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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to transportation; creating the "Highway Safety Act"; providing legislative intent relating to road rage and aggressive careless driving; requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to provide information about the Highway Safety Act in driver's license educational materials; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; defining the term "road rage"; amending s. 316.083, F.S.; requiring an operator of a motor vehicle to yield the left lane when being overtaken on a multilane highway; providing exceptions; amending s. 316.1923, F.S.; revising the number of specified acts necessary to qualify as an aggressive careless driver; providing specified punishments for aggressive careless driving; specifying the allocation of moneys received from the increased fine imposed for aggressive careless driving; reenacting s. 316.650(1)(a), F.S., relating to traffic citations, to incorporate the amendments made to s. 316.1923, F.S., in a reference thereto; amending s. 318.1451, F.S.; requiring driver improvement schools to collect a fee from certain persons taking a basic driver improvement course; providing for such fees to be used to provide signage and educational materials relating to the act; amending s. 318.19, F.S.; providing that a second or subsequent infraction as an aggressive careless driver requires attendance at a mandatory hearing; providing for the disposition of the increased penalties;

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amending s. 322.05, F.S.; requiring certain persons under 19 years of age to complete a basic driver improvement course before being issued a driver's license; providing an exception; creating s. 335.199, F.S.; directing the Department of Transportation to notify certain property owners and local governmental entities of certain proposed projects before finalizing the design of certain transportation projects; providing a timeframe for notification; requiring the department to hold a public hearing and receive public input regarding the effects of the project on local businesses; directing the department to consider the comments in the final design of the project; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; redefining the term "electric personal assistive mobility device" to include additional devices for transporting one person; amending s. 316.008, F.S.; authorizing local governments to regulate certain vehicles and other motorized devices operating on sidewalks; amending s. 316.1995, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; exempting motorized wheelchairs from certain ordinances; amending s. 316.212, F.S.; authorizing local governments to enact ordinances permitting the use of golf carts on sidewalks; amending s. 316.2128, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to notices required to be displayed by certain sellers of motorized scooters and motorcycles; amending s. 319.241, F.S.; revising provisions relating to an application for the removal of a lien

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from the files of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or from the certificate of title; authorizing the department to remove the lien from its files within a specified period after receiving an application for a derelict motor vehicle certificate and notification to the lienholder, unless a written statement protesting such removal is received; amending s. 319.30, F.S.; revising certain definitions; revising requirements for disposition of a motor vehicle, recreational vehicle, or mobile home that is sold, transported, or delivered to a salvage motor vehicle dealer or a secondary metals recycler; requiring certificates of title to conform to specified provisions; providing for the dealer or recycler to apply to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for a derelict motor vehicle certificate if the certificate of title, salvage certificate of title, or certificate of destruction is not available; requiring the derelict motor vehicle certificate application to be completed by the seller or owner of the motor vehicle or mobile home, the seller's or owner's authorized transporter, or the dealer or recycler; requiring certain identification information be included with the application; revising the types of documentation that a secondary metals recycler must obtain; permitting recyclers to obtain salvage certificates of title from sellers or owners as a valid method of documentation; providing that a person engaged in the business of recovering, towing,

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or storing vehicles may not claim certain liens, claim that certain vehicles have remained on any premises after tenancy has terminated, or use the derelict motor vehicle certificate application to transport, sell, or dispose of a motor vehicle at a salvage motor vehicle dealer or metal recycler without otherwise obtaining title to the vehicle or a certificate of destruction; requiring that the department accept all properly endorsed and completed derelict motor vehicle certificate applications and issue such certification having an effective date that authorizes when the vehicle is eligible for dismantling or destruction; requiring that such electronic information be stored and made available to authorized persons; requiring that all licensed salvage motor vehicle dealers or registered secondary metals recyclers make all payments for the purchase of any derelict motor vehicle that is sold by a seller who is not the owner of record by check or money order; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Highway Safety Act."

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Section 2. The Legislature finds that road rage and aggressive careless driving are a growing threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the public. The intent of the Legislature is to reduce road rage and aggressive careless driving, reduce

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the incidence of drivers' interfering with the movement of traffic, minimize crashes, and promote the orderly, free flow of traffic on the roads and highways of the state.

Section 3. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor

Vehicles shall provide information about the Highway Safety Act

in all newly printed driver's license educational materials

after October 1, 2010.

Section 4. Subsection (86) is added to section 316.003, Florida Statutes, to read:

316.003 Definitions.—The following words and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except where the context otherwise requires:

(86) ROAD RAGE.—The act of a driver or passenger to intentionally or unintentionally, due to a loss of emotional control, injure or kill another driver, passenger, or pedestrian, or to attempt or threaten to injure or kill another driver, passenger, or pedestrian.

Section 5. Present subsection (3) of section 316.083, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (4), and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

316.083 Overtaking and passing a vehicle.—The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions, and special rules hereinafter stated:

(3) (a) On roads, streets, or highways having two or more lanes that allow movement in the same direction, a driver may not continue to operate a motor vehicle in the furthermost left-hand lane if the driver knows, or reasonably should know, that

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- (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a driver operating a motor vehicle in the furthermost left-hand lane if:
- 1. The driver is driving the legal speed limit and is not impeding the flow of traffic in the furthermost left-hand lane;
- 2. The driver is in the process of overtaking a slower motor vehicle in the adjacent right-hand lane for the purpose of passing the slower moving vehicle so that the driver may move to the adjacent right-hand lane;
- 3. Conditions make the flow of traffic substantially the same in all lanes or preclude the driver from moving to the adjacent right-hand lane;
- 4. The driver's movement to the adjacent right-hand lane could endanger the driver or other drivers;
- 5. The driver is directed by a law enforcement officer, road sign, or road crew to remain in the furthermost left-hand lane; or
 - 6. The driver is preparing to make a left turn.
- (c) A driver who violates s. 316.183 and this subsection simultaneously shall receive a uniform traffic citation solely under s. 316.183.
- Section 6. Section 316.1923, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 316.1923 Aggressive careless driving.-
- (1) "Aggressive careless driving" means committing three two or more of the following acts simultaneously or in succession:
 - (a) (1) Exceeding the posted speed as defined in s.

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- 176 (b) (2) Unsafely or improperly changing lanes as defined in 177 s. 316.085.
- 178 $\underline{\text{(c)}(3)}$ Following another vehicle too closely as defined in s. 316.0895(1).
 - $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ (4) Failing to yield the right-of-way as defined in s. 316.079, s. 316.0815, or s. 316.123.
 - (e) (5) Improperly passing or failing to yield to overtaking vehicles as defined in s. 316.083, s. 316.084, or s. 316.085.
 - $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ (6) Violating traffic control and signal devices as defined in ss. 316.074 and 316.075.
 - (2) Any person convicted of aggressive careless driving shall be cited for a moving violation and punished as provided in chapter 318, and by the accumulation of points as provided in s. 322.27, for each act of aggressive careless driving.
 - (3) In addition to any fine or points administered under subsection (2), a person convicted of aggressive careless driving shall also pay:
 - (a) Upon a first conviction, a fine of \$100.
 - (b) Upon a second or subsequent conviction, a fine of not less than \$250 but not more than \$500 and be subject to a mandatory hearing under s. 318.19.
 - (4) The clerk of the court shall remit the moneys collected from the increased fine imposed by subsection (3) to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Department of Health Administrative Trust Fund. Of the funds deposited into the Department of Health Administrative Trust Fund, \$200,000 in the first year after this act takes effect, and \$50,000 in the second and third years, shall be transferred to the Department

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of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles General Revenue Fund to offset the cost of providing educational materials related to this act. All other funds deposited into the Administrative Trust Fund under this section shall be used to provide financial support to verified trauma centers to ensure the availability and accessibility of trauma services throughout the state and shall be allocated as follows:

- (a) Twenty-five percent shall be allocated equally among all Level I, Level II, and pediatric trauma centers in recognition of readiness costs for maintaining trauma services.
- (b) Twenty-five percent shall be allocated among Level I,

 Level II, and pediatric trauma centers based on each center's

 relative volume of trauma cases as reported in the Department of

 Health Trauma Registry.
- (c) Twenty-five percent shall be transferred to the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund and used by the Department of Health for making matching grants to emergency medical services organizations as defined in s. 401.107.
- (d) Twenty-five percent shall be transferred to the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund and made available to rural emergency medical services as defined in s. 401.107, and shall be used solely to improve and expand prehospital emergency medical services in this state. Additionally, these moneys may be used for the improvement, expansion, or continuation of services provided.

Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 316.1923, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 316.650, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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316.650 Traffic citations.-

(1) (a) The department shall prepare and supply to every traffic enforcement agency in this state an appropriate form traffic citation that contains a notice to appear, is issued in prenumbered books, meets the requirements of this chapter or any laws of this state regulating traffic, and is consistent with the state traffic court rules and the procedures established by the department. The form shall include a box that is to be checked by the law enforcement officer when the officer believes that the traffic violation or crash was due to aggressive careless driving as defined in s. 316.1923. The form shall also include a box that is to be checked by the law enforcement officer when the officer writes a uniform traffic citation for a violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. as a result of the driver failing to stop at a traffic signal.

Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 318.1451, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.1451 Driver improvement schools.-

- (4) (a) In addition to a regular course fee, an assessment fee in the amount of \$2.50 shall be collected by the school from each person who elects to attend a course, as it relates to ss. 318.14(9), 322.0261, 322.291, and 627.06501, which shall be remitted to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and deposited in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to administer this program and to fund the general operations of the department.
- (b) In addition to a regular course fee, an assessment fee in the amount of \$2.50 shall be collected by the school from each person who attends a course, as it relates to 322.05(3),

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which shall be remitted to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and deposited in the Highway Safety Operating

Trust Fund to fund the signage and educational requirements of section 3 of this act.

Section 9. Section 318.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 318.19 Infractions requiring a mandatory hearing.—Any person cited for the infractions listed in this section shall not have the provisions of s. 318.14(2), (4), and (9) available to him or her but must appear before the designated official at the time and location of the scheduled hearing:
- (1) Any infraction which results in a crash that causes the death of another;
- (2) Any infraction which results in a crash that causes "serious bodily injury" of another as defined in s. 316.1933(1);
 - (3) Any infraction of s. 316.172(1)(b);
 - (4) Any infraction of s. 316.520(1) or (2); or
- (5) Any infraction of s. 316.183(2), s. 316.187, or s.
- 316.189 of exceeding the speed limit by 30 m.p.h. or more; or-
 - (6) A second or subsequent infraction of s. 316.1923(1).
- Section 10. Subsection (3) of section 322.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 322.05 Persons not to be licensed.—The department may not issue a license:
- (3) To a person who is at least 16 years of age but who is under 19 $\frac{18}{18}$ years of age, unless:
- (a) The person provides proof of successfully completing a basic driver improvement course that meets the requirements of s. 318.1451 within 3 months before the date the person applied

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for licensure; and

(b) The parent, guardian, or other responsible adult meeting the requirements of s. 322.09 certifies that he or she, or another licensed driver 21 years of age or older, has accompanied the applicant for a total of not less than 50 hours' behind-the-wheel experience, of which not less than 10 hours must be at night. This paragraph subsection is not intended to create a private cause of action as a result of the certification. The certification is inadmissible for any purpose in any civil proceeding.

Paragraph (a) does not apply to a person who has been licensed in any other jurisdiction or who has satisfactorily completed a Department of Education driver's education course offered pursuant to s. 1003.48.

Section 11. Section 335.199, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

335.199 Transportation projects modifying access to adjacent property.—

(1) Whenever the Department of Transportation proposes any project on the State Highway System which will divide a state highway, erect median barriers modifying currently available vehicle turning movements, or have the effect of closing or modifying an existing access to an abutting property owner, the department shall notify all affected property owners, municipalities, and counties at least 180 days before the design of the project is finalized. The department's notice shall provide a written explanation regarding the need for the project and indicate that all affected parties will be given an

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opportunity to provide comments to the department regarding potential impacts of the change.

- (2) (a) If the project is within the boundaries of a municipality, the notification shall be issued in writing to the chief elected official of the municipality. If the project is in the unincorporated area of a county, the notification shall be issued in writing to the chief elected official of the county.
- (b) The department must also consult with the applicable local government on its final design proposal if the department intends to divide a state highway, erect median barriers, or close or modify existing access to abutting commercial business properties. The local government may present the department with alternatives that relieve impacts to such business properties.
- (3) The department shall hold at least one public hearing in the jurisdiction where the project is located and receive public input to determine how the project will affect access to businesses and the potential economic impact of the project on the local business community.
- (4) The department must review all comments from the public hearing and take the comments and any alternatives presented by a local government under subsection (2) into consideration in the final design of the highway project.

Section 12. Subsection (83) of section 316.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.003 Definitions.—The following words and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except where the context otherwise requires:

(83) ELECTRIC PERSONAL ASSISTIVE MOBILITY DEVICE.—Any self-

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balancing, two-nontandem-wheeled device, designed to transport only one person, with an electric propulsion system with average power of no more than 750 watts (1 horsepower), the maximum speed of which, on a paved level surface when powered solely by such a propulsion system while being ridden by an operator who weighs 170 pounds, is less than 20 miles per hour. Electric personal assistive mobility devices are not vehicles as defined in this section.

Section 13. Subsection (7) is added to section 316.008, Florida Statutes, to read:

316.008 Powers of local authorities.-

(7) A county or municipality may enact an ordinance to permit, control, or regulate the operation of vehicles, golf carts, mopeds, motorized scooters, and electric personal assistive mobility devices on sidewalks or sidewalk areas when such use is permissible under federal law. The ordinance must restrict such vehicles or devices to a maximum speed of 15 miles per hour in such areas, when such use is permitted under federal law.

Section 14. Section 316.1995, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1995 Driving upon sidewalk or bicycle path.-

- (1) Except as provided in s. 316.008 or s. 316.212(8), a No person may not shall drive any vehicle other than by human power upon a bicycle path, sidewalk, or sidewalk area, except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway.
- (2) A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a moving violation as provided in chapter 318.

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- (3) This section does not apply to motorized wheelchairs. Section 15. Subsection (8) of section 316.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 316.212 Operation of golf carts on certain roadways.—The operation of a golf cart upon the public roads or streets of this state is prohibited except as provided herein:
- (8) A local governmental entity may enact an ordinance relating to:
- (a) Regarding Golf cart operation and equipment which is more restrictive than those enumerated in this section. Upon enactment of such ordinance, the local governmental entity shall post appropriate signs or otherwise inform the residents that such an ordinance exists and that it will be enforced within the local government's jurisdictional territory. An ordinance referred to in this section must apply only to an unlicensed driver.
- (b) Golf cart operation on sidewalks adjacent to specific segments of municipal streets, county roads, or state highways within the jurisdictional territory of the local governmental entity if:
- 1. The local governmental entity determines, after considering the condition and current use of the sidewalks, the character of the surrounding community, and the locations of authorized golf cart crossings, that golf carts, bicycles, and pedestrians may safely share the sidewalk;
- 2. The local governmental entity consults with the Department of Transportation before adopting the ordinance;
- 3. The ordinance restricts golf carts to a maximum speed of
 15 miles per hour and permits such use on sidewalks adjacent to

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state highways only if the sidewalks are at least 8 feet wide;

- 4. The ordinance requires the golf carts to meet the equipment requirements in subsection (6). However, the ordinance may require additional equipment, including horns or other warning devices required by s. 316.271; and
- 5. The local governmental entity posts appropriate signs or otherwise informs residents that the ordinance exists and applies to such sidewalks.

Section 16. Section 316.2128, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 316.2128 Operation of motorized scooters and miniature motorcycles; requirements for sales.—
- (1) A person who engages in the business of, serves in the capacity of, or acts as a commercial seller of motorized scooters or miniature motorcycles in this state must prominently display at his or her place of business a notice that such vehicles are not legal to operate on public roads, or sidewalks and may not be registered as motor vehicles, and may not be operated on sidewalks unless authorized by an ordinance enacted pursuant to s. 316.008(7) or s. 316.212(8). The required notice must also appear in all forms of advertising offering motorized scooters or miniature motorcycles for sale. The notice and a copy of this section must also be provided to a consumer prior to the consumer's purchasing or becoming obligated to purchase a motorized scooter or a miniature motorcycle.
- (2) Any person selling or offering a motorized scooter or a miniature motorcycle for sale in violation of this section commits an unfair and deceptive trade practice as defined in part II of chapter 501.

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Section 17. Section 319.241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.241 Removal of lien from records.—The owner of a motor vehicle or mobile home upon which a lien has been filed with the department or noted upon a certificate of title for a period of 5 years may apply to the department in writing for such lien to be removed from the department files or from the certificate of title. The application shall be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the department that the applicant has notified the lienholder by certified mail, not less than 20 days prior to the date of the application, of his or her intention to apply to the department for removal of the lien. Ten days after receipt of the application, the department may remove the lien from its files or from the certificate of title, as the case may be, if no statement in writing protesting removal of the lien is received by the department from the lienholder within the 10-day period. If, however, the lienholder files with the department within the 10-day period a written statement that the lien is still outstanding, the department shall not remove the lien until the lienholder presents a satisfaction of lien to the department. Ten days after the receipt of an application for a derelict motor vehicle certificate and notification to the lienholder, the department may remove the lien from the derelict motor vehicle record if a written statement protesting removal of the lien is not received by the department from the lienholder within the 10-day period.

Section 18. Subsections (1) and (2), paragraph (b) of subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), and subsection (8) of section 319.30, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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- 319.30 Definitions; dismantling, destruction, change of identity of motor vehicle or mobile home; salvage.—
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Certificate of destruction" means the certificate issued pursuant to s. 713.78(11) or s. 713.785(7) (a).
- (b) "Certificate of registration number" means the certificate of registration number issued by the Department of Revenue of the State of Florida pursuant to s. 538.25.
- (c) "Certificate of title" means a record that serves as evidence of ownership of a vehicle, whether such record is a paper certificate authorized by the department or by a motor vehicle department authorized to issue titles in another state or a certificate consisting of information stored in electronic form in the department's database.
- (d) "Derelict" means any material which is or may have been a motor vehicle or mobile home, which is not a major part or major component part, which is inoperable, and which is in such condition that its highest or primary value is in its sale or transfer as scrap metal.
 - (e) "Derelict motor vehicle" means:
- 1. Any motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(1) or mobile home as defined in s. 320.01(2), with or without all parts, major parts, or major component parts, which is valued under \$1,000, is at least 10 model years old, beginning with the model year of the vehicle as year one, and is in such condition that its highest or primary value is for sale, transport, or delivery to a licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered secondary metals recycler for dismantling its component parts or conversion to scrap metal; or

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- 2. Any trailer as defined in s. 320.01(1), with or without all parts, major parts, or major component parts, which is valued under \$5,000, is at least 10 model years old, beginning with the model year of the vehicle as year one, and is in such condition that its highest or primary value is for sale, transport, or delivery to a licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered secondary metals recycler for conversion to scrap metal.
- certificate issued by the department which serves as evidence that a derelict motor vehicle will be dismantled or converted to scrap metal. This certificate may be obtained by completing a derelict motor vehicle certificate application authorized by the department. completed by the derelict motor vehicle certificate application authorized by the owner's authorized transporter when different from the owner, and the licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer or the registered secondary metals recycler and submitted to the department for cancellation of the title record of the derelict motor vehicle. A derelict motor vehicle certificate may be reassigned only one time if the derelict motor vehicle certificate was completed by a licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer and the derelict motor vehicle was sold to another licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer or a secondary metals recycler.
- (g) "Junk" means any material which is or may have been a motor vehicle or mobile home, with or without all component parts, which is inoperable and which material is in such condition that its highest or primary value is either in its sale or transfer as scrap metal or for its component parts, or a combination of the two, except when sold or delivered to or when

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purchased, possessed, or received by a secondary metals recycler or salvage motor vehicle dealer.

- (h) "Major component parts" means:
- 1. For motor vehicles other than motorcycles, <u>any fender</u> the front-end assembly (fenders, hood, grill, and bumper), cowl assembly, rear body section (both quarter <u>panel</u> panels, trunk lid, door, decklid, and bumper), floor pan, door assemblies, engine, frame, transmission, catalytic converter, or and airbag.
- 2. For trucks, in addition to those parts listed in subparagraph 1., any truck bed, including dump, wrecker, crane, mixer, cargo box, or any bed which mounts to a truck frame.
- 3. For motorcycles, the body assembly, frame, fenders, gas tanks, engine, cylinder block, heads, engine case, crank case, transmission, drive train, front fork assembly, and wheels.
 - 4. For mobile homes, the frame.
- (i) "Major part" means the front-end assembly, cowl assembly, or rear body section.
- (j) "Materials" means motor vehicles, derelicts, and major parts that are not prepared materials.
- (k) "Mobile home" means mobile home as defined in s. 320.01(2).
- (1) "Motor vehicle" means motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(1).
- (m) "Parts" means parts of motor vehicles or combinations thereof that do not constitute materials or prepared materials.
- (n) "Personal identification card" means personal identification card as defined in s. 538.18(5).
- $\underline{\text{(n)}}$ "Prepared materials" means motor vehicles, mobile homes, derelict motor vehicles, major parts, or parts that have

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been processed by mechanically flattening or crushing, or otherwise processed such that they are not the motor vehicle or mobile home described in the certificate of title, or their only value is as scrap metal.

- (o) (p) "Processing" means the business of performing the manufacturing process by which ferrous metals or nonferrous metals are converted into raw material products consisting of prepared grades and having an existing or potential economic value, or the purchase of materials, prepared materials, or parts therefor.
- $\underline{\text{(p)}}$ "Recreational vehicle" means a motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(1).
- $\underline{(q)}$ "Salvage" means a motor vehicle or mobile home which is a total loss as defined in paragraph (3)(a).
- $\underline{\text{(r)}}$ "Salvage certificate of title" means a salvage certificate of title issued by the department or by another motor vehicle department authorized to issue titles in another state.
- $\underline{\text{(s)}}$ "Salvage motor vehicle dealer" means salvage motor vehicle dealer as defined in s. 320.27(1)(c)5.
- $\underline{\text{(t)}}$ "Secondary metals recycler" means secondary metals recycler as defined in s. 538.18(8).
- (u) "Seller" means the owner of record or a person who has physical possession and responsibility for a derelict motor vehicle and attests that possession of the vehicle was obtained through lawful means along with all ownership rights. A seller does not include a towing company, repair shop, or landlord unless the towing company, repair shop, or landlord has obtained title, salvage title, or a certificate of destruction in the

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name of the towing company, repair shop, or landlord.

- (2) (a) Each person mentioned as owner in the last issued certificate of title, when such motor vehicle or mobile home is dismantled, destroyed, or changed in such manner that it is not the motor vehicle or mobile home described in the certificate of title, shall surrender his or her certificate of title to the department, and thereupon the department shall, with the consent of any lienholders noted thereon, enter a cancellation upon its records. Upon cancellation of a certificate of title in the manner prescribed by this section, the department may cancel and destroy all certificates in that chain of title. Any person who knowingly willfully and deliberately violates this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b)1. When a motor vehicle, recreational vehicle, or mobile home is sold, transported, or delivered to, or received by a salvage motor vehicle dealer, it shall be accompanied by:
- a. A valid certificate of title issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed, as required in s. 319.22, over to the seller:
- b. A valid salvage certificate of title issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed, as required in s. 319.22, over to the seller; or
- c. A valid certificate of destruction issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed over to the seller.
- 2. Any person who knowingly willfully and deliberately violates this paragraph by selling, transporting, delivering, purchasing, or receiving a motor vehicle, recreational vehicle, or mobile home without obtaining a properly endorsed certificate

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of title, salvage certificate of title, or certificate of destruction from the owner commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (c)1. When a derelict motor vehicle is sold, transported, or delivered to a licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer, the purchaser shall record the date of purchase and the name, address, and valid Florida driver's license number or valid Florida identification card number, or a valid driver's license number or identification card number issued by another state, personal identification card number of the person selling the derelict motor vehicle, and it shall be accompanied by:
- a. A valid certificate of title issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed over to the seller;
- b. A valid salvage certificate of title issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed over to the seller; or
- c. A valid certificate of destruction issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed over to the seller.
- 2. If <u>a valid</u> the certificate of title, salvage certificate of title, or certificate of destruction is not available, a derelict motor vehicle certificate <u>application</u> shall be completed by the <u>seller or</u> owner of the motor vehicle or mobile home, the <u>seller's or</u> owner's authorized transporter, and the licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer at the time of sale, transport, or delivery to the licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer. The derelict motor vehicle certificate <u>application</u> shall be used by the <u>seller or</u> owner, the <u>seller's or</u> owner's authorized transporter, and the licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer <u>to obtain a derelict motor vehicle certificate from the</u> department. The derelict motor vehicle certificate application

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639 must be accompanied by a legible copy of the seller's or owner's 640 valid Florida driver's license or Florida identification card, 641 or a valid driver's license or identification card issued by 642 another state. If the seller is not the owner of record of the 643 vehicle being sold, the dealer shall, at the time of sale, 644 acquire a smudge-free right thumbprint, or other digit if the 645 seller has no right thumb, of the seller is imprinted upon the 646 derelict motor vehicle certificate application and that a 647 legible copy of the seller's driver's license or identification card is affixed to the application and transmitted to the 648 649 department. The licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer shall 650 secure the derelict motor vehicle or mobile home for 3 full 651 business days, excluding weekends and holidays, if there is no 652 active lien or a lien of 3 years or more on the department's 653 records before destroying or dismantling the derelict motor 654 vehicle and shall follow all reporting procedures established by 655 the department, including electronic notification to the 656 department or delivery of the original derelict motor vehicle 657 certificate application to an agent of the department within 24 658 hours after receiving the derelict motor vehicle. If there is an 659 active lien of 3 years or less on the derelict motor vehicle, 660 the licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer shall secure the 661 derelict motor vehicle for 10 days. The department shall notify 662 the lienholder that a derelict motor vehicle certificate has 663 been issued and shall notify the lienholder of its intention to 664 remove the lien. Ten days after receipt of the motor vehicle 665 derelict certificate application, the department may remove the 666 lien from its records if a written statement protesting removal 667 of the lien is not received by the department from the

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lienholder within the 10-day period. However, if the lienholder files with the department and the licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer within the 10-day period a written statement that the lien is still outstanding, the department shall not remove the lien and shall place an administrative hold on the record for 30 days to allow the lienholder to apply for title to the vehicle or a repossession certificate under s. 319.28. The licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer must secure the derelict motor vehicle until the department's administrative stop is removed, the lienholder submits a lien satisfaction, or the lienholder takes possession of the vehicle.

3. Any person who knowingly willfully and deliberately violates this paragraph by selling, transporting, delivering, purchasing, or receiving a derelict motor vehicle without obtaining a certificate of title, salvage certificate of title, certificate of destruction, or derelict motor vehicle certificate application; enters false or fictitious information on a derelict motor vehicle certificate application; does not complete the derelict motor vehicle certificate application as required; does not obtain a legible copy of the seller's or owner's valid driver's license or identification card when required; or does not make the required notification to the department; or destroys or dismantles a derelict motor vehicle without waiting the required time as set forth in subparagraph 2. 3 full business days commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(3)

(b) The owner, including persons who are self-insured, of any motor vehicle or mobile home which is considered to be

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salvage shall, within 72 hours after the motor vehicle or mobile home becomes salvage, forward the title to the motor vehicle or mobile home to the department for processing. However, an insurance company which pays money as compensation for total loss of a motor vehicle or mobile home shall obtain the certificate of title for the motor vehicle or mobile home and, within 72 hours after receiving such certificate of title, shall forward such title to the department for processing. The owner or insurance company, as the case may be, may not dispose of a vehicle or mobile home that is a total loss before it has obtained a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction from the department. When applying for a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction, the owner or insurance company must provide the department with an estimate of the costs of repairing the physical and mechanical damage suffered by the vehicle for which a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction is sought. If the estimated costs of repairing the physical and mechanical damage to the vehicle are equal to 80 percent or more of the current retail cost of the vehicle, as established in any official used car or used mobile home guide, the department shall declare the vehicle unrebuildable and print a certificate of destruction, which authorizes the dismantling or destruction of the motor vehicle or mobile home described therein. However, if the damaged motor vehicle is equipped with custom-lowered floors for wheelchair access or a wheelchair lift, the insurance company may, upon determining that the vehicle is repairable to a condition that is safe for operation on public roads, submit the certificate of title to the department for reissuance as a salvage rebuildable

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title and the addition of a title brand of "insurance-declared total loss." The certificate of destruction shall be reassignable a maximum of two times before dismantling or destruction of the vehicle shall be required, and shall accompany the motor vehicle or mobile home for which it is issued, when such motor vehicle or mobile home is sold for such purposes, in lieu of a certificate of title, and, thereafter, the department shall refuse issuance of any certificate of title for that vehicle. Nothing in this subsection shall be applicable when a vehicle is worth less than \$1,500 retail in undamaged condition in any official used motor vehicle guide or used mobile home quide or when a stolen motor vehicle or mobile home is recovered in substantially intact condition and is readily resalable without extensive repairs to or replacement of the frame or engine. Any person who knowingly willfully and deliberately violates this paragraph or falsifies any document to avoid the requirements of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (7) (a) In the event of a purchase by a secondary metals recycler, that has been issued a certificate of registration number, of:
- 1. Materials, prepared materials, or parts from any seller for purposes other than the processing of such materials, prepared materials, or parts, the purchaser shall obtain such documentation as may be required by this section and shall record the seller's name and address, date of purchase, and the personal identification card number of the person delivering such items.

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- 2. Parts or prepared materials from any seller for purposes of the processing of such parts or prepared materials, the purchaser shall record the seller's name and address and date of purchase and, in the event of a purchase transaction consisting primarily of parts or prepared materials, the personal identification card number of the person delivering such items.
- 3. Materials from another secondary metals recycler for purposes of the processing of such materials, the purchaser shall record the seller's name and address and date of purchase.
- 4.a. Motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, or derelict motor vehicles from other than a secondary metals recycler for purposes of the processing of such motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, or derelict motor vehicles, the purchaser shall record the date of purchase and the name, address, and personal identification card number of the person selling such items and shall obtain the following documentation from the seller with respect to each item purchased:
- (I) A valid certificate of title issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed, as required in s. 319.22, over to the seller;
- (II) A valid salvage certificate of title issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed, as required in s. 319.22, over to the seller;
- $\underline{\text{(III)}}$ (III) A valid certificate of destruction issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed over to the seller; or
- (IV) (III) A valid derelict motor vehicle certificate obtained from the department completed by a licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer and properly reassigned to the secondary metals recycler.

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b. If a valid certificate of title, salvage certificate of title, certificate of destruction, or derelict motor vehicle certificate is not available and the motor vehicle or mobile home is a derelict motor vehicle, a derelict motor vehicle certificate application shall be completed by the seller or owner of the motor vehicle or mobile home, the seller's or owner's authorized transporter, and the registered secondary metals recycler at the time of sale, transport, or delivery to the registered secondary metals recycler to obtain a derelict motor vehicle certificate from the department. The derelict motor vehicle certificate application must be accompanied by a legible copy of the seller's or owner's valid Florida driver's license or Florida identification card, or a valid driver's license or identification card from another state. If the seller is not the owner of record of the vehicle being sold, the recycler shall, at the time of sale, acquire a smudge-free right thumbprint, or other digit if the seller has no right thumb, of the seller is imprinted upon the derelict motor vehicle certificate application, and that the legible copy of the seller's driver's license or identification card is affixed to the application and transmitted to the department. The derelict motor vehicle certificate shall be used by the owner, the owner's authorized transporter, and the registered secondary metals recycler. The registered secondary metals recycler shall secure the derelict motor vehicle for 3 full business days, excluding weekends and holidays, if there is no active lien or a lien of 3 years or more on the department's records before destroying or dismantling the derelict motor vehicle and shall follow all reporting procedures established by the department,

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including electronic notification to the department or delivery of the original derelict motor vehicle certificate application to an agent of the department within 24 hours after receiving the derelict motor vehicle. If there is an active lien of 3 years or less on the derelict motor vehicle, the registered secondary metals recycler shall secure the derelict motor vehicle for 10 days. The department shall notify the lienholder of the application for a derelict motor vehicle certificate and shall notify the lienholder of its intention to remove the lien. Ten days after receipt of the motor vehicle derelict application, the department may remove the lien from its records if a written statement protesting removal of the lien is not received by the department from the lienholder within the 10-day period. However, if the lienholder files with the department and the registered secondary metals recycler within the 10-day period a written statement that the lien is still outstanding, the department shall not remove the lien and shall place an administrative hold on the record for 30 days to allow the lienholder to apply for title to the vehicle or a repossession certificate under s. 319.28. The registered secondary metals recycler must secure the derelict motor vehicle until the department's administrative stop is removed, the lienholder submits a lien satisfaction, or the lienholder takes possession of the vehicle.

c. Any person who knowingly willfully and deliberately violates this subparagraph by selling, transporting, delivering, purchasing, or receiving a motor vehicle, recreational motor vehicle, mobile home, or derelict motor vehicle without obtaining a certificate of title, salvage certificate of title,

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certificate of destruction, or derelict motor vehicle certificate; enters false or fictitious information on a derelict motor vehicle certificate application; does not complete the derelict motor vehicle certificate application as required or does not make the required notification to the department; does not obtain a legible copy of the seller's or owner's driver's license or identification card when required; or destroys or dismantles a derelict motor vehicle without waiting the required time as set forth in sub-subparagraph b. 3 full business days commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 5. Major parts from other than a secondary metals recycler for purposes of the processing of such major parts, the purchaser shall record the seller's name, address, date of purchase, and the personal identification card number of the person delivering such items, as well as the vehicle identification number, if available, of each major part purchased.
- (8) (a) Secondary metals recyclers and salvage motor vehicle dealers shall return to the department on a monthly basis all certificates of title and salvage certificates of title that are required by this section to be obtained. Secondary metals recyclers and salvage motor vehicle dealers may elect to notify the department electronically through procedures established by the department when they receive each motor vehicle or mobile home, salvage motor vehicle or mobile home, or derelict motor vehicle with a certificate of title or salvage certificate of title through procedures established by the department. The department may adopt rules and establish fees as it deems

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necessary or proper for the administration of the electronic notification service.

- (b) Secondary metals recyclers and salvage motor vehicle dealers shall keep originals, or a copy in the event the original was returned to the department, of all certificates of title, salvage certificates of title, certificates of destruction, derelict motor vehicle certificates, and all other information required by this section to be recorded or obtained, on file in the offices of such secondary metals recyclers or salvage motor vehicle dealers for a period of 3 years after the date of purchase of the items reflected in such certificates of title, salvage certificates of title, certificates of destruction, or derelict motor vehicle certificates. These records shall be maintained in chronological order.
- (c) For the purpose of enforcement of this section, the department or its agents and employees have the same right of inspection as law enforcement officers as provided in s. 812.055.
- (d) Whenever the department, its agent or employee, or any law enforcement officer has reason to believe that a stolen or fraudulently titled motor vehicle, mobile home, recreational vehicle, salvage motor vehicle, or derelict motor vehicle is in the possession of a salvage motor vehicle dealer or secondary metals recycler, the department, its agent or employee, or the law enforcement officer may issue an extended a hold notice, not to exceed 5 additional business days, excluding weekends and holidays, to the salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered secondary metals recycler.
 - (e) Whenever a salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered

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secondary metals recycler is notified by the department, its agent or employee, or any law enforcement officer to hold a motor vehicle, mobile home, recreational vehicle, salvage motor vehicle, or derelict motor vehicle that is believed to be stolen or fraudulently titled, the salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered secondary metals recycler shall hold the motor vehicle, mobile home, recreational vehicle, salvage motor vehicle, or derelict motor vehicle and may not dismantle or destroy the motor vehicle, mobile home, recreational vehicle, salvage motor vehicle, or derelict motor vehicle until it is recovered by a law enforcement officer, the hold is released by the department or the law enforcement officer placing the hold, or the extended 5 additional business working days have passed since being notified of the hold.

(f) This section does not authorize any person who is engaged in the business of recovering, towing, or storing vehicles pursuant to s. 713.78, and who is claiming a lien for performing labor or services on a motor vehicle or mobile home pursuant to s. 713.58, or is claiming that a motor vehicle or mobile home has remained on any premises after tenancy has terminated pursuant to s. 715.104, to use a derelict motor vehicle certificate application for the purpose of transporting, selling, disposing, or delivering of a motor vehicle at a salvage motor vehicle dealer or metal recycler without obtaining the title or certificate of destruction required under s. 713.58, s. 713.78, or s. 715.104.

(g) The department shall accept all properly endorsed and completed derelict motor vehicle certificate applications and shall issue a derelict motor vehicle certificate having an

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effective date that authorizes when a derelict motor vehicle is eligible for dismantling or destruction. The electronic information obtained from the derelict motor vehicle certificate application shall be stored electronically and shall be made available to authorized persons after issuance of the derelict motor vehicle certificate in the Florida Real Time Vehicle Information System.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ (f) The department is authorized to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 establishing policies and procedures to administer and enforce this section.

 $\underline{\text{(i)}}$ The department shall charge a fee of \$3 for each derelict motor vehicle certificate delivered to the department or one of its agents for processing and shall mark the title record canceled. A service charge may be collected under s. 320.04.

(j) The licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered secondary metals recycler shall make all payments for the purchase of any derelict motor vehicle that is sold by a seller who is not the owner of record on file with the department by check or money order made payable to the seller and may not make payment to the authorized transporter. The licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered secondary metals recycler may not cash the check that such dealer or recycler issued to the seller.

Section 19. This act shall take effect October 1, 2010.