Upland facilities are land-based support facilities for the mooring field including parking, bathrooms and showers, and laundry facilities.

¹ Florida Statutes

² Dictionary.com