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By the Committees on Community Affairs; and Transportation; and Senator Gardiner

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to transportation; amending s. 163.3180, F.S., relating to transportation concurrency; exempting hangars for the assembly or manufacture of aircraft from such requirements; defining the term "backlog" for purposes of calculating fair-share mitigation; amending s. 316.2015, F.S.; providing restraint requirements relating to certain truck operators who carry minor children in the bed of such truck upon a highway maintained by the state, a county, or a municipality at a speed exceeding 35 miles per hour; providing exceptions; providing a penalty; amending s. 316.29545, F.S.; excluding vehicles owned or leased by private investigative services from certain restrictions when used in specified activities; amending s. 316.515, F.S.; clarifying that manufactured buildings are not divisible loads for the purposes of issuing special permits for overlength trailers; revising the maximum length of such overlength trailers; amending s. 316.535, F.S.; increasing the weight limits for certain highways; amending s. 316.545, F.S.; increasing the maximum weight limits on certain vehicles to compensate for weight increases that result from the installation of idle-reduction technologies; amending s. 316.613, F.S.; clarifying provisions related to required child restraint devices; amending s. 324.021, F.S.; clarifying imposition of financial liability and

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liability on entities renting or leasing motor vehicles; creating s. 336.445, F.S.; authorizing counties to enter into agreements with private entities for the building, operation, ownership, or financing of toll facilities; requiring a public declaration; requiring a public hearing; requiring that the county make certain determinations prior to awarding a project; providing requirements for an agreement; amending s. 337.0261, F.S.; providing findings recognizing that construction aggregate materials mining is an industry of critical importance and that the mining of construction aggregate materials is in the public interest; amending s. 339.2818, F.S., relating to the Small County Outreach Program; revising the purpose of the program to include certain program types; revising eligibility and prioritization criteria; amending s. 348.51, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "bonds"; amending s. 348.54, F.S.; authorizing the Tampa-Hillsborough County Expressway Authority to make and issue notes, refunding bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness or obligations for specified purposes relating to the expressway system; prohibiting the authority from pledging the credit or taxing power of the state; providing that the authority's obligations are not obligations of the state, a political subdivision, or agency; providing that the state, a political subdivision, or agency is not liable for the payment of principal or interest on the authority's

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obligations; amending s. 348.545, F.S.; authorizing costs of authority improvements to be financed by bonds issued on behalf of the authority pursuant to the State Bond Act or bonds issued by the authority pursuant to ch. 348, F.S.; amending s. 348.56, F.S.; authorizing bonds to be issued on behalf of the authority pursuant to the State Bond Act or issued by the authority pursuant to ch. 348, F.S.; revising requirements for such bonds; requiring the bonds to be sold at public sale; authorizing the authority to negotiate the sale of bonds with underwriters under certain circumstances; amending s. 348.565, F.S.; providing that facilities of the expressway system are approved to be refinanced by the revenue bonds issued by the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration and the State Bond Act, or by revenue bonds issued by the authority; providing that certain projects of the authority are approved for financing or refinancing by revenue bonds issued according to part IV of ch. 348, F.S., and the State Constitution; amending s. 348.57, F.S.; authorizing the authority to provide for the issuance of certain bonds for the refunding of any bonds then outstanding regardless of whether the bonds being refunded were issued by the authority pursuant to this chapter or on behalf of the authority pursuant to the State Bond Act; amending s. 348.70, F.S.; providing that part IV of ch. 348, F.S., relating to the Tampa-Hillsborough County Express Authority, does not repeal, rescind, or modify certain

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laws; designating parts I and II of ch. 479, F.S.; creating part III of ch. 479, F.S.; providing legislative intent; providing that the county court and circuit court have concurrent jurisdiction; requiring that all costs incurred by the department to remove signs in certain locations on the interstate highway system, the federal-aid primary highway system, or the State Highway System to be assessed and collected from certain persons under certain conditions; amending s. 705.18, F.S.; removing references to public-use airports or its directors; removing required disposition of moneys from sale of property abandoned at a public-use airport; creating s. 705.182, F.S., relating to the disposal of personal property found on public-use airports; providing a timeframe for property to be claimed; providing options for disposing of personal property; providing procedures for selling abandoned personal property; providing for the notice of sale; permitting an airport tenant to establishing its own lost and found procedures; providing that the purchaser holds title to the property; creating s. 705.183, F.S., relating to derelict or abandoned aircraft on the premises of public-use airports; creating procedures for the disposal of derelict or abandoned aircraft on the premises of public-use airports; requiring a record of when an aircraft is found; defining the terms "derelict aircraft" and "abandoned aircraft"; requiring a determination of an aircraft owner and

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persons having legal interest in the aircraft; requiring notification of the aircraft owner and all persons having an equitable or legal interest in the aircraft; providing items to be included in the notice; providing an exception; providing for notice if the owner of the aircraft is unknown or cannot be found; providing the form of notice; providing for placement of the notice; providing procedures for failure to remove an aircraft and pay fees; requiring any sale of aircraft to be at a public auction; providing notice requirements for the public auction; providing procedures for disposing of an aircraft; providing for liability of charges and costs related to aircraft are less than what is obtained from a sale; providing for a lien by the airport and for all fees and charges related to the aircraft; providing for notice of lien; requiring the filing of a claim of lien; providing for the form of the claim of lien; providing for service of the claim of lien; providing that the purchaser of the aircraft takes the property free of rights of persons holding legal or equitable interest in the aircraft; requiring that the purchaser or recipient notify the Federal Aviation Administration of the change in ownership; providing for deduction of the costs if the aircraft sold at public sale; requiring that the balance be deposited in an interest-bearing account; providing a timeframe for the owner to claim the funds; providing that the balance may be retained by the airport; authorizing an

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airport to issue documents relating to the aircraft disposal; creating s. 705.184, F.S., relating to derelict or abandoned motor vehicles on the premises of public-use airports; creating procedures for the disposal of derelict or abandoned motor vehicles on public-use airports; requiring recording of the abandoned motor vehicle; defining the terms "derelict motor vehicle" and "abandoned motor vehicle"; permitting a vehicle to be removed from the airport premises; requiring a determination of the owner of the motor vehicle and the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle; requiring notification of the owner, insurer, and lienholder; providing items to be included in the notice; providing for an exception; providing for the notice form; providing for placing of the notice; providing a minimum time for the notice; providing procedures for failure to remove the motor vehicle and pay fees; requiring any sale of a motor vehicle to be at a public auction; providing notice requirement for a public auction; providing procedures for disposing of the motor vehicle; providing for liability if charges and costs related to motor vehicle are less than what is obtained from sale; providing for a lien by the airport for all fees and charges related to the motor vehicle; providing for notice of the lien; requiring the filing of a claim of lien, providing for the form of the claim of lien; providing for service of claim of lien; providing that the purchaser of the motor vehicle

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takes the property free of rights of persons holding legal or equitable interest in the motor vehicle; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) and subsection (12) of section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (i) is added to subsection (16) of that section, to read:

- (4) (b) The concurrency requirement as implemented in local comprehensive plans does not apply to public transit facilities. For the purposes of this paragraph, public transit facilities include transit stations and terminals; transit station parking; park-and-ride lots; intermodal public transit connection or transfer facilities; fixed bus, guideway, and rail stations; and airport passenger terminals and concourses, air cargo facilities, and hangars for the <u>assembly</u>, <u>manufacture</u>, maintenance, or storage of aircraft. As used in this paragraph, the terms "terminals" and "transit facilities" do not include seaports or commercial or residential development constructed in conjunction with a public transit facility.
- (12) A development of regional impact may satisfy the transportation concurrency requirements of the local comprehensive plan, the local government's concurrency management system, and s. 380.06 by payment of a proportionate-share contribution for local and regionally significant traffic impacts, if:
 - (a) The development of regional impact which, based on its

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location or mix of land uses, is designed to encourage pedestrian or other nonautomotive modes of transportation;

- (b) The proportionate-share contribution for local and regionally significant traffic impacts is sufficient to pay for one or more required mobility improvements that will benefit a regionally significant transportation facility;
- (c) The owner and developer of the development of regional impact pays or assures payment of the proportionate-share contribution; and
- (d) If the regionally significant transportation facility to be constructed or improved is under the maintenance authority of a governmental entity, as defined by s. 334.03(12), other than the local government with jurisdiction over the development of regional impact, the developer is required to enter into a binding and legally enforceable commitment to transfer funds to the governmental entity having maintenance authority or to otherwise assure construction or improvement of the facility.

As used in this subsection, the term "backlog" means a facility or facilities on which the adopted level-of-service standard is exceeded by the existing trips, plus additional projected background trips from any source other than the development project under review which are forecast by established traffic standards, including traffic modeling, consistent with the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research medium population projections. Additional projected background trips shall be coincident with the particular stage or phase of development under review. The proportionate-share contribution may be applied to any transportation facility to satisfy the

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provisions of this subsection and the local comprehensive plan, but, for the purposes of this subsection, the amount of the proportionate-share contribution shall be calculated based upon the cumulative number of trips from the proposed development expected to reach roadways during the peak hour from the complete buildout of a stage or phase being approved, divided by the change in the peak hour maximum service volume of roadways resulting from construction of an improvement necessary to maintain the adopted level of service, multiplied by the construction cost, at the time of developer payment, of the improvement necessary to maintain the adopted level of service. For purposes of this subsection, "construction cost" includes all associated costs of the improvement. Proportionate-share mitigation shall be limited to ensure that a development of regional impact meeting the requirements of this subsection mitigates its impact on the transportation system but is not responsible for the additional cost of reducing or eliminating backlogs. This subsection also applies to Florida Quality Developments pursuant to s. 380.061 and to detailed specific area plans implementing optional sector plans pursuant to s. 163.3245.

- (16) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide a method by which the impacts of development on transportation facilities can be mitigated by the cooperative efforts of the public and private sectors. The methodology used to calculate proportionate fair-share mitigation under this section shall be as provided for in subsection (12).
- (i) As used in this subsection, the term "backlog" means a facility or facilities on which the adopted level-of-service

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standard is exceeded by the existing trips, plus additional projected background trips from any source other than the development project under review which are forecast by established traffic standards, including traffic modeling, consistent with the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research medium population projections. Additional projected background trips shall be coincident with the particular stage or phase of development under review.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 316.2015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.2015 Unlawful for person to ride on exterior of vehicle.—

- (2) (a) No person shall ride on any vehicle upon any portion thereof not designed or intended for the use of passengers. This paragraph does not apply to an employee of a fire department, an employee of a governmentally operated solid waste disposal department or a waste disposal service operating pursuant to a contract with a governmental entity, or to a volunteer firefighter when the employee or firefighter is engaged in the necessary discharge of a duty, and does not apply to a person who is being transported in response to an emergency by a public agency or pursuant to the direction or authority of a public agency. This paragraph does not apply to an employee engaged in the necessary discharge of a duty or to a person or persons riding within truck bodies in space intended for merchandise.
- (b) It is unlawful for any operator of a pickup truck or flatbed truck to permit a minor child who has not attained 18 years of age to ride upon limited access facilities of the state within the open body of a pickup truck or flatbed truck unless

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the minor is restrained within the open body in the back of a truck that has been modified to include secure seating and safety restraints to prevent the passenger from being thrown, falling, or jumping from the truck. This paragraph does not apply in a medical emergency if the child is accompanied within the truck by an adult. A county is exempt from this paragraph if the governing body of the county, by majority vote, following a noticed public hearing, votes to exempt the county from this paragraph.

(c) It is unlawful for any operator of a pickup truck or flatbed truck to permit a minor child who has not attained 6 years of age to ride within the open body of the pickup truck or flatbed truck at a speed that exceeds 35 miles per hour upon any street or highway that is maintained by the state, a county, or a municipality unless the minor is restrained within the open body in the back of a truck that has been modified to include secure seating and safety restraints that are appropriate for the child's age to prevent such child from being thrown, falling, or jumping from the truck. This paragraph does not apply in a medical emergency if the child is accompanied within the truck by an adult. A county is exempt from this paragraph if the governing body of the county, by majority vote, following a noticed public hearing, votes to exempt the county from this paragraph. This paragraph also does not apply to the operator of a pickup truck if the truck is the only vehicle owned by the operator or the immediate family of the operator.

(d) (e) Any person who violates this subsection shall be cited for a nonmoving violation, punishable as provided in chapter 318.

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Section 3. Section 316.29545, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.29545 Window sunscreening exclusions; medical exemption; certain law enforcement vehicles and private investigative service vehicles exempt.—

- (1) The department shall issue medical exemption certificates to persons who are afflicted with Lupus or similar medical conditions which require a limited exposure to light, which certificates shall entitle the person to whom the certificate is issued to have sunscreening material on the windshield, side windows, and windows behind the driver which is in violation of the requirements of ss. 316.2951-316.2957. The department shall provide, by rule, for the form of the medical certificate authorized by this section. At a minimum, the medical exemption certificate shall include a vehicle description with the make, model, year, vehicle identification number, medical exemption decal number issued for the vehicle, and the name of the person or persons who are the registered owners of the vehicle. A medical exemption certificate shall be nontransferable and shall become null and void upon the sale or transfer of the vehicle identified on the certificate.
- (2) The department shall exempt all law enforcement vehicles used in undercover or canine operations from the window sunscreening requirements of ss. 316.2951-316.2957.
- (3) The department shall exempt from the window sunscreening restrictions of ss. 316.2953, 316.2954, and 316.2956 vehicles owned or leased by private investigative agencies licensed under chapter 493 and used in homeland security functions on behalf of federal, state, or local

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authorities; executive protection activities; undercover, covert, or surveillance operations involving child abductions, convicted sex offenders, insurance fraud, or missing persons or property; or investigative activities in which evidence is being obtained for civil or criminal court proceedings.

 $\underline{(4)}$ (3) The department may charge a fee in an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of issuing a medical exemption certificate as described in subsection (1).

Section 4. Subsection (14) of section 316.515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.515 Maximum width, height, length.-

(14) MANUFACTURED BUILDINGS.—The Department of Transportation may, in its discretion and upon application and good cause shown therefor that the same is not contrary to the public interest, issue a special permit for truck tractorsemitrailer combinations where the total number of overwidth deliveries of manufactured buildings, as defined in s. 553.36(13), may be reduced by permitting the use of <u>multiple</u> sections or single units on an overlength trailer of no more than 80 54 feet.

Section 5. Subsection (5) of section 316.535, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.535 Maximum weights.-

(5) With respect to those highways not in the Interstate Highway System, in all cases in which it exceeds state law in effect on January 4, 1975, the overall gross weight on the vehicle or combination of vehicles, including all enforcement tolerances, shall be as determined by the following formula:

 $W = 500 ((LN \div (N-1)) + 12N + 36)$

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where W = overall gross weight of the vehicle to the nearest 500 pounds; L = distance in feet between the extreme of the external axles; and N = number of axles on the vehicle. However, such overall gross weight of any vehicle or combination of vehicles may not exceed 80,000 pounds including all enforcement tolerances. The scale tolerance provided in s. 316.545(2) applies to all weight limitations of this subsection. Except when a vehicle exceeds the posted weight limit on a bridge, fines for violations of the total gross weight limitations provided for in this subsection shall be based on the amount by which the actual weight of the vehicle and load exceeds the allowable maximum weight determined under this subsection, plus the scale tolerance provided in s. 316.545(2).

Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 316.545, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.545 Weight and load unlawful; special fuel and motor fuel tax enforcement; inspection; penalty; review.—

- (3) Any person who violates the overloading provisions of this chapter shall be conclusively presumed to have damaged the highways of this state by reason of such overloading, which damage is hereby fixed as follows:
- (a) When the excess weight is 200 pounds or less than the maximum herein provided, the penalty shall be \$10;
- (b) Five cents per pound for each pound of weight in excess of the maximum herein provided when the excess weight exceeds 200 pounds. However, whenever the gross weight of the vehicle or combination of vehicles does not exceed the maximum allowable gross weight, the maximum fine for the first 600 pounds of

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407 unlawful axle weight shall be \$10;

- (c) For a vehicle equipped with fully functional idlereduction technology, any penalty shall be calculated by
 reducing the actual gross vehicle weight or the internal bridge
 weight by the certified weight of the idle-reduction technology
 or by 400 pounds, whichever is less. The vehicle operator must
 present written certification of the weight of the idlereduction technology and must demonstrate or certify that the
 idle-reduction technology is fully functional at all times. This
 calculation is not allowed for vehicles described in s.
 316.535(6);
- (d) (e) An apportioned motor vehicle, as defined in s. 320.01, operating on the highways of this state without being properly licensed and registered shall be subject to the penalties as herein provided; and
- (e) (d) Vehicles operating on the highways of this state from nonmember International Registration Plan jurisdictions which are not in compliance with the provisions of s. 316.605 shall be subject to the penalties as herein provided.
- Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 316.613, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 316.613 Child restraint requirements.
- (1) (a) Every operator of a motor vehicle as defined herein, while transporting a child in a motor vehicle operated on the roadways, streets, or highways of this state, shall, if the child is 5 years of age or younger, provide for protection of the child by properly using a crash-tested, federally approved child restraint device. For children aged through 3 years, such restraint device must be a separate carrier or a vehicle

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manufacturer's integrated child seat. For children aged 4 through 5 years, a separate carrier, an integrated child seat, or a child booster seat belt may be used.

Section 8. Subsection (7) and paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (9) of section 324.021, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 324.021 Definitions; minimum insurance required.—The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:
- (7) PROOF OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.—That proof of ability to respond in damages for liability on account of crashes arising out of the use of a motor vehicle:
- (a) In the amount of \$10,000 because of bodily injury to, or death of, one person in any one crash;
- (b) Subject to such limits for one person, in the amount of \$20,000 because of bodily injury to, or death of, two or more persons in any one crash;
- (c) In the amount of \$10,000 because of injury to, or destruction of, property of others in any one crash; and
- (d) With respect to commercial motor vehicles and nonpublic sector buses, in the amounts specified in ss. 627.7415 and 627.742, respectively; and.
- (e) With respect to leased or rented motor vehicles, in the amounts specified in paragraph (9)(b).
 - (9) OWNER; OWNER/LESSOR.-
- (b) Owner/lessor.—Notwithstanding any other provision of the Florida Statutes or existing case law:

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1. The lessor, under an agreement to lease a motor vehicle for 1 year or longer which requires the lessee to obtain insurance acceptable to the lessor which contains limits not less than \$100,000/\$300,000 bodily injury liability and \$50,000 property damage liability or not less than \$500,000 combined property damage liability and bodily injury liability, shall not be further financially responsible deemed the owner of said motor vehicle for the purpose of determining financial responsibility for the operation of said motor vehicle or for the acts of the operator in connection therewith; further, this subparagraph shall be applicable so long as the insurance meeting these requirements is in effect. The insurance meeting such requirements may be obtained by the lessor or lessee, provided, if such insurance is obtained by the lessor, the combined coverage for bodily injury liability and property damage liability shall contain limits of not less than \$1 million and may be provided by a lessor's blanket policy.

2. The lessor, under an agreement to rent or lease a motor vehicle for a period of less than 1 year, shall be <u>financially responsible deemed the owner of the motor vehicle for the purpose of determining liability</u> for the operation of the vehicle or the acts of the operator in connection therewith only up to \$100,000 per person and up to \$300,000 per incident for bodily injury and up to \$50,000 for property damage. If the lessee or the operator of the motor vehicle is uninsured or has any insurance with limits less than \$500,000 combined property damage and bodily injury liability, the lessor shall be <u>financially responsible liable</u> for up to an additional \$500,000 in economic damages only arising out of the use of the motor

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vehicle. The additional specified <u>financial responsibility</u> liability of the lessor for economic damages shall be reduced by amounts actually recovered from the lessee, from the operator, and from any insurance or self-insurance covering the lessee or operator. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to affect the liability of the lessor for its own negligence.

- 3. The lessor shall be liable for failure to meet the financial responsibility and liability insurance requirements of subparagraphs 1. and 2. up to the amounts of those requirements.
- $\underline{4.3.}$ The owner who is a natural person and loans a motor vehicle to any permissive user shall be liable for the operation of the vehicle or the acts of the operator in connection therewith only up to \$100,000 per person and up to \$300,000 per incident for bodily injury and up to \$50,000 for property damage. If the permissive user of the motor vehicle is uninsured or has any insurance with limits less than \$500,000 combined property damage and bodily injury liability, the owner shall be liable for up to an additional \$500,000 in economic damages only arising out of the use of the motor vehicle. The additional specified liability of the owner for economic damages shall be reduced by amounts actually recovered from the permissive user and from any insurance or self-insurance covering the permissive user. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to affect the liability of the owner for his or her own negligence.
 - (c) Application.—
- 1. The limits on <u>financial responsibility and</u> liability in subparagraphs (b) 2. and 4. 3. do not apply to an owner of motor vehicles that are used for commercial activity in the owner's ordinary course of business, other than a rental company that

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rents or leases motor vehicles. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "rental company" includes only an entity that is engaged in the business of renting or leasing motor vehicles to the general public and that rents or leases a majority of its motor vehicles to persons with no direct or indirect affiliation with the rental company. The term also includes a motor vehicle dealer that provides temporary replacement vehicles to its customers for up to 10 days. The term "rental company" also includes:

- a. A related rental or leasing company that is a subsidiary of the same parent company as that of the renting or leasing company that rented or leased the vehicle.
- b. The holder of a motor vehicle title or an equity interest in a motor vehicle title if the title or equity interest is held pursuant to or to facilitate an asset-backed securitization of a fleet of motor vehicles used solely in the business of renting or leasing motor vehicles to the general public and under the dominion and control of a rental company, as described in this subparagraph, in the operation of such rental company's business.
- 2. Furthermore, with respect to commercial motor vehicles as defined in s. 627.732, the limits on financial responsibility and liability in subparagraphs (b) 2. and 4. 3. do not apply if, at the time of the incident, the commercial motor vehicle is being used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Authorization Act of 1994, as amended, 49 U.S.C. ss. 5101 et seq., and that is required pursuant to such act to carry placards warning others of the hazardous cargo, unless at

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the time of lease or rental either:

a. The lessee indicates in writing that the vehicle will not be used to transport materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Authorization Act of 1994, as amended, 49 U.S.C. ss. 5101 et seq.; or

b. The lessee or other operator of the commercial motor vehicle has in effect insurance with limits of at least \$5,000,000 combined property damage and bodily injury liability.

Section 9. The amendments to s. 324.021, Florida Statutes, made by this act are intended to clarify that Florida law as it existed at the time of the enactment of 49 U.S.C. s. 30106(b) (2005) imposed financial responsibility and imposed liability on business entities engaged in the trade of business of renting or leasing motor vehicles for failure to meet financial responsibility and liability insurance requirements, as those terms are used in 49 U.S.C. s. 30106(b) (2005).

Section 10. Section 336.445, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

336.445 Public-private partnerships with counties.-

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or ordinance, a county may enter into agreements with private entities, or a consortia thereof, for the building, operation, ownership, or financing of toll facilities as part of the county road system under the following circumstances:
- (a) The county has publically declared at a properly noticed commission meeting the need for a toll facility and a desire to contract with a private entity for the building, operation, ownership, or financing of a toll facility; and
 - (b) The county establishes after a public hearing that the

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proposal includes unique benefits and that adoption of the project is not contrary to the interest of the public.

- (2) Before awarding the project to a private entity, the county must determine that the proposed project:
 - (a) Is not contrary to the public's interest;
 - (b) Would not require state funds to be used;
- (c) Would have adequate safeguards in place to ensure that no additional costs or service disruptions would be realized by the travelling public in the event of default or cancellation of the agreement by the county; and
- (d) Would have adequate safeguards in place to ensure that the county or the private entity has the opportunity to add capacity to the proposed project and other transportation facilities serving similar origins and destinations.
- (3) Any agreement between a county and a private entity, or consortia thereof, must address the following:
- (a) Regulations governing the future increase of toll or fare revenues; and
- (b) That the private entity shall provide an investment grade traffic and revenue study prepared by an internationally recognized traffic and revenue expert that is accepted by the national bond rating agencies. The private entity shall also provide a finance plan than identifies the project cost, revenues by source, financing, major assumptions, internal rate of return on private investment, whether any government funds are assumed to deliver a cost-feasible project, and a total cash flow analysis beginning with the implementation of the project and extending for the term of the agreement.
 - Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 337.0261, Florida

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610 Statutes, is amended to read:

337.0261 Construction aggregate materials.

- (2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.—The Legislature finds that there is a strategic and critical need for an available supply of construction aggregate materials within the state and that a disruption of the supply would cause a significant detriment to the state's construction industry, transportation system, and overall health, safety, and welfare. In addition, the Legislature recognizes that construction aggregate materials mining is an industry of critical importance to the state and that the mining of construction aggregate materials is in the public interest.
- Section 12. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 339.2818, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 339.2818 Small County Outreach Program. -
- (1) There is created within the Department of Transportation the Small County Outreach Program. The purpose of this program is to assist small county governments in repairing or rehabilitating county bridges, paving unpaved roads, addressing road-related drainage improvements, resurfacing or reconstructing county roads or in constructing capacity or safety improvements to county roads.
- (4) (a) Small counties shall be eligible to compete for funds that have been designated for the Small County Outreach Program for projects on county roads. The department shall fund 75 percent of the cost of projects on county roads funded under the program.
- (b) In determining a county's eligibility for assistance under this program, the department may consider whether the

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county has attempted to keep county roads in satisfactory condition which may be evidenced through an established pavement management plan.

- (c) The following criteria shall be used to prioritize road projects for funding under the program:
- 1. The primary criterion is the physical condition of the road as measured by the department.
 - 2. As secondary criteria the department may consider:
 - a. Whether a road is used as an evacuation route.
 - b. Whether a road has high levels of agricultural travel.
 - c. Whether a road is considered a major arterial route.
 - d. Whether a road is considered a feeder road.
- <u>e. Information as evidenced to the department through an</u> established pavement management plan
- $\underline{\text{f.e.}}$ Other criteria related to the impact of a project on the public road system or on the state or local economy as determined by the department.
- Section 13. Subsection (3) of section 348.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 348.51 Definitions.—The following terms whenever used or referred to in this part shall have the following meanings, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates otherwise:
- (3) "Bonds" means and includes the notes, bonds, refunding bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness or obligations, in either temporary or definitive form, which of the authority is authorized to issue issued pursuant to this part.
- Section 14. Subsections (7) and (8) of section 348.54, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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348.54 Powers of the authority.—Except as otherwise limited herein, the authority shall have the power:

- (7) To borrow money and to make and issue negotiable bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness or obligations, either in temporary or definitive form, hereinafter in this chapter referred to bonds of the authority, for the purpose of financing all or part of the improvement or extension of the expressway system, and appurtenant facilities, including all approaches, streets, roads, bridges, and avenues of access for the expressway system and for any other purpose authorized by this part and to provide for the rights of the holders thereof.
- (8) To secure the payment of bonds by a pledge of all or any portion of the revenues or such other moneys legally available therefor and of all or any portion of the Hillsborough County gasoline tax funds in the manner provided by this part; and in general to provide for the security of the bonds and the rights and remedies of the holders thereof. Interest upon the amount of gasoline tax funds to be repaid to the county pursuant to s. 348.60 shall be payable, at the highest rate applicable to any outstanding bonds of the authority, out of revenues and other available moneys not required to meet the authority's obligations to its bondholders. The authority shall have no power at any time or in any manner to pledge the credit or taxing power of the state or any political subdivision or agency, including the city and the county, nor shall any of the authority's obligations be deemed to be obligations of the state or of any political subdivision or agency, nor shall the state or any political subdivision or agency, except the authority, be

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liable for the payment of the principal of or interest on such obligations.

Section 15. Section 348.545, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

348.545 Facility improvement; bond financing authority.— Pursuant to s. 11(f), Art. VII of the State Constitution, the Legislature hereby approves for bond financing by the Tampa—Hillsborough County Expressway Authority improvements to toll collection facilities, interchanges to the legislatively approved expressway system, and any other facility appurtenant, necessary, or incidental to the approved system. Subject to terms and conditions of applicable revenue bond resolutions and covenants, such costs financing may be financed in whole or in part by revenue bonds issued pursuant to s. 348.56(1)(a) or s. 348.56(1)(b) whether currently issued or issued in the future, or by a combination of such bonds.

Section 16. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 348.56, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

348.56 Bonds of the authority.-

- (1) (a) Bonds may be issued on behalf of the authority pursuant to the State Bond Act.
- (b) Alternatively, the authority shall have the power and is hereby authorized from time to time to issue bonds in such principal amount as, in the opinion of the authority, shall be necessary to provide sufficient moneys for achieving its corporate purposes, including construction, reconstruction, improvement, extension, repair, maintenance and operation of the expressway system, the cost of acquisition of all real property, interest on bonds during construction and for a reasonable

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period thereafter, establishment of reserves to secure bonds, and all other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out its corporate purposes and powers.

- (2)(a) Bonds issued by the authority pursuant to paragraph (1) (a) or paragraph (1) (b) shall be authorized by resolution of the members of the authority and shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times, not exceeding 40 years from their respective dates, bear interest at such rate or rates, not exceeding the maximum rate fixed by general law for authorities, be in such denominations, be in such form, either coupon or fully registered, carry such registration, exchangeability and interchangeability privileges, be payable in such medium of payment and at such place or places, be subject to such terms of redemption and be entitled to such priorities of lien on the revenues, other available moneys, and the Hillsborough County gasoline tax funds as such resolution or any resolution subsequent thereto may provide. The bonds shall be executed either by manual or facsimile signature by such officers as the authority shall determine, provided that such bonds shall bear at least one signature which is manually executed thereon. The coupons attached to such bonds shall bear the facsimile signature or signatures of such officer or officers as shall be designated by the authority. Such bonds shall have the seal of the authority affixed, imprinted, reproduced, or lithographed thereon.
- (b) The bonds <u>issued pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) or</u>

 <u>paragraph (1)(b)</u> shall be sold at public sale <u>in the same manner</u>

 provided in the State Bond Act, and the net interest cost to the

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authority on such bonds shall not exceed the maximum rate fixed by general law for authorities. If all bids received on the public sale are rejected, the authority may then proceed to negotiate for the sale of the bonds at a net interest cost which shall be less than the lowest net interest cost stated in the bids rejected at the public sale. However, if the authority determines, by official action at a public meeting, that a negotiated sale of such bonds is in the best interest of the authority, the authority may negotiate the sale of such bonds with the underwriter or underwriters designated by the authority and the Division of Bond Finance within the State Board of Administration with respect to bonds issued pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) or solely by the authority with respect to bonds issued pursuant to paragraph (1)(b). The authority's determination to negotiate the sale of such bonds may be based, in part, upon the written advice of the authority's financial adviser. Pending the preparation of definitive bonds, temporary bonds or interim certificates may be issued to the purchaser or purchasers of such bonds and may contain such terms and conditions as the authority may determine.

Section 17. Section 348.565, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

348.565 Revenue bonds for specified projects.—The existing facilities that constitute the Tampa-Hillsborough County Expressway System are hereby approved to be refinanced by the issuance of revenue bonds issued by the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration pursuant to s. 11(f), Art. VII of the State Constitution and the State Bond Act, or by revenue bonds issued by the authority pursuant to s.

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784 348.56(1)(b). In addition, the following projects of the Tampa-785 Hillsborough County Expressway Authority are approved to be 786 financed or refinanced by the issuance of revenue bonds <u>in</u> 787 accordance with this part and pursuant to s. 11(f), Art. VII of 788 the State Constitution:

- (1) Brandon area feeder roads.
- (2) Capital improvements to the expressway system, including safety and operational improvements and toll collection equipment.
 - (3) Lee Roy Selmon Crosstown Expressway System widening.
- (4) The connector highway linking the Lee Roy Selmon Crosstown Expressway to Interstate 4.

Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 348.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

348.57 Refunding bonds.

- (1) Subject to public notice as provided in s. 348.54, the authority is authorized to provide by resolution for the issuance from time to time of bonds <u>pursuant to s. 348.56(1)(b)</u> for the purpose of refunding any bonds then outstanding <u>regardless of whether the bonds being refunded were issued by the authority pursuant to this chapter or on behalf of the authority pursuant to the State Bond Act. The authority is further authorized to provide by resolution for the issuance of bonds for the combined purpose of:</u>
- (a) Paying the cost of constructing, reconstructing, improving, extending, repairing, maintaining and operating the expressway system.
- (b) Refunding bonds then outstanding. The authorization, sale and issuance of such obligations, the maturities and other

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details thereof, the rights and remedies of the holders thereof, and the rights, powers, privileges, duties and obligations of the authority with respect to the same shall be governed by the foregoing provisions of this part insofar as the same may be applicable.

Section 19. Section 348.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

348.70 This part complete and additional authority.-

(1) The powers conferred by this part shall be in addition and supplemental to the existing respective powers of the authority, the department, the county and the city, if any, and this part shall not be construed as repealing any of the provisions of any other law, general, special or local, but shall be deemed to supersede such other law or laws in the exercise of the powers provided in this part insofar as such other law or laws are inconsistent with the provisions of this part and to provide a complete method for the exercise of the powers granted herein. The construction, reconstruction, improvement, extension, repair, maintenance and operation of the expressway system, and the issuance of bonds hereunder to finance all or part of the cost thereof, may be accomplished upon compliance with the provisions of this part without regard to or necessity for compliance with the provisions, limitations, or restrictions contained in any other general, special or local law, including, but not limited to, s. 215.821, and no approval of any bonds issued under this part by the qualified electors or qualified electors who are freeholders in the state or in the county or in the city or in any other political subdivision of the state shall be required for the issuance of such bonds.

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(2) This part does not repeal, rescind, or modify any other law or laws relating to the State Board of Administration, the Department of Transportation, or the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration, but shall supersede such other law or laws as are inconsistent with the provisions of this part, including, but not limited to, s. 215.821.

Section 20. Sections 479.01, 479.015, 479.02, 479.03,

479.04, 479.05, 479.07, 479.08, 479.10, 479.105, 479.106, 479.107, 479.11, 479.111, 479.12, 479.14, 479.15, 479.155, 479.156, 479.16, 479.21, 479.24, and 479.25, Florida Statutes, are designated as part I of chapter 479, Florida Statutes.

Section 21. <u>Sections 479.261, 479.262, 479.27, 479.28, and 479.30, Florida Statutes, are designated as part II of chapter 479, Florida Statutes.</u>

Section 22. Part III of chapter 479, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 479.310, 479.311, 479.312, 479.313, and 479.314, is created to read:

Part III

Sign Removal

479.310 Legislative intent.—It is the intent of this part to relieve the department from the financial burden incurred in the removal of unpermitted and illegal signs located within the controlled areas adjacent to the State Highway System, interstate, or federal—aid primary system; to place the financial responsibility for the cost of such removal directly upon those benefiting from the location and operation of such unpermitted and illegal signs; and to provide clear authority to the department for the recovery of cost incurred by the department in the removal of such unpermitted and illegal signs.

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479.311 Jurisdiction; venue.—The county court shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court to consider claims filed by the department in amounts that are within their jurisdictional limitations. Venue shall be the Leon County for the purpose of a claim filed by the department to recover its costs as provided in this section.

- 479.312 Unpermitted signs; cost of removal.—All costs incurred by the department in connection with the removal of a sign located within a controlled area adjacent to the interstate highway system, the federal—aid primary highway system, or the State Highway System shall be assessed against and collected from the following persons if they have not been issued a permit under part I of this chapter:
 - (1) The owner of the sign;
 - (2) The advertiser displayed on the sign; or
- (3) The owner of the property upon which the sign is located.

For the purpose of this subsection, a sign that does not display the name of the owner of the sign shall be presumed to be owned by the owner of the property upon which the sign is located.

479.313 Permit revocation; cost of removal.—All costs incurred by the department in connection with the removal of a sign located within a controlled area adjacent to the interstate highway system, the federal—aid primary highway system, or the State Highway System following the revocation of the permit for such sign shall be assessed against and collected from the permittee.

479.314 Highway rights-of-way; cost of sign removal.—All

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costs incurred by the department in connection with the removal of a sign located within a right-of-way of the interstate highway system, the federal-aid primary highway system, or the State Highway System shall be assessed against and collected from the owner of the sign or the advertiser displayed on the sign.

Section 23. Section 705.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

705.18 Disposal of personal property lost or abandoned on university or community college campuses or certain public-use airports; disposition of proceeds from sale thereof.—

(1) Whenever any lost or abandoned personal property shall be found on a campus of an institution in the State University System or a campus of a state-supported community college, or on premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport having regularly scheduled international passenger service, the president of the institution or the president's designee or the director of the airport or the director's designee shall take charge thereof and make a record of the date such property was found. If, within 30 days after such property is found, or a longer period of time as may be deemed appropriate by the president or the director under the circumstances, the property it is not claimed by the owner, the president or director shall order it sold at public outcry after giving notice of the time and place of sale in a publication of general circulation on the campus of such institution or within the county where the airport is located and written notice to the owner if known. The rightful owner of such property may reclaim the same at any time prior to sale.

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(2) All moneys realized from such institution's sale shall be placed in an appropriate fund and used solely for student scholarship and loan purposes. All moneys realized from such sale by an airport, less its costs of storage, transportation, and publication of notice, shall, unless another use is required by federal law, be deposited into the state school fund.

Section 24. Section 705.182, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

705.182 Disposal of personal property found on the premises of public-use airports.—

- (1) Whenever any personal property, other than aircraft or motor vehicles, is found on premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport, the director of the airport or the director's designee shall take charge thereof and make a record of the date such property was found.
- (2) If within 30 calendar days after such property is found, or for such longer period of time as may be deemed appropriate by the director or the director's designee under the circumstances, the property is not claimed by the owner, the director or the director's designee may:
- (a) Retain any or all of the property for the airport's own use or for use by the state or unit of local government owning or operating the airport;
- (b) Trade such property to another unit of local government or state agency;
 - (c) Donate the property to a charitable organization;
 - (d) Sell the property; or
- (e) Dispose of the property through an appropriate refuse removal company or a company that provides salvage services for

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the type of personal property found or located on the airport.

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The airport shall notify the owner, if known, of property found on the airport and that the airport intends to dispose of the property in any of the manners permitted in this section.

- (3) If the airport elects to sell the property under paragraph (2)(d), the property must be sold at a public auction on the Internet or at a specified physical location after giving notice of the time and place of sale, at least 10 calendar days prior to the date of sale, in a publication of general circulation within the county where the airport is located and after written notice via certified mail, return receipt requested, is provided to the owner, if known. Any such notice is deemed sufficient if the notice refers to the airport's intention to sell all then-accumulated found property, and the notice need not identify each item to be sold. The rightful owner of such property may reclaim the property at any time prior to sale by presenting to the airport director or the director's designee acceptable evidence of ownership. All proceeds from the sale of the property shall be retained by the airport for use by the airport in any lawfully authorized manner.
- (4) This section does not preclude the airport from allowing a domestic or international air carrier or other tenant on premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport from establishing its own lost and found procedures for personal property and from disposing of such personal property.
- (5) A purchaser or recipient in good faith of personal property sold or obtained under this section takes the property

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free of the rights of persons then holding any legal or equitable interest thereto, whether recorded or not.

Section 25. Section 705.183, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

705.183 Disposal of derelict or abandoned aircraft on the premises of public-use airports.—

- (1) Whenever any derelict or abandoned aircraft is found or located on premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport, whether such premises are under a lease or license to third parties, the director of the airport or the director's designee shall make a record of the date such aircraft was found or determined to be present on the airport. The term "derelict aircraft" means any aircraft that is not in a flyable condition, does not have a current certificate of air worthiness issued by the Federal Aviation Administration, or is not in the process of actively being repaired. The term "abandoned aircraft" means an aircraft that has been disposed of on a public-use airport in a wrecked, inoperative, or partially dismantled condition, or an aircraft that has remained in an idle state on the premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport for 45 consecutive calendar days.
- (2) The director or the director's designee shall contact the Aircraft Registration Branch of the Federal Aviation

 Administration in order to determine the name and address of the last registered aircraft owner and make a diligent personal search of the appropriate records, or contact an aircraft title search company, in order to determine the name and address of any person having an equitable or legal interest in the aircraft. Within 10 business days after receipt of this

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information, the director or the director's designee shall notify the owner and all persons having an equitable or legal interest in the aircraft by certified mail, return receipt requested, advising them of the location of the derelict or abandoned aircraft on the airport; that fees and charges for the use of the airport by the aircraft have accrued and the amount thereof; that the aircraft is subject to a lien as provided in subsection (5) for the accrued fees and charges for the use of the airport and for the transportation, storage, and removal of the aircraft; that the lien is subject to enforcement pursuant to law; and that the airport may cause the use, trade, sale, or removal of the aircraft as described in s. 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e) if, within 30 calendar days following the date of receipt of such notice, the aircraft has not been removed from the airport upon payment in full of all accrued fees and charges for the use of the airport and for the transportation, storage, and removal of the aircraft. Such notice may require removal of the aircraft in less than 30 calendar days if the aircraft poses a danger to the health or safety of users of the airport, as determined by the director or the director's designee.

(3) If the owner of the aircraft is unknown or cannot be found, the director or the director's designee shall cause a laminated notice to be placed upon such aircraft in substantially the following form:

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NOTICE TO THE OWNER AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ATTACHED PROPERTY. This property, to wit: ...(setting forth brief description)... is unlawfully upon public property known as ...(setting forth brief description

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of location) ... and has accrued fees and charges for the use of the ... (same description of location as above) ... and for the transportation, storage, and removal of the property. These accrued fees and charges must be paid in full and the property must be removed within 30 calendar days following the date of this notice; otherwise, the property will be removed and disposed of pursuant to chapter 705, Florida Statutes. The property is subject to a lien for all accrued fees and charges for the use of the public property known as ... (same description of location as above)... by such property and for all fees and charges incurred by the public property known as ... (same description of location as above) ... for the transportation, storage, and removal of the property. This lien is subject to enforcement pursuant to law. The owner will be liable for these fees and charges, as well as the cost for publication of this notice. Dated this: ... (setting forth the date of posting of notice)..., signed: ... (setting forth name, title, address, and telephone number of law enforcement officer)....

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Such notice must be at least 8 inches by 10 inches and sufficiently weatherproof to withstand normal exposure to the elements. If, at the end of 30 calendar days after posting the notice, the owner or any person interested in the derelict or abandoned aircraft described has not removed the aircraft from the airport upon payment in full of all accrued fees and charges

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for the use of the airport and for the transportation, storage,
and removal of the aircraft, or shown reasonable cause for
failure to do so, the director or the director's designee may
cause the use, trade, sale, or removal of the aircraft as
described in s. 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e).

- (4) Such aircraft shall be removed within the time period specified in the notice provided under subsection (2) or subsection (3). If, at the end of such period of time, the owner or any person interested in the derelict or abandoned aircraft has not removed the aircraft from the airport upon payment in full of all accrued fees and charges for the use of the airport and for the transportation, storage, and removal of the aircraft, or shown reasonable cause for the failure to do so, the director or the director's designee may cause the use, trade, sale, or removal of the aircraft as described in s.

 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e).
- (a) If the airport elects to sell the aircraft in accordance with s. 705.182(2)(d), the aircraft must be sold at public auction after giving notice of the time and place of sale at least 10 calendar days prior to the date of sale in a publication of general circulation within the county where the airport is located and after providing written notice of the intended sale to all parties known to have an interest in the aircraft.
- (b) If the airport elects to dispose of the aircraft in accordance with s. 705.182(2)(e), the airport may negotiate with the company for a price to be received from such company in payment for the aircraft, or, if circumstances warrant, a price to be paid to such company by the airport for the costs of

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disposing of the aircraft. All information pertaining to the
establishment of such price and the justification for the amount
of such price shall be prepared and maintained by the airport,
and such negotiated price shall be deemed to be a commercially
reasonable price.

- (c) If the sale price or the negotiated price is less than the airport's then-current charges and costs against the aircraft, or if the airport is required to pay the salvage company for its services, the owner of the aircraft remains liable to the airport for the airport's costs that are not offset by the sale price or negotiated price, in addition to the owner's liability for payment to the airport of the price the airport was required to pay any salvage company. All costs incurred by the airport in the removal, storage, and sale of any aircraft are recoverable against the owner thereof.
- (5) The airport has a lien on derelict or abandoned aircraft for all fees and charges for the use of the airport by such aircraft and for all fees and charges incurred by the airport for the transportation, storage, and removal of the aircraft. As a prerequisite to perfecting a lien under this section, the airport director or the director's designee must serve a notice in accordance with subsection (2) on the last registered owner and all persons having an equitable or legal interest in the aircraft. The serving of the notice does not dispense with recording the claim of lien.
- (6) (a) For the purpose of perfecting its lien under this section, the airport shall record a claim of lien which must state:
 - 1. The name and address of the airport.

578-05579-09 2009422c2 1132 2. The name of the last registered aircraft owner and all 1133 persons having a legal or equitable interest in the aircraft. 1134 3. The fees and charges incurred by the aircraft for the 1135 use of the airport, and the fees and charges for the 1136 transportation, storage and removal of the aircraft. 1137 4. A description of the aircraft sufficient for 1138 identification. 1139 (b) The claim of lien shall be signed and sworn to or affirmed by the airport director or the director's designee. 1140 1141 (c) The claim of lien shall be sufficient if it is in 1142 substantially the following form: 1143 1144 CLAIM OF LIEN 1145 State of 1146 County of 1147 Before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared , who was duly sworn and says that 1148 he/she is the of , whose address 1149 is ; and that the following described aircraft: 1150 1151 (Description of aircraft) owned by , whose address is , 1152 1153 in fees and charges for the has accrued \$ use by the aircraft of and for the 1154 1155 transportation, storage and removal of the aircraft 1156 from ; that the lienor served its 1157 notice to the last registered owner and all persons 1158 having a legal or equitable interest in the aircraft on , (year), b<u>y</u> . 1159 1160 (Signature)

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578-05579-09 2009422c2 1161 Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this 1162 day of , (year), by (name of person making 1163 statement). 1164 (Signature of Notary Public) (Print, Type or Stamp 1165 Commissioned name of Notary Public) 1166 Personally Known or Produced as Identification. 1167 1168 However, the negligent inclusion or omission of any information 1169 in this claim of lien which does not prejudice the last 1170 registered owner does not constitute a default that operates to 1171 defeat an otherwise valid lien. (d) The claim of lien shall be served on the last 1172 1173 registered aircraft owner and all persons having an equitable or legal interest in the aircraft. The claim of lien shall be 1174 1175 served before recordation. (e) The claim of lien shall be recorded in the clerk's 1176 1177 office. The recording of the claim of lien constitutes 1178 constructive notice to all persons of the contents and effect of 1179 such claim. The lien attaches at the time of recordation and 1180 takes priority as of that time. 1181 (7) A purchaser or recipient in good faith of an aircraft 1182 sold or obtained under this section takes the property free of 1183 the rights of persons then holding any legal or equitable 1184 interest thereto, whether recorded or not. The purchaser or 1185 recipient shall notify the appropriate Federal Aviation 1186 Administration office of such change in the registered owner of 1187 the aircraft. 1188 (8) If the aircraft is sold at public sale, the airport

shall deduct from the proceeds of sale the costs of

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1190 transportation, storage, and publication of notice and all other 1191 costs reasonably incurred by the airport, and any balance of the 1192 proceeds shall be deposited into an interest-bearing account 1193 within 30 calendar days after the airport's receipt of the 1194 proceeds and held there for 1 year. The rightful owner of the 1195 aircraft may claim the balance of the proceeds within 1 year 1196 following the date of the deposit by making application to the airport and presentation to the airport's director or the 1197 1198 director's designee of acceptable written evidence of ownership. 1199 If no rightful owner comes forward with a claim to the proceeds

within the 1-year period, the balance of the proceeds shall be

retained by the airport to be used in any legally authorized

(9) Any person acquiring a legal interest in an aircraft that is sold by an airport under the provisions of s. 705.182 or this section is the lawful owner of such aircraft and all other legal or equitable interests in such aircraft are divested and of no further force and effect if the holder of any such legal or equitable interests was notified of the intended disposal of the aircraft to the extent required in this section. The airport may to issue documents of disposition to the purchaser or recipient of an aircraft disposed of under this section.

Section 26. Section 705.184, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

705.184 Derelict or abandoned motor vehicles on the premises of public-use airports.—

(1) Whenever any derelict or abandoned motor vehicle is found on premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport, including airport premises leased to third

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1219 parties, the director of the airport or the director's designee 1220 may take charge thereof and make a record of the date such motor 1221 vehicle was found. The term "derelict motor vehicle" means any 1222 motor vehicle that is not in a drivable condition. The term 1223 "abandoned motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle that has been 1224 disposed of on a public-use airport in a wrecked, inoperative, 1225 or partially dismantled condition, or a motor vehicle that has 1226 remained in an idle state on a public-use airport for 45 1227 consecutive calendar days. After the information relating to the 1228 derelict or abandoned motor vehicle is recorded in the airport's 1229 records, the director or the director's designee may cause the 1230 motor vehicle to be removed from airport premises by the airport's own wrecker or by a licensed independent wrecking 1231 1232 company and stored at a suitable location on or off the airport 1233 premises. If the director or the director's designee causes the 1234 motor vehicle to be removed from airport premises by the 1235 airport's own wrecker, the airport is subject to the procedures 1236 set forth in subsections (2)-(8). If the director or the 1237 director's designee causes the motor vehicle to be removed from 1238 the airport premises by a licensed independent wrecking company, 1239 the airport is not subject to the procedures set forth in 1240 subsections (2)-(8). 1241 (2) The airport director or the director's designee shall 1242 contact the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in 1243 order to notify the department that the airport has possession 1244 of the subject motor vehicle and in order to determine the name

provisions of s. 627.736, and any person who has filed a lien on

and address of the owner of the motor vehicle, the insurance

company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the

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1248 the motor vehicle. Within 7 business days after receipt of this 1249 information, the director or the director's designee shall send 1250 notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner 1251 of the motor vehicle, the insurance company insuring the motor 1252 vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and all 1253 persons of record claiming a lien against the motor vehicle. The 1254 notice must state the fact of possession of the motor vehicle; 1255 that charges for a reasonable tow fee, a reasonable storage fee, 1256 or accrued parking fees, if any, have accrued and the amount 1257 thereof; that a lien as provided in subsection (6) will be 1258 claimed; that the lien is subject to enforcement pursuant to 1259 law; that the owner or lienholder, if any, has the right to a hearing as set forth in subsection (4); and that any motor 1260 1261 vehicle which, at the end of 30 calendar days after receipt of 1262 the notice, has not been removed from the airport upon payment 1263 in full of all accrued charges for a reasonable tow fee, a 1264 reasonable storage fee, and parking fees, if any, may be 1265 disposed of in any of the manners set forth in s. 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e), including, but not limited to, the motor 1266 1267 vehicle being sold free of all prior liens after 35 calendar 1268 days following the time the motor vehicle is stored if any prior 1269 liens on the motor vehicle are more than 5 years of age, or 1270 after 50 calendar days following the time the motor vehicle is 1271 stored if any prior liens on the motor vehicle are 5 years of 1272 age or less. 1273 (3) If attempts to notify the owner or lienholder pursuant 1274 to subsection (2) prove unsuccessful, the requirement of notice 1275 by mail is deemed met and the director or the director's 1276 designee, in accordance with the requirements of subsection (5),

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may cause the motor vehicle to be disposed of in any of the manners set forth in s. 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e), including, but not limited to, the motor vehicle being sold free of all prior liens after 35 calendar days following the time the motor vehicle is stored if any prior liens on the motor vehicle are more than 5 years of age, or after 50 calendar days following the time the motor vehicle is stored if any prior liens on the motor vehicle are 5 years of age or less.

(4) (a) The owner of, or any person with a lien on, a motor vehicle removed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1), within 10 calendar days after the time he or she has knowledge of the location of the motor vehicle, may file a complaint in the county court of the county in which the motor vehicle is stored to determine if his or her property was wrongfully taken or withheld.

(b) Upon filing a complaint, an owner or lienholder may have his or her motor vehicle released upon posting with the court a cash or surety bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the fees for towing, storage, and accrued parking, if any, to ensure the payment of such fees in the event he or she does not prevail. Upon the posting of the bond or other adequate security and the payment of any applicable fee, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate notifying the airport of the posting of the bond or other adequate security and directing the airport to release the motor vehicle. At the time of such release, after reasonable inspection, the owner or lienholder shall give a receipt to the airport reciting any claims he or she has for loss or damage to the motor vehicle or the contents thereof.

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1306 (5) If, after 30 calendar days following receipt of the 1307 notice, the owner or any person claiming a lien has not removed 1308 the motor vehicle from its storage location upon payment in full 1309 of all accrued charges for a reasonable tow fee, a reasonable 1310 storage fee, and parking fees, if any, or shown reasonable cause 1311 for the failure to do so, the airport director or the director's 1312 designee may dispose of the motor vehicle by any of the manners set forth in s. 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e). If the airport 1313 elects to sell the motor vehicle pursuant to s. 705.182(2)(d), 1314 1315 the motor vehicle may be sold free of all prior liens after 35 1316 calendar days following the time the motor vehicle is stored if 1317 any prior liens on the motor vehicle are more than 5 years of age, or after 50 calendar days following the time the motor 1318 1319 vehicle is stored if any prior liens on the motor vehicle are 5 1320 years of age or less. The sale shall be a public auction on the 1321 Internet or at a specified physical location. If the date of the 1322 sale was not included in the notice required in subsection (2), 1323 notice of the sale sent by certified mail, return receipt 1324 requested, shall be given to the owner of the motor vehicle and 1325 to all persons claiming a lien on the motor vehicle. Such notice 1326 shall be mailed at least 10 calendar days before the date of the 1327 sale. In addition to the notice by mail, public notice of the time and place of the sale at auction shall be made by 1328 1329 publishing a notice thereof one time, at least 10 calendar days 1330 prior to the date of sale, in a newspaper of general circulation 1331 in the county in which the sale is to be held. All costs 1332 incurred by the airport for the towing, storage, and sale of the 1333 motor vehicle, as well as all accrued parking fees, if any, 1334 shall be recovered by the airport from the proceeds of the sale,

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and any proceeds of the sale in excess of these costs shall be retained by the airport for use by the airport in any lawfully authorized manner.

- (6) Pursuant to this section, the airport or, if used, a licensed independent wrecking company pursuant to s. 713.78, has a lien on a derelict or abandoned motor vehicle for a reasonable tow fee, a reasonable storage fee, and all accrued parking fees, if any; except that a storage fee may not be charged if the vehicle is stored less than 6 hours. As a prerequisite to perfecting a lien under this section, the airport director or the director's designee must serve a notice in accordance with subsection (2) on the owner of the motor vehicle, the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and all persons of record claiming a lien against the motor vehicle. If attempts to notify the owner, the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, or lienholders prove unsuccessful, the requirement of notice by mail will be considered met. The serving of the notice does not dispense with recording the claim of lien.
- (7) (a) For the purpose of perfecting its lien under this section, the airport shall record a claim of lien, which must state:
 - 1. The name and address of the airport.
- 2. The name of the owner of the motor vehicle, the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and all persons of record claiming a lien against the motor vehicle.
 - 3. The fees incurred for a reasonable tow, reasonable

578-05579-09 2009422c2 1364 storage, and parking, if any. 1365 4. A description of the motor vehicle sufficient for 1366 identification. (b) The claim of lien shall be signed and sworn to or 1367 1368 affirmed by the airport director or the director's designee. 1369 (c) The claim of lien is sufficient if it is in 1370 substantially the following form: 1371 1372 CLAIM OF LIEN 1373 State of 1374 County of 1375 Before me, the undersigned notary public, personally , who was duly sworn and says that 1376 appeared he/she is the of , whose address 1377 1378 is ; and that the following described motor 1379 vehicle: 1380 (Description of motor vehicle) 1381 owned by , whose address is has accrued \$ in fees for a reasonable tow, 1382 1383 for storage, and for parking, if applicable; that the 1384 lienor served its notice to the owner, the insurance 1385 company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and all persons of record 1386 1387 claiming a lien against the motor vehicle on , 1388 (year), by . 1389 (Signature) 1390 Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this 1391 day of , (year), by (name of person making 1392 statement).

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1393 (Signature of Notary Public) (Print, Type or Stamp
1394 Commissioned name of Notary Public)
1395 Personally Known or Produced as Identification.

However, the negligent inclusion or omission of any information in this claim of lien which does not prejudice the owner does not constitute a default that operates to defeat an otherwise valid lien.

- (d) The claim of lien shall be served on the owner of the motor vehicle, the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and all persons of record claiming a lien against the motor vehicle. If attempts to notify the owner, the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, or lienholders prove unsuccessful, the requirement of notice by mail will be deemed met. The claim of lien shall be served before recordation.
- (e) The claim of lien shall be recorded in the clerk's office. The recording of the claim of lien is constructive notice to all persons of the contents and effect of such claim. The lien attaches at the time of recordation and takes priority as of that time.
- (8) A purchaser or recipient in good faith of a motor vehicle sold or obtained under this section takes the property free of the rights of persons then holding any legal or equitable interest thereto, whether recorded or not.

Section 27. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.