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A bill to be entitled An act relating to highway safety, motor vehicles, and vessels; amending s. 316.1945, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the parking of vehicles in specified areas; amending s. 316.1975, F.S.; revising provisions relating to unattended motor vehicles; amending s. 316.228, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the use of lamps on vehicles transporting certain loads; amending s. 316.520, F.S.; revising penalties for violation of load limits on vehicles; amending s. 316.640, F.S.; revising the powers and duties of traffic crash investigation officers; amending s. 319.001, F.S.; revising definitions with respect to component parts of motor vehicles; amending s. 319.14, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the sale of certain vehicles; authorizing the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to affix a decal on rebuilt vehicles; redefining the term "assembled from parts" and deleting the term "combined"; providing a penalty for the removal of rebuilt decals; amending s. 319.14, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the sale of certain vehicles; authorizing the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to affix a decal on rebuilt vehicles; amending s. 319.23, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the transfer of ownership of an antique vehicle; amending s. 319.27, F.S.; revising provisions with respect

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to the filing of liens on motor vehicles and mobile homes; amending s. 319.28, F.S.; revising requirements relating to the transfer of ownership by operation of law; amending s. 319.30, F.S.; redefining the terms "major component part"; providing standards for the sale of certain vehicles; amending s. 320.025, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the issuance of confidential registration certificates and license plates; amending s. 320.05, F.S.; revising provisions relating to vessel registration records; amending s. 320.055, F.S.; revising registration periods for certain vehicles; amending s. 320.06, F.S.; providing for the placement of registration validation stickers; amending s. 320.0605, F.S.; revising provisions relating to fleet vehicles and registration certificates; amending s. 320.072, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the exemption of certain registration fees; amending s. 320.0805, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the issuance of personalized license plates; amending s. 320.083, F.S.; revising vehicle weight restrictions relating to the amateur radio operator's license plate; amending s. 320.089, F.S.; revising vehicle weight restrictions relating to the Ex-POW and Purple Heart license plates; amending s. 320.27, F.S.; redefining the term "motor vehicle auction"; revising requirements relating to motor vehicle dealers;

1 amending s. 322.05, F.S.; conforming a 2 statutory cross-reference; amending s. 322.126, 3 F.S.; revising provisions relating to the reporting of a disability to the department; 4 5 creating s. 322.222, F.S.; authorizing the 6 department to conduct hearings for medical 7 review cases; amending s. 322.2615, F.S.; 8 revising provisions relating to temporary driving permits; amending s. 322.27, F.S.; 9 10 revising provisions relating to the revocation of license for habitual traffic offenders; 11 amending s. 322.28, F.S.; deleting obsolete 12 language; amending s. 322.292, F.S.; revising 13 requirements relating to the operation of DUI 14 programs; amending s. 322.61, F.S.; revising 15 provisions relating to the disqualification 16 17 from operating a commercial motor vehicle; amending s. 322.64, F.S.; revising provisions 18 19 relating to commercial vehicle operators and 20 driving under the influence; amending s. 328.01, F.S.; revising requirements relating to 21 the application for certificate of title; 22 amending s. 328.42, F.S.; revising provisions 23 24 relating to the payment of certain transactions by dishonored check; amending s. 328.56, F.S.; 25 revising provisions relating to the display of 26 27 vessel registration numbers; amending s. 28 328.72, F.S.; revising requirements relating to 29 the transfer of an antique vessel; amending s. 30 328.76, F.S.; providing for an annual 31 appropriation to the Highway Safety Operating

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1 Trust Fund; amending s. 328.76, F.S.; providing 2 an annual appropriation to the Highway Safety 3 Operating Trust Fund; amending s. 713.78, F.S.; providing for the notification of insurers when 4 5 a vehicle is towed; amending s. 715.07, F.S.; 6 redefining the term "vessel"; providing for the 7 removal of undocumented vessels from private property; amending s. 832.09, F.S.; providing 8 9 for the use of a standardized form in reporting 10 certain information to the department; 11 repealing s. 322.282, F.S., which provides procedures for the revocation and reinstatement 12 of certain licenses; repealing s. 322.331, 13 F.S., which provides for hearings for 14 reinstatement of license for habitual traffic 15 offenders; repealing s. 715.05, F.S., which 16 17 provides for the reporting of unclaimed motor vehicles; providing effective dates. 18 19 20 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 21 Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 22 316.1945, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 23 316.1945 Stopping, standing, or parking prohibited in 24 25 specified places. --(1) Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other 26 traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a 27 28 police officer or official traffic control device, no person 29 shall:

(a) Stop, stand, or park a vehicle:

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- On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street.
 - 2. On a sidewalk.
 - 3. Within an intersection.
 - 4. On a crosswalk.
- Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless the Department of Transportation indicates a different length by signs or markings.
- Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic.
- 7. Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel.
 - 8. On any railroad tracks.
 - 9. On a bicycle path.
- 10. At any place where official traffic control devices prohibit stopping.
- On the roadway or shoulder of a limited access facility, except as provided by regulation of the Department of Transportation, or on the paved portion of a connecting ramp; except that a vehicle which is disabled or in a condition improper to be driven as a result of mechanical failure or crash may be parked on such shoulder for a period not to exceed 6 hours. This provision is not applicable to a person stopping a vehicle to render aid to an injured person or assistance to a disabled vehicle in obedience to the directions of a law enforcement officer or to a person stopping a vehicle in compliance with applicable traffic laws.
- 12. For the purpose of loading or unloading a 31 passenger on the paved roadway or shoulder of a limited access

 facility or on the paved portion of any connecting ramp. This provision is not applicable to a person stopping a vehicle to render aid to an injured person or assistance to a disabled vehicle.

13. Within a roadway, to include the paved or unpaved median, in areas not designated for parking.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 316.1975, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1975 Unattended motor vehicle.--

- (2) This section does not apply to the operator of:
- (a) An authorized emergency vehicle while in the performance of official duties and the vehicle is equipped with an activated antitheft device that prohibits the vehicle from being driven; or
- (b) A licensed delivery truck or other delivery vehicle while making deliveries.
- $\underline{\mbox{(c)}}$ A solid waste or recovered materials vehicle while collecting such items.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 316.228, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.228 Lamps or flags on projecting load. --

stated in s. 316.515(7), transporting a load of unprocessed logs, or long pulpwood, poles, or posts which load extends extend more than 4 feet beyond the rear of the body or bed of such vehicle, must have securely fixed as close as practical to the end of any such projection one amber strobe-type lamp equipped with a multidirectional type lens so mounted as to be visible from the rear and both sides of the projecting load. If the mounting of one strobe lamp cannot be accomplished so that it is visible from the rear and both sides of the

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projecting load, multiple strobe lights must be used to meet the visibility requirements of this subsection. The strobe lamp must flash at a rate of at least 60 flashes per minute and must be plainly visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the rear and sides of the projecting load at any time of the day or night. The lamp must be operating at any time of the day or night when the vehicle is operated on any highway or parked on the shoulder or immediately adjacent to the traveled portion of any public roadway. The projecting load must also be marked with a red flag as described in subsection (1).

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 316.520, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.520 Loads on vehicles.--

(3) A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a moving nonmoving violation as provided in chapter 318.

Section 5. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 316.640, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.640 Enforcement.--The enforcement of the traffic laws of this state is vested as follows:

(1) STATE.--

(a)1.

The Division of Florida Highway Patrol of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Division of Law Enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Division of Law Enforcement of the Department of Environmental Protection, and law enforcement officers of the Department of Transportation each have authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state on all the 31 streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the

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state wherever the public has a right to travel by motor vehicle. The Division of the Florida Highway Patrol may employ as a traffic accident investigation officer any individual who successfully completes at least 200 hours of instruction in traffic accident investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not necessarily meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under chapter 943. Any such traffic accident investigation officer who makes an investigation at the scene of a traffic accident may issue traffic citations, based upon personal investigation, when he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person who was involved in the accident committed an offense under this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the accident. This paragraph does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do such officers have arrest authority other than for the issuance of a traffic citation as authorized in this paragraph.

- b. University police officers shall have authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state when such violations occur on or about any property or facilities that are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the State University System, except that traffic laws may be enforced off-campus when hot pursuit originates on-campus.
- c. Community college police officers shall have the authority to enforce all the traffic laws of this state only when such violations occur on any property or facilities that

 are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the community college system.

- d. Police officers employed by an airport authority shall have the authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state only when such violations occur on any property or facilities that are owned or operated by an airport authority.
- enforcement specialist any individual who successfully completes a training program established and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking enforcement specialists but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12. Nothing in this sub-sub-subparagraph shall be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor shall such parking enforcement specialist have arrest authority.
- (II) A parking enforcement specialist employed by an airport authority is authorized to enforce all state, county, and municipal laws and ordinances governing parking only when such violations are on property or facilities owned or operated by the airport authority employing the specialist, by appropriate state, county, or municipal traffic citation.
- e. The Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall have the authority to enforce traffic laws of this state only as authorized by the provisions of chapter 570. However, nothing in this section shall expand the authority of the Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement at its agricultural inspection stations to issue any traffic tickets except those traffic tickets for vehicles illegally passing the inspection station.

- f. School safety officers shall have the authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state when such violations occur on or about any property or facilities which are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the district school board.
- 2. An agency of the state as described in subparagraph 1. is prohibited from establishing a traffic citation quota. A violation of this subparagraph is not subject to the penalties provided in chapter 318.
- 3. Any disciplinary action taken or performance evaluation conducted by an agency of the state as described in subparagraph 1. of a law enforcement officer's traffic enforcement activity must be in accordance with written work-performance standards. Such standards must be approved by the agency and any collective bargaining unit representing such law enforcement officer. A violation of this subparagraph is not subject to the penalties provided in chapter 318.
- (b)1. The Department of Transportation has authority to enforce on all the streets and highways of this state all laws applicable within its authority.
- 2.a. The Department of Transportation shall develop training and qualifications standards for toll enforcement officers whose sole authority is to enforce the payment of tolls pursuant to s. 316.1001. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor shall a toll enforcement officer have arrest authority.
- b. For the purpose of enforcing s. 316.1001, governmental entities, as defined in s. 334.03, which own or operate a toll facility may employ independent contractors or designate employees as toll enforcement officers; however, any

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30 31 such toll enforcement officer must successfully meet the training and qualifications standards for toll enforcement officers established by the Department of Transportation.

- (2) COUNTIES.--
- (a) The sheriff's office of each of the several counties of this state shall enforce all of the traffic laws of this state on all the streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the county wherever the public has the right to travel by motor vehicle. In addition, the sheriff's office may be required by the county to enforce the traffic laws of this state on any private or limited access road or roads over which the county has jurisdiction pursuant to a written agreement entered into under s. 316.006(3)(b).
- (b) The sheriff's office of each county may employ as a traffic crash investigation officer any individual who successfully completes at least 200 hours of instruction in traffic crash investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under chapter 943. Any such traffic crash investigation officer who makes an investigation at the scene of a traffic crash may issue traffic citations when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person who was involved in the accident has committed an offense under this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the accident crash.

This paragraph does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do such officers have arrest authority other than for the issuance of a traffic citation as authorized in this paragraph.

- (c) The sheriff's office of each of the several counties of this state may employ as a parking enforcement specialist any individual who successfully completes a training program established and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking enforcement specialists, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12.
- 1. A parking enforcement specialist employed by the sheriff's office of each of the several counties of this state is authorized to enforce all state and county laws, ordinances, regulations, and official signs governing parking within the unincorporated areas of the county by appropriate state or county citation and may issue such citations for parking in violation of signs erected pursuant to s. 316.006(3) at parking areas located on property owned or leased by a county, whether or not such areas are within the boundaries of a chartered municipality.
- 2. A parking enforcement specialist employed pursuant to this subsection shall not carry firearms or other weapons or have arrest authority.
 - (3) MUNICIPALITIES. --
- (a) The police department of each chartered municipality shall enforce the traffic laws of this state on all the streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the municipality wherever the public has the right to travel

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by motor vehicle. In addition, the police department may be required by a municipality to enforce the traffic laws of this state on any private or limited access road or roads over which the municipality has jurisdiction pursuant to a written agreement entered into under s. 316.006(2)(b). However, nothing in this chapter shall affect any law, general, special, or otherwise, in effect on January 1, 1972, relating to "hot pursuit" without the boundaries of the municipality.

(b) The police department of a chartered municipality may employ as a traffic crash investigation officer any individual who successfully completes at least 200 hours of instruction in traffic crash investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under chapter 943. Any such traffic crash investigation officer who makes an investigation at the scene of a traffic accident may crash is authorized to issue traffic citations when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person involved in the accident has committed an offense under the provisions of this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the accident crash. Nothing in This paragraph does not shall be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do shall such officers have arrest authority other than for the issuance of 31 a traffic citation as authorized above.

1	(c) 1. A chartered municipality or its authorized
2	agency or instrumentality may employ as a parking enforcement
3	specialist any individual who successfully completes a
4	training program established and approved by the Criminal
5	Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking
6	enforcement specialists, but who does not otherwise meet the
7	uniform minimum standards established by the commission for
8	law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers
9	under s. 943.12.
10	1.2. A parking enforcement specialist employed by a
11	chartered municipality or its authorized agency or
12	instrumentality is authorized to enforce all state, county,
13	and municipal laws and ordinances governing parking within the
14	boundaries of the municipality employing the specialist, by
15	appropriate state, county, or municipal traffic citation.
16	Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to permit the
17	carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor shall such a
18	parking enforcement specialist have arrest authority.
19	2. A parking enforcement specialist employed pursuant
20	to this subsection may not carry firearms or other weapons or
21	have arrest authority.
22	Section 6. Section 319.001, Florida Statutes, is
23	amended to read:
24	319.001 DefinitionsAs used in this chapter, the
25	term:
26	(1) "Department" means the Department of Highway
27	Safety and Motor Vehicles.
28	(2) "Front-end assembly" means fenders, hood, grill,
29	and bumper.
30	(3) (2) "Licensed dealer," unless otherwise

31 specifically provided, means a motor vehicle dealer licensed

under s. 320.27, a mobile home dealer licensed under s. 320.77, or a recreational vehicle dealer licensed under s. 320.771.

- (4) "Motorcycle body assembly" means frame, fenders, and gas tanks.
- (5) "Motorcycle engine" means cylinder block, heads, engine case, and crank case.
 - (6) "Motorcycle transmission" means drive train.
- (7) "New mobile home" means a mobile home the equitable or legal title to which has never been transferred by a manufacturer, distributor, importer, or dealer to an ultimate purchaser.
- (8)(4) "New motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle the equitable or legal title to which has never been transferred by a manufacturer, distributor, importer, or dealer to an ultimate purchaser; however, when legal title is not transferred but possession of a motor vehicle is transferred pursuant to a conditional sales contract or lease and the conditions are not satisfied and the vehicle is returned to the motor vehicle dealer, the motor vehicle may be resold by the motor vehicle dealer as a new motor vehicle, provided the selling motor vehicle dealer gives the following written notice to the purchaser: "THIS VEHICLE WAS DELIVERED TO A PREVIOUS PURCHASER." The purchaser shall sign an acknowledgment, a copy of which is kept in the selling dealer's file.
- (9) "Rear body section" means both quarter panels, decklid, bumper and floor pan.
- $\underline{(10)}(5)$ "Satisfaction of lien" means full payment of a debt or release of a debtor from a lien by the lienholder.

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(11) "Used motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle that is not a "new motor vehicle" as defined in subsection (8)

Section 7. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) and subsections (2) and (3) of section 319.14, Florida

Statutes, are amended, present subsections (6), (7), and (8) of that section are redesignated as subsections (7), (8), and (9), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section to read:

319.14 Sale of motor vehicles registered or used as taxicabs, police vehicles, lease vehicles, or rebuilt vehicles and nonconforming vehicles.--

(1)

(b) No person shall knowingly offer for sale, sell, or exchange a rebuilt vehicle until the department has stamped in a conspicuous place on the certificate of title for the vehicle words stating that the vehicle has been rebuilt, or assembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider kit, replica, or flood vehicle, unless proper application for a certificate of title for a vehicle that is rebuilt, or assembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider kit, replica, or flood vehicle, has been made to the department in accordance with this chapter and the department or its agent has, moreover, conducted the physical examination of the vehicle to assure the <u>identification</u> identity of the vehicle and of all major component parts, as defined in s. 319.30(1)(e), which have been repaired or replaced. Thereafter, the department shall affix a decal to the vehicle in the manner prescribed by the department, showing that the vehicle has been rebuilt.

(c) As used in this section, the term:

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- CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

- leased by the state or a county or municipality and used in law enforcement.
- 2.a. "Short-term-lease vehicle" means a motor vehicle leased without a driver and under a written agreement to one or more persons from time to time for a period of less than 12 months.

"Police vehicle" means a motor vehicle owned or

- "Long-term-lease vehicle" means a motor vehicle leased without a driver and under a written agreement to one person for a period of 12 months or longer.
- "Lease vehicle" includes both short-term-lease vehicles and long-term-lease vehicles.
- "Rebuilt vehicle" means a motor vehicle or mobile home built from salvage or junk, as defined in s. 319.30(1).
- "Assembled from parts" means a motor vehicle or mobile home assembled from parts or combined from parts of motor vehicles or mobile homes, new or used. "Assembled from parts" does not mean a motor vehicle defined as a "rebuilt vehicle" in subparagraph 3., which has been declared a total loss pursuant to s. 319.30.
- 5. "Combined" means assembled by combining two motor vehicles neither of which has been titled and branded as "Salvage Unrebuildable."
- 5.6. "Kit car" means a motor vehicle assembled with a kit supplied by a manufacturer to rebuild a wrecked or outdated motor vehicle with a new body kit.
- 6.7. "Glider kit" means a vehicle assembled with a kit supplied by a manufacturer to rebuild a wrecked or outdated truck or truck tractor.
- 7.8. "Replica" means a complete new motor vehicle 31 | manufactured to look like an old vehicle.

- 8.9. "Flood vehicle" means a motor vehicle or mobile home that has been declared to be a total loss pursuant to s. 319.30(3)(a) resulting from damage caused by water.
- 9.10. "Nonconforming vehicle" means a motor vehicle which has been purchased by a manufacturer pursuant to a settlement, determination, or decision under chapter 681.
- 10.11. "Settlement" means an agreement entered into between a manufacturer and a consumer that occurs after a dispute is submitted to a program, or an informal dispute settlement procedure established by a manufacturer or is approved for arbitration before the New Motor Vehicle Arbitration Board as defined in s. 681.102.
- (2) No person shall knowingly sell, exchange, or transfer a vehicle referred to in subsection (1) without, prior to consummating the sale, exchange, or transfer, disclosing in writing to the purchaser, customer, or transferee the fact that the vehicle has previously been titled, registered, or used as a taxicab, police vehicle, or short-term-lease vehicle or is a vehicle that is rebuilt, or assembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider kit, replica, or flood vehicle, or is a nonconforming vehicle, as the case may be.
- (3) Any person who, with intent to offer for sale or exchange any vehicle referred to in subsection (1), knowingly or intentionally advertises, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public in any communications medium, whether directly or indirectly, any offer to sell or exchange the vehicle shall clearly and precisely state in each such offer that the vehicle has previously been titled, registered, or used as a taxicab, police vehicle, or short-term-lease vehicle or that the vehicle or mobile home is

a vehicle that is rebuilt, <u>or</u> assembled from parts, or combined,or is a kit car, glider kit, replica, or flood vehicle, or a nonconforming vehicle, as the case may be. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(6) Any person who removes a rebuilt decal from a rebuilt vehicle or who knowingly possesses a rebuilt vehicle from which a rebuilt decal has been removed commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 8. Effective July 1, 2001, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 319.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.14 Sale of motor vehicles registered or used as taxicabs, police vehicles, lease vehicles, or rebuilt vehicles and nonconforming vehicles.--

(1)

(b) No person shall knowingly offer for sale, sell, or exchange a rebuilt vehicle until the department has stamped in a conspicuous place on the certificate of title for the vehicle words stating that the vehicle has been rebuilt, or assembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider kit, replica, or flood vehicle unless proper application for a certificate of title for a vehicle that is rebuilt, or assembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider kit, replica, or flood vehicle has been made to the department in accordance with this chapter and the department has, moreover, conducted the physical examination of the vehicle to assure the identification identity of the vehicle and of all major component parts, as defined in s. 319.30(1)(e), which

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have been repaired or replaced. Thereafter, the department shall affix a decal to the vehicle in the manner prescribed by the department, showing that the vehicle has been rebuilt.

Section 9. Subsection (3) of section 319.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.23 Application for, and issuance of, certificate of title.--

- (3) If a certificate of title has not previously been issued for a motor vehicle or mobile home in this state, the application, unless otherwise provided for in this chapter, shall be accompanied by a proper bill of sale or sworn statement of ownership, or a duly certified copy thereof, or by a certificate of title, bill of sale, or other evidence of ownership required by the law of the state or county from which the motor vehicle or mobile home was brought into this state. The application shall also be accompanied by:
- (a)1. A sworn affidavit from the seller and purchaser verifying that the vehicle identification number shown on the affidavit is identical to the vehicle identification number shown on the motor vehicle; or
- An appropriate departmental form evidencing that a physical examination has been made of the motor vehicle by the owner and by a duly constituted law enforcement officer in any state, a licensed motor vehicle dealer, a license inspector as provided by s. 320.58, or a notary public commissioned by this state and that the vehicle identification number shown on such form is identical to the vehicle identification number shown on the motor vehicle; and
- (b) If the vehicle is a used car original, a sworn affidavit from the owner verifying that the odometer reading 31 shown on the affidavit is identical to the odometer reading

shown on the motor vehicle in accordance with the requirements of 49 C.F.R. s. 580.5 at the time that application for title is made. For the purposes of this section, the term "used car original" means a used vehicle coming into and being titled in this state for the first time.

(c) If the vehicle is an ancient or antique vehicle, as defined in s. 320.086, the application shall be accompanied by a certificate of title; a bill of sale and a registration; or a bill of sale and an affidavit by the owner defending the title from all claims. The bill of sale must contain a complete vehicle description to include the vehicle identification or engine number, year make, color, selling price, and signatures of the seller and purchaser.

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Verification of the vehicle identification number is not required for any new motor vehicle; any mobile home; any trailer or semitrailer with a net weight of less than 2,000 pounds; or any travel trailer, camping trailer, truck camper, or fifth-wheel recreation trailer.

Section 10. Subsection (4) of section 319.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.27 Notice of lien on motor vehicles or mobile homes; notation on certificate; recording of lien .--

(4) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 25 (2), any person holding a lien for purchase money or as security for a debt in the form of a security agreement, retain title contract, conditional bill of sale, chattel mortgage, or other similar instrument covering a motor vehicle or mobile home previously titled or registered outside this state upon which no Florida certificate of title has been issued may use the facilities of the department for the

recording of such lien as constructive notice of such lien to 2 creditors and purchasers of such motor vehicle or mobile home 3 in this state provided such lienholder files a sworn notice of such lien in the department, showing the following 4 5 information: 6

- 1. The date of the lien;
- 2. The name and address of the registered owner;
- 3. A description of the motor vehicle or mobile home, showing the make, type, and vehicle identification number; and
 - The name and address of the lienholder.

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Upon the filing of such notice of lien and the payment of the fee provided in s. 319.32, the lien shall be recorded in the department.

(a) (b) When a Florida certificate of title is first issued on a motor vehicle or mobile home previously titled or registered outside this state, the department shall note on the Florida certificate of title the following liens:

- 1. Any lien shown on the application for Florida certificate of title; and
- 2. Any lien filed in the department in accordance with paragraph (a); and
- 2.3. Any lien shown on the existing certificate of title issued by another state.

(b) (c) When a Florida certificate of title has been issued on a motor vehicle or mobile home previously titled or registered outside this state, liens valid in and registered under the law of the state wherein such liens were created are not valid in this state unless filed and noted upon the certificate of title under the provisions of this section.

1 Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 319.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2 3 319.28 Transfer of ownership by operation of law.--(1)(a) In the event of the transfer of ownership of a 4 5 motor vehicle or mobile home by operation of law as upon 6 inheritance, devise or beguest, order in bankruptcy, 7 insolvency, replevin, attachment, execution or other judicial sale or whenever the engine of a motor vehicle is replaced by 9 another engine or whenever a motor vehicle is sold to satisfy 10 storage or repair charges or repossession is had upon default 11 in performance of the terms of a security agreement, chattel mortgage, conditional sales contract, trust receipt, or other 12 13 like agreement, and upon the surrender of the prior certificate of title or, when that is not possible, 14 presentation of satisfactory proof to the department of 15 ownership and right of possession to such motor vehicle or 16 17 mobile home, and upon payment of the fee prescribed by law and presentation of an application for certificate of title, the 18 19 department may issue to the applicant a certificate of title 20 thereto. If the application is predicated upon a security agreement, chattel mortgage, conditional sales contract, trust 21 22 receipt, or other like agreement, the original instrument or a certified copy thereof shall accompany the application; 23 24 however, if an owner under a chattel mortgage voluntarily 25 surrenders possession of the motor vehicle or mobile home, the original or a certified copy of the chattel mortgage shall 26 accompany the application for a certificate of title and it 27 28 shall not be necessary to institute proceedings in any court 29 to foreclose such mortgage. 30

1 Section 12. Paragraphs (e) and (f) of subsection (1) 2 and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 319.30, Florida 3 Statutes, are amended to read: 319.30 Definitions; dismantling, destruction, change 4 5 of identity of motor vehicle or mobile home; salvage .--6 (1) As used in this section, the term: 7 (e) "Major component parts" means: 8 1. For motor vehicles other than motorcycles: the 9 front-end assembly, fenders, hood, grill, bumper, cowl 10 assembly, rear body section, both quarter panels, decklid, 11 bumper, floor pan, door assemblies, engine, frame, transmission, dashboard, hard-top roof, sunroof, t-top, 12 airbag, wheels, windshield, and interior. 13 14 2. For trucks, in addition to the items specified in 15 subparagraph 1.: the truck bed. For motorcycles: body assembly, frame, fenders, gas 16 17 tanks, engine, cylinder block, heads, engine case, crank case, transmission, drive train, front fork assembly, and wheels. 18 19 4. For mobile homes: the frame. the front-end assembly 20 (fenders, hood, grill, and bumper); cowl assembly; rear body 21 section (both quarter panels, decklid, bumper, and floor pan); 22 door assemblies; engine; frame; or transmission. 23 "Major part" means the front-end assembly 24 (fenders, hood, grill, and bumper); cowl assembly; or rear 25 body section(both quarter panels, decklid, bumper, and floor

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(b) The owner of any motor vehicle or mobile home which is considered to be 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

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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 14 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. This 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 does not apply shall be applicable when a vehicle 31 is worth less than \$1,500 retail in undamaged condition in any

 An insurer paying a total loss claim may obtain a certificate of destruction for such vehicle. When 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, the insurer must obtain a certificate in its own name before the vehicle may be sold or transferred. Any person who 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.

Section 13. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 320.025, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.025 Registration certificate and license plate issued under fictitious name; application.--

registration license plate <u>or decal</u> shall be issued under a fictitious name only for a motor vehicle <u>or vessel</u> owned or operated by a law enforcement agency of state, county, municipal, or federal government, the Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, or any state public defender's office. The requesting agency shall file a written application with the department on forms furnished by the department, which includes a statement that the license plate will be used for the Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, or law enforcement or any state public defender's office activities requiring concealment of publicly leased or owned motor vehicles <u>or vessels</u> and a statement of the position classifications of the individuals who are authorized to use the license plate. The department may modify its records to

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reflect the fictitious identity of the owner or lessee until such time as the license plate and registration certificate are surrendered to it.

- (2) Except as provided in subsection (1), any motor vehicle owned or exclusively operated by the state or any county, municipality, or other governmental entity must at all times display a license plate of the type prescribed in s. 320.0655. Any vessel owned or exclusively operated by the state or any county, municipality, or other governmental entity must at all times display a registration number as required in s. 328.56 and a vessel decal as required in s. 328.48(5).
- Section 14. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 320.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 320.05 Records of the department; inspection procedure; lists and searches; fees. --
- (1) Except as provided in ss.s.119.07(3) and 320.025(3), the department may release records as provided in this section.
- (2) Upon receipt of an application for the registration of a motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home, as herein provided for, the department shall register the motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home under the distinctive number assigned to such motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home by the department. Electronic registration records shall be open to the inspection of the public during business hours. Information on a motor vehicle or vessel registration may not be made available to a person unless the person requesting the information furnishes positive proof of identification. The agency that furnishes a motor vehicle or vessel registration 31 record shall record the name and address of any person other

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than a representative of a law enforcement agency who requests and receives information from a motor vehicle or vessel registration record and shall also record the name and address of the person who is the subject of the inquiry or other information identifying the entity about which information is requested. A record of each such inquiry must be maintained for a period of 6 months from the date upon which the information was released to the inquirer. Nothing in this section shall prohibit any financial institution, insurance company, motor vehicle dealer, licensee under chapter 493, attorney, or other agency which the department determines has the right to know from obtaining, for professional or business use only, information in such records from the department through any means of telecommunication pursuant to a code developed by the department providing all fees specified in subsection (3) have been paid. The department shall disclose records or information to the child support enforcement agency to assist in the location of individuals who owe or potentially owe child support or to whom such an obligation is owed pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

Section 15. Subsection (5) of section 320.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.055 Registration periods; renewal periods.--The following registration periods and renewal periods are established:

(5) For a vehicle subject to apportioned registration under s. 320.08(4), (5)(a)1., (e), (6)(b), or (14), the registration period shall be a period of 12 months beginning in a month designated by the department and ending on the last day of the 12th month. For a vehicle subject to this 31 registration period, the renewal period is the last month of

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the registration period. The registration period may be shortened or extended at the discretion of the department, on receipt of the appropriate prorated fees, in order to evenly distribute such registrations on a monthly basis. For vehicles subject to registration other than vehicles apportioned under s. 320.08(4), (5)(a)1., (6)(b), or (14), the registration period begins December 1 and ends November 30. The renewal period is the 31-day period beginning December 1.

Section 16. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 320.06, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.06 Registration certificates, license plates, and validation stickers generally.--

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Registration license plates bearing a graphic (b) symbol and the alphanumeric system of identification shall be issued for a 5-year period. At the end of said 5-year period, upon renewal, the plate shall be replaced. The fee for such replacement shall be \$10, \$2 of which shall be paid each year before the plate is replaced, to be credited towards the next \$10 replacement fee. The fees shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. A credit or refund shall not be given for any prior years' payments of such prorated replacement fee when the plate is replaced or surrendered before the end of the 5-year period. With each license plate, there shall be issued a validation sticker showing the owner's birth month, license plate number and the year of expiration, or the appropriate renewal period if the owner is not a natural person. The validation sticker is to be placed on the upper right corner of the license plate. This validation sticker shall be placed on the upper left corner of the license plate and shall be issued one time during the life of

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30 31 the license plate, or upon request when it has been damaged or destroyed. There shall also be issued with each license plate a serially numbered validation sticker showing the year of expiration, which sticker shall be placed on the upper right corner of the license plate. Such license plate and validation stickers shall be issued based on the applicant's appropriate renewal period. The registration period shall be a period of 12 months, and all expirations shall occur based on the applicant's appropriate registration period. A vehicle with an apportioned registration shall be issued an annual license plate and a cab card that denote the declared gross vehicle weight for each apportioned jurisdiction in which the vehicle is authorized to operate.

(c) Registration license plates equipped with validation stickers shall be valid for not more than 12 months and shall expire at midnight on the last day of the registration period. For each registration period after the one in which the metal registration license plate is issued, and until the license plate is required to be replaced, a validation sticker showing the month and year of expiration shall be issued upon payment of the proper license tax amount and fees and shall be valid for not more than 12 months. When license plates equipped with validation stickers are issued in any month other than the owner's birth month or the designated registration period for any other motor vehicle, the effective date shall reflect the birth month or month and the year of renewal. However, when a license plate or validation sticker is issued for a period of less than 12 months, the applicant shall pay the appropriate amount of license tax and the applicable fee under the provisions of s. 320.14 in addition to all other fees. Validation stickers issued for vehicles

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taxed under the provisions of s. 320.08(6)(a), for any company which owns 250 vehicles or more, or for semitrailers taxed under the provisions of s. 320.08(5)(a), for any company which owns 50 vehicles or more, may be placed on any vehicle in the fleet so long as the vehicle receiving the validation sticker has the same owner's name and address as the vehicle to which the validation sticker was originally assigned.

Section 17. Section 320.0605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.0605 Certificate of registration; possession required; exception. -- The registration certificate or an official copy thereof, a true copy of a rental or lease agreement issued for a motor vehicle or issued for a replacement vehicle in the same registration period, a temporary receipt printed upon self-initiated electronic renewal of a registration via the Internet, or a cab card issued for a vehicle registered under the International Registration Plan shall, at all times while the vehicle is being used or operated on the roads of this state, be in the possession of the operator thereof or be carried in the vehicle for which issued and shall be exhibited upon demand of any authorized law enforcement officer or any agent of the department. The provisions of this section do not apply during the first 30 days after purchase of a replacement vehicle or any fleet vehicles registered under s. 320.0657. A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a nonmoving violation as provided in chapter 318.

Section 18. Paragraphs (h) and (i) are added to subsection (2) of section 320.072, Florida Statutes, to read:

1 320.072 Additional fee imposed on certain motor 2 vehicle registration transactions. --3 (2) The fee imposed by subsection (1) shall not apply 4 to: (h) Any license issued in the previous 10-year period 5 6 from the date the transaction is being processed. 7 (i) Any license place issued to a vehicle taxed under 8 s. 320.08(2), (3), or (9)(c) or (d) at any time during the 9 previous 10-year period. 10 Section 19. Subsection (6) of section 320.0805, 11 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 320.0805 Personalized prestige license plates.--12 13 (6) A personalized prestige license plate shall be 14 issued for the exclusive continuing use of the applicant. An exact duplicate of any plate may not be issued to any other 15 applicant during the same registration period. An exact 16 17 duplicate may not be issued for any succeeding year unless the previous owner of a specific plate relinquishes it by failure 18 19 to apply for renewal or reissuance after 1 year following the 20 last year of issuance for three consecutive annual registration periods following the original year of issuance. 21 Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 320.083, Florida 22 Statutes, is amended to read: 23 24 320.083 Amateur radio operators; special license plates; fees.--25 26 (1) A person who is the owner or lessee of an 27 automobile or truck for private use, a truck weighing not more 28 than 7,999 5,000 pounds, or a recreational vehicle as 29 specified in s. 320.08(9)(c) or (d), which is not used for hire or commercial use; who is a resident of the state; and 30

31 | who holds a valid official amateur radio station license

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issued by the Federal Communications Commission shall be issued a special license plate upon application, accompanied by proof of ownership of such radio station license, and payment of the following tax and fees:

- (a) The license tax required for the vehicle, as prescribed by s. 320.08(2), (3)(a), (b), or (c), (4)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f), or (9); and
- (b) An initial additional fee of \$5, and an additional fee of \$1.50 thereafter.

Section 21. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 320.089, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.089 Members of National Guard and active United States Armed Forces reservists; former prisoners of war; survivors of Pearl Harbor; Purple Heart medal recipients; special license plates; fee .--

- (2) Each owner or lessee of an automobile or truck for private use, truck weighing not more than 7,999 5,000 pounds, or recreational vehicle as specified in s. 320.08(9)(c) or (d), which is not used for hire or commercial use, who is a resident of the state and who is a former prisoner of war, or their unremarried surviving spouse, shall, upon application therefor to the department, be issued a license plate as provided in s. 320.06, on which license plate are stamped the words "Ex-POW" followed by the serial number. Each application shall be accompanied by proof that the applicant meets the qualifications specified in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).
- (a) A citizen of the United States who served as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the armed forces of a nation allied with the United States who was held as a prisoner of war at such time as the Armed Forces of the 31 United States were engaged in combat, or their unremarried

 surviving spouse, may be issued the special license plate provided for in this subsection without payment of the license tax imposed by s. 320.08.

- (b) A person who was serving as a civilian with the consent of the United States Government, or a person who was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who was not a United States citizen and was held as a prisoner of war when the Armed Forces of the United States were engaged in combat, or their unremarried surviving spouse, may be issued the special license plate provided for in this subsection upon payment of the license tax imposed by s. 320.08.
- (3) Each owner or lessee of an automobile or truck for private use, truck weighing not more than 7,999 5,000 pounds, or recreational vehicle as specified in s. 320.08(9)(c) or (d), which is not used for hire or commercial use, who is a resident of this state and who is the unremarried surviving spouse of a recipient of the Purple Heart medal shall, upon application therefor to the department, with the payment of the required fees, be issued a license plate as provided in s. 320.06, on which license plate are stamped the words "Purple Heart" and the likeness of the Purple Heart medal followed by the serial number. Each application shall be accompanied by proof that the applicant is the unremarried surviving spouse of a recipient of the Purple Heart medal.

Section 22. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsection (7) of section 320.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.27 Motor vehicle dealers.--

 $\hbox{(1)} \quad {\tt DEFINITIONS.--The following words, terms, and} \\ {\tt phrases when used in this section have the meanings}$

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30 31 respectively ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(c) "Motor vehicle dealer" means any person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in motor vehicles or offering or displaying motor vehicles for sale at wholesale or retail, or who may service and repair motor vehicles pursuant to an agreement as defined in s. 320.60(1). Any person who buys, sells, or deals in three or more motor vehicles in any 12-month period or who offers or displays for sale three or more motor vehicles in any 12-month period shall be prima facie presumed to be engaged in such business. The terms "selling" and "sale" include lease-purchase transactions. A motor vehicle dealer may, at retail or wholesale, sell a recreational vehicle as described in s. 320.01(1)(b)1.-6. and 8., acquired in exchange for the sale of a motor vehicle, provided such acquisition is incidental to the principal business of being a motor vehicle dealer. However, a motor vehicle dealer may not buy a recreational vehicle for the purpose of resale unless licensed as a recreational vehicle dealer pursuant to s. 320.771. A motor vehicle dealer may apply for a certificate of title to a motor vehicle required to be registered under s. 320.08(2)(b), (c), and (d), using a manufacturer's statement of origin as permitted by s. 319.23(1), only if such dealer is authorized by a franchised agreement as defined in s. 320.60(1), to buy, sell, or deal in such vehicle and is authorized by such agreement to perform delivery and preparation obligations and warranty defect adjustments on the motor vehicle; provided this limitation shall not apply to recreational vehicles, van conversions, or any other motor vehicle manufactured on a truck chassis. The transfer of a motor vehicle by a dealer not

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meeting these qualifications shall be titled as a used vehicle. The classifications of motor vehicle dealers are defined as follows:

- "Franchised motor vehicle dealer" means any person 1. who engages in the business of repairing, servicing, buying, selling, or dealing in motor vehicles pursuant to an agreement as defined in s. 320.60(1).
- "Independent motor vehicle dealer" means any person other than a franchised or wholesale motor vehicle dealer who engages in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in motor vehicles, and who may service and repair motor vehicles.
- "Wholesale motor vehicle dealer" means any person who engages exclusively in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in motor vehicles at wholesale or with motor vehicle auctions. Such person shall be licensed to do business in this state, shall not sell or auction a vehicle to any person who is not a licensed dealer, and shall not have the privilege of the use of dealer license plates. Any person who buys, sells, or deals in motor vehicles at wholesale or with motor vehicle auctions on behalf of a licensed motor vehicle dealer and as a bona fide employee of such licensed motor vehicle dealer is not required to be licensed as a wholesale motor vehicle dealer. In such cases it shall be prima facie presumed that a bona fide employer-employee relationship exists. A wholesale motor vehicle dealer shall be exempt from the display provisions of this section but shall maintain an office wherein records are kept in order that those records may be inspected.
- "Motor vehicle auction" means any person offering motor vehicles or recreational vehicles for sale to the 31 highest bidder where both sellers and buyers are licensed

motor vehicle dealers. Such person shall not sell a vehicle to anyone other than a licensed motor vehicle dealer.

5. "Salvage motor vehicle dealer" means any person who engages in the business of acquiring salvaged or wrecked motor vehicles for the purpose of reselling them and their parts.

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The term "motor vehicle dealer" does not include persons not engaged in the purchase or sale of motor vehicles as a business who are disposing of vehicles acquired for their own use or for use in their business or acquired by foreclosure or by operation of law, provided such vehicles are acquired and sold in good faith and not for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this law; persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, selling, or offering or displaying for sale at wholesale or retail no more than 25 trailers in a 12-month period; public officers while performing their official duties; receivers; trustees, administrators, executors, guardians, or other persons appointed by, or acting under the judgment or order of, any court; banks, finance companies, or other loan agencies that acquire motor vehicles as an incident to their regular business; motor vehicle brokers; and motor vehicle rental and leasing companies that sell motor vehicles to motor vehicle dealers licensed under this section. Vehicles owned under circumstances described in this paragraph may be disposed of at retail, wholesale, or auction, unless otherwise restricted. A manufacturer of fire trucks, ambulances, or school buses may sell such vehicles directly to governmental agencies or to persons who contract to perform or provide firefighting, ambulance, or school transportation services exclusively to governmental agencies without processing such sales through dealers if such fire trucks, ambulances, school

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30 31 buses, or similar vehicles are not presently available through motor vehicle dealers licensed by the department.

(7) CERTIFICATE OF TITLE REQUIRED. -- For each used motor vehicle in the possession of a licensee and offered for sale by him or her, the licensee either shall have in his or her possession or control a duly assigned certificate of title from the owner in accordance with the provisions of chapter 319, from the time when the motor vehicle is delivered to the licensee and offered for sale by him or her until it has been disposed of by the licensee, or shall have reasonable indicia of ownership or right of possession, or shall have made proper application for a certificate of title or duplicate certificate of title in accordance with the provisions of chapter 319. A motor vehicle dealer may not sell or offer for sale a vehicle in his or her possession unless the dealer satisfies the requirements of this subsection. Reasonable indicia of ownership shall include a duly assigned certificate of title; in the case of a new motor vehicle, a manufacturer's certificate of origin issued to or reassigned to the dealer; a consignment contract between the owner and the dealer along with a secure power of attorney from the owner to the dealer authorizing the dealer to apply for a duplicate certificate of title and assign the title on behalf of the owner; a court order awarding title to the vehicle to the dealer; a salvage certificate of title; a photocopy of a duly assigned certificate of title being held by a financial institution as collateral for a business loan of money to the dealer ("floor plan"); a copy of a canceled check or other documentation evidencing that an outstanding lien on a vehicle taken in trade by a licensed dealer has been satisfied and that the certificate of title will be, but has not yet been, received

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by the dealer; a vehicle purchase order or installment
    contract for a specific vehicle identifying that vehicle as a
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    trade-in on a replacement vehicle; or a duly executed odometer
    disclosure statement as required by Title IV of the Motor
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   Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972 (Pub. L. No.
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    92-513, as amended by Pub. L. No. 94-364 and Pub. L. No.
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    100-561) and by 49 C.F.R. part 580 bearing the signatures of
    the titled owners of a traded-in vehicle.
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           Section 23. Subsection (4) of section 322.05, Florida
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    Statutes, is amended to read:
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           322.05 Persons not to be licensed.--The department may
   not issue a license:
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           (4) Except as provided by this subsection, to any
   person, as a Class A licensee, Class B licensee, Class C
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    licensee, or Class D licensee, who is under the age of 18
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   years. A person age 16 or 17 years who applies for a Class D
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    driver's license is subject to all the requirements and
   provisions of ss. 322.09, and 322.16(2) and (3), and
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    322.05(2)(a) and (b). Any person who applies for a Class D
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    driver's license who is age 16 or 17 years must have had a
    learner's driver's license or a driver's license for at least
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    90 days before he or she is eligible to receive a Class D
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   driver's license. The department may require of any such
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    applicant for a Class D driver's license such examination of
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    the qualifications of the applicant as the department
    considers proper, and the department may limit the use of any
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    license granted as it considers proper.
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           Section 24. Subsection (2) of section 322.126, Florida
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    Statutes, is amended to read:
           322.126 Report of disability to department; content;
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(2) Any physician, health care professional person, or agency, or combination of two family members having knowledge of any licensed driver's or applicant's mental or physical disability to drive or need to obtain or to wear a medical identification bracelet is authorized to report such knowledge to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Any person may in a sworn statement report a driver to any law enforcement agency. The law enforcement agency may investigate the basis of the report and determine if the driver should be reported to the department. The report should be made in writing giving the full name, date of birth, address, and a description of the alleged disability of any person over 15 years of age having mental or physical disorders that could affect his or her driving ability. Section 25. Section 322.222, Florida Statutes, is

created to read: 322.222 Right to review.--A driver may request an administrative hearing to review a revocation under s.

322.221(3). The hearing must be held in accordance with the department's administrative rules adopted under chapter 120.

Section 26. Subsections (1), (3), and (10) of section 322.2615, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

322.2615 Suspension of license; right to review.--

(1)(a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, suspend the driving privilege of a person who has been arrested by a law enforcement officer for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or of a person who has refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 316.1932. The officer shall take the 31 person's driver's license and issue the person a 10-day 30-day

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temporary permit if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of suspension. If a blood test has been administered, the results of which are not available to the officer at the time of the arrest, the agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department then determines that the person was arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 and that the person had a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the department shall suspend the person's driver's license pursuant to subsection (3).

- (b) The suspension under paragraph (a) shall be pursuant to, and the notice of suspension shall inform the driver of, the following:
- 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test and his or her driving privilege is suspended for a period of 1 year for a first refusal or for a period of 18 months if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test; or
- The driver violated s. 316.193 by driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level as provided in that section and his or her driving privilege is suspended for a period of 6 months for a first offense or for a period of 1 year if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for a violation of s. 316.193.
- The suspension period shall commence on the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- The driver may request a formal or informal review 31 of the suspension by the department within 10 days after the

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date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.

- 4. The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest will expire at midnight of the 10th 30th day following the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the arrest.
- (3) If the department determines that the license of the person arrested should be suspended pursuant to this section and if the notice of suspension has not already been served upon the person by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer as provided in subsection (1), the department shall issue a notice of suspension and, unless the notice is mailed pursuant to s. 322.251, a temporary permit which expires 10 30 days after the date of issuance if the driver is otherwise eligible.
- (10) A person whose driver's license is suspended under subsection (1) or subsection (3) may apply for issuance of a license for business or employment purposes only if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege pursuant to s. 322.271.
- (a) If the suspension of the driver's license of the person for failure to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test is sustained, the person is not eligible to receive a license for business or employment purposes only, pursuant to s. 322.271, until 90 days have elapsed after the expiration of the last temporary permit issued. If the driver is not issued a 10-day 30-day permit pursuant to this section or s. 322.64 because he or she is ineligible for the permit and the 31 suspension for failure to submit to a breath, urine, or blood

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test is not invalidated by the department, the driver is not eliqible to receive a business or employment license pursuant to s. 322.271 until 90 days have elapsed from the date of the suspension.

(b) If the suspension of the driver's license of the person arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level, is sustained, the person is not eligible to receive a license for business or employment purposes only pursuant to s. 322.271 until 30 days have elapsed after the expiration of the last temporary permit issued. If the driver is not issued a 10-day 30-day permit pursuant to this section or s. 322.64 because he or she is ineligible for the permit and the suspension for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level, is not invalidated by the department, the driver is not eligible to receive a business or employment license pursuant to s. 322.271 until 30 days have elapsed from the date of the arrest.

Section 27. Subsection (5) of section 322.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.27 Authority of department to suspend or revoke license.--

The department shall revoke the license of any person designated a habitual offender, as set forth in s. 322.264, and such person shall not be eligible to be relicensed for a minimum of 5 years from the date of revocation, except as provided for in s. 322.271. Any person whose license is revoked may, by petition to the department, show cause why his or her license should not be revoked.

Section 28. Subsection (2) of section 322.28, Florida 31 Statutes, is amended to read:

322.28 Period of suspension or revocation.--

(2) In a prosecution for a violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, the following provisions apply:

(a) Upon conviction of the driver, the court, along with imposing sentence, shall revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of the person so convicted, effective on the date of conviction, and shall prescribe the period of such revocation in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Upon a first conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193, except a violation resulting in death, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 180 days or more than 1 year.

2. Upon a second conviction within a period of 5 years from the date of a prior conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 5 years.

3. Upon a third conviction within a period of 10 years from the date of conviction of the first of three or more convictions for the violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not

less than 10 years.

 For the purposes of this paragraph, a previous conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense similar to the offense of driving under the influence as proscribed by s. 316.193 will be considered a previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193, and a conviction for

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violation of former s. 316.028, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is considered a conviction for violation of s. 316.193.

- If the period of revocation was not specified by the court at the time of imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, and is not otherwise specified by law, the department shall forthwith revoke the driver's license or driving privilege for the maximum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a first conviction and for the minimum period applicable under paragraph (a) for any subsequent convictions. The driver may, within 30 days after such revocation by the department, petition the court for further hearing on the period of revocation, and the court may reopen the case and determine the period of revocation within the limits specified in paragraph (a).
- (c) The forfeiture of bail bond, not vacated within 20 days, in any prosecution for the offense of driving while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances to the extent of depriving the defendant of his or her normal faculties shall be deemed equivalent to a conviction for the purposes of this paragraph, and the department shall forthwith revoke the defendant's driver's license or driving privilege for the maximum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a first conviction and for the minimum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a second or subsequent conviction; however, if the defendant is later convicted of the charge, the period of revocation imposed by the department for such conviction shall not exceed the difference between the applicable maximum for a first conviction or minimum for a second or subsequent 31 conviction and the revocation period under this subsection

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30 31 that has actually elapsed; upon conviction of such charge, the court may impose revocation for a period of time as specified in paragraph (a). This paragraph does not apply if an appropriate motion contesting the forfeiture is filed within the 20-day period.

(d) When any driver's license or driving privilege has been revoked pursuant to the provisions of this section, the department shall not grant a new license, except upon reexamination of the licensee after the expiration of the period of revocation so prescribed. However, the court may, in its sound discretion, issue an order of reinstatement on a form furnished by the department which the person may take to any driver's license examining office for reinstatement by the department pursuant to s. 322.282.

(d) (e) The court shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of a person who has been convicted four times for violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections. The court shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of any person who has been convicted of DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 316.193. If the court has not permanently revoked such driver's license or driving privilege within 30 days after imposing sentence, the department shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege pursuant to this paragraph. No driver's license or driving privilege may be issued or granted to any such person. This paragraph applies only if at least one of the convictions for violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 was for a violation that occurred after July 1, 1982. For the purposes of this paragraph, a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is also considered a

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conviction for violation of s. 316.193. Also, a conviction of driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, 3 driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense 4 5 outside this state is considered a conviction for the purposes 6 of this paragraph. 7 Section 29. Subsection (3) is added to section 8 322.292, Florida Statutes, to read: 9 322.292 DUI programs supervision; powers and duties of 10 the department. --11 (3) DUI programs must be operated by either governmental entities or not-for-profit corporations. 12 Section 30. Subsections (8), (9), and (10) are added 13 to section 322.61, Florida Statutes, to read: 14 322.61 Disqualification from operating a commercial 15 motor vehicle.--16 17 (8) A driver who is convicted of violating an out-of-service order while driving a commercial motor vehicle 18 19 is disqualified as follows: 20 (a) A driver is disqualified for not less that 90 days nor more than 1 year if the driver is convicted of a first 21 violation of an out-of-service order. 22 (b) A driver is disqualified for not less than 1 year 23 24 nor more than 5 years if, during any 10-year period, the driver is convicted of two violations of out-of-service orders 25 in separate incidents.

(c) A driver is disqualified for not less than 3 years

nor more than 5 years, if during any 10-year period, the

driver is convicted of three or more violations of

out-of-service orders in separate incidents.

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1 (d) A driver is disqualified for a period of not less than 180 days nor more than 2 years if the driver is convicted 2 3 of a first violation of an out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded 4 5 under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 6 5101 et. seq.), or while operating motor vehicles designed to 7 transport more than 15 passengers including the driver. A driver is disqualified for a period of not less than 3 years 8 nor more than 5 years if, during any 10-year period, the 9 driver is convicted of any subsequent violations of 10 11 out-of-service orders, in separate incidents, while transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded 12 under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 13 5101 et. seq.), or while operating motor vehicles designed to 14 transport more than 15 passengers including the driver. 15 (9) A driver who is convicted of operating a 16 17 commercial motor vehicle in violation of federal, state, or local law or regulation pertaining to one of the following six 18 19 offenses at a railroad-highway grade crossing is disqualified for the period of time specified in subsection (10). 20 21 (a) For drivers who are not required to always stop, 22 failing to slow down and check that the tracks are clear of approaching trains; 23 24 (b) For drivers who are not required to always stop, 25 failing to stop before reaching the crossing if the tracks are 26 not clear; 27 (c) For drivers who are always required to stop, 28 failing to stop before driving onto the crossing; 29 For all drivers, failing to have sufficient space

to drive completely through the crossing without stopping;

- (e) For all drivers, failing to obey a traffic control device or all the directions of an enforcement official at the crossing;
- (f) For all drivers, failing to negotiate a crossing because of insufficient undercarriage clearance.
- (10)(a) A driver is disqualified for not less than 60 days if the driver is convicted of a first violation of a railroad-highway grade crossing violation.
- (b) A driver is disqualified for not less than 120 days if, during any 3-year period, the driver is convicted of a second railroad-highway grade crossing violation in separate incidents.
- (c) A driver is disqualified for not less than 1 year if, during any 3-year period, the driver is convicted of a third or subsequent railroad-highway grade crossing violation in separate incidents.
- Section 31. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 322.64, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 322.64 Holder of commercial driver's license; driving with unlawful blood-alcohol level; refusal to submit to breath, urine, or blood test.--
- (1)(a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, disqualify from operating any commercial motor vehicle a person who while operating or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or a person who has refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 322.63 arising out of the operation or actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle. Upon disqualification of the person, the officer shall take the

person's driver's license and issue the person a 10-day 30-day temporary permit if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of disqualification. If the person has been given a blood, breath, or urine test, the results of which are not available to the officer at the time of the arrest, the agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department then determines that the person was arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 and that the person had a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the department shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to subsection (3).

- (b) The disqualification under paragraph (a) shall be pursuant to, and the notice of disqualification shall inform the driver of, the following:
- 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year, for a first refusal, or permanently, if he or she has previously been disqualified as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test; or
- b. The driver violated s. 316.193 by driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 6 months for a first offense or for a period of 1 year if he or she has previously been disqualified, or his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended, for a violation of s. 316.193.

- 2. The disqualification period shall commence on the date of arrest or issuance of notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- 3. The driver may request a formal or informal review of the disqualification by the department within 10 days after the date of arrest or issuance of notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- 4. The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest or disqualification will expire at midnight of the $\underline{10th}$ 30th day following the date of disqualification.
- 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the arrest.
- arrested should be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to this section and if the notice of disqualification has not already been served upon the person by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer as provided in subsection (1), the department shall issue a notice of disqualification and, unless the notice is mailed pursuant to s. 322.251, a temporary permit which expires 10 30 days after the date of issuance if the driver is otherwise eligible.

Section 32. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 328.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.01 Application for certificate of title.--

26 (3)

(b) If the application for transfer of title is based upon a contractual default, the recorded lienholder shall establish proof of right to ownership by submitting with the application the original certificate of title and a copy of the applicable contract upon which the claim of ownership is

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made. If the claim is based upon a court order or judgment, a 2 copy of such document shall accompany the application for 3 transfer of title. If, on the basis of departmental records, 4 there appears to be any other lien on the vessel, the 5 certificate of title must contain a statement of such a lien, 6 unless the application for a certificate of title is either 7 accompanied by proper evidence of the satisfaction or 8 extinction of the lien or contains a statement certifying that 9 any lienholder named on the last-issued certificate of title 10 has been sent notice by certified mail, at least 5 days before 11 the application was filed, of the applicant's intention to seek a repossessed title. If such notice is given and no 12 13 written protest to the department is presented by a subsequent lienholder within 15 days after the date on which the notice 14 was mailed, the certificate of title shall be issued showing 15 no liens. If the former owner or any subsequent lienholder 16 17 files a written protest under oath within the 15-day period, the department shall not issue the repossessed certificate for 18 19 10 days thereafter. If, within the 10-day period, no injunction or other order of a court of competent jurisdiction 20 has been served on the department commanding it not to deliver 21 the certificate, the department shall deliver the repossessed 22 certificate to the applicant, or as is otherwise directed in 23 24 the application, showing no other liens than those shown in 25 the application. Section 33. Subsection (2) of section 328.42, Florida 26 Statutes, is amended to read: 27 28 328.42 Suspension or denial of a vessel registration

The department may deny or cancel any vessel

due to child support delinquency; dishonored checks .--

registration, license plate, or fuel-use tax decal if the

owner pays for the registration, license plate, fuel-use tax decal, or any tax liability, penalty, or interest specified in chapter 207 with if the owner pays for the registration by a dishonored check.

Section 34. Section 328.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.56 Vessel registration number.—Each vessel that is used on the waters of the state must display a commercial or recreational Florida registration number, unless it is:

- (1) A vessel used exclusively on private lakes and ponds.
 - (2) A vessel owned by the United States Government.
 - (3) A vessel used exclusively as a ship's lifeboat.
 - (4) A non-motor-powered vessel.
 - (5) A federally documented vessel.
- (6) A vessel already covered by a registration number in full force and effect which has been awarded to it pursuant to a federally approved numbering system of another state or by the United States Coast Guard in a state without a federally approved numbering system, if the vessel has not been within this state for a period in excess of 90 consecutive days.
- (7) A vessel operating under a valid temporary certificate of number.
- (8) A vessel from a country other than the United States temporarily using the waters of this state.
- (9) An undocumented vessel used exclusively for racing.

Section 35. Subsection (4) of section 328.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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328.72 Classification; registration; fees and charges; surcharge; disposition of fees; fines; marine turtle stickers.--

(4) TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP.--

(a) When the ownership of a registered vessel changes, an application for transfer of registration shall be filed with the county tax collector by the new owner within 30 days with a fee of \$3.25. The county tax collector shall retain \$2.25 of the fee and shall remit \$1 to the department. A refund may not be made for any unused portion of a registration period.

(b) If a vessel is an antique as defined in subsection (2), the application shall be accompanied by either a certificate of title, a bill of sale and a registration, or a bill of sale and an affidavit by the owner defending the title from all claims. The bill of sale must contain a complete vessel description to include the hull identification number and engine number, if appropriate; the year, make, and color of the vessel; the selling price; and the signatures of the seller and purchaser.

Section 36. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (1) of section 328.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.76 Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; vessel registration funds; appropriation and distribution .--

(1) Except as otherwise specified and less\$1.4 million for any administrative costs, which shall be deposited annually in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, all funds collected from the registration of vessels through the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and the tax collectors of the state shall be deposited in the Marine 31 Resources Conservation Trust Fund for recreational channel

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marking; public launching facilities; law enforcement and quality control programs; aquatic weed control; manatee protection, recovery, rescue, rehabilitation, and release; and marine mammal protection and recovery. The funds collected pursuant to s. 328.72(1) shall be transferred as follows:

- (a) In each fiscal year, an amount equal to \$1.50 for each vessel registered in this state shall be transferred to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund and shall be used only for the purposes specified in s. 370.12(4).
- (b) Two dollars from each noncommercial vessel registration fee, except that for class A-1 vessels, shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for aquatic weed research and control.
- (c) Forty percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for aquatic plant research and control.
- (d) Forty percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be transferred by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, on a monthly basis, to the General Inspection Trust Fund of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. These funds shall be used for shellfish and aquaculture law enforcement and quality control programs.

Section 37. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (1) of section 328.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.76 Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; vessel registration funds; appropriation and distribution .--

(1) Except as otherwise specified and less\$1.4 million for any administrative costs, which shall be deposited annually in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, all funds collected from the registration of vessels through the 31 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and the tax

collectors of the state, except for those funds designated for the use of the counties pursuant to s. 328.72(1), shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund for recreational channel marking; public launching facilities; law enforcement and quality control programs; aquatic weed control; manatee protection, recovery, rescue, rehabilitation, and release; and marine mammal protection and recovery. The funds collected pursuant to s. 328.72(1) shall be transferred as follows:

- (a) In each fiscal year, an amount equal to \$1.50 for each vessel registered in this state shall be transferred to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund and shall be used only for the purposes specified in s. 370.12(4).
- (b) Two dollars from each noncommercial vessel registration fee, except that for class A-1 vessels, shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for aquatic weed research and control.
- (c) Forty percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for aquatic plant research and control.
- (d) Forty percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be transferred by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, on a monthly basis, to the General Inspection Trust Fund of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. These funds shall be used for shellfish and aquaculture law enforcement and quality control programs.

Section 38. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 713.78, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.78 Liens for recovering, towing, or storing vehicles and documented vessels.--

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1 (4)(a) Any person regularly engaged in the business of 2 recovering, towing, or storing vehicles or vessels who comes 3 into possession of a vehicle or vessel pursuant to subsection 4 (2), and who claims a lien for recovery, towing, or storage 5 services, shall give notice to the registered owner, to the 6 insurance company insuring the vehicle, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.36, and to all persons claiming a lien 7 8 thereon, as disclosed by the records in the Department of 9 Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or of a corresponding agency 10 in any other state.

Section 39. Section 715.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

715.07 Vehicles parked on private property; towing.--

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ "Vehicle" means any mobile item $\underline{\text{that}}$ which normally uses wheels, whether motorized or not.
- (b) "Vessel" means any form of watercraft, barge, or air boat used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, other than a seaplane or a documented vessel as defined in s. 327.02(8).
- (2) The owner or lessee of real property, or any person authorized by the owner or lessee, which person may be the designated representative of the condominium association if the real property is a condominium, may cause any vehicle or vessel parked or located on such property without her or his permission to be removed by a person regularly engaged in the business of towing vehicles or vessels, without liability for the costs of removal, transportation, or storage or damages caused by such removal, transportation, or storage, under any of the following circumstances:

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- (a) The towing or removal of any vehicle or vessel from private property without the consent of the registered owner or other legally authorized person in control of that vehicle or vessel is subject to strict compliance with the following conditions and restrictions:
- 1.a. Any towed or removed vehicle or vessel must be stored at a site within 10 miles of the point of removal in any county of 500,000 population or more, and within 15 miles of the point of removal in any county of less than 500,000 population. That site must be open for the purpose of redemption of vehicles or vessels on any day that the person or firm towing such vehicle or vessel is open for towing purposes, from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and, when closed, shall have prominently posted a sign indicating a telephone number where the operator of the site can be reached at all times. Upon receipt of a telephoned request to open the site to redeem a vehicle or vessel, the operator shall return to the site within 1 hour or she or he will be in violation of this section.
- If no towing business providing such service is b. located within the area of towing limitations set forth in sub-subparagraph a., the following limitations apply: any towed or removed vehicle or vessel must be stored at a site within 20 miles of the point of removal in any county of 500,000 population or more, and within 30 miles of the point of removal in any county of less than 500,000 population.
- The person or firm towing or removing the vehicle or vessel shall, within 30 minutes of completion of such towing or removal, notify the municipal police department or, in an unincorporated area, the sheriff of such towing or 31 removal, the storage site, the time the vehicle or vessel was

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towed or removed, and the make, model, color, and license plate number of the vehicle or the make, model, color, and registration number of the vessel and shall obtain the name of the person at that department to whom such information was reported and note that name on the trip record.

- If the registered owner or other legally authorized person in control of the vehicle or vessel arrives at the scene prior to removal or towing of the vehicle or vessel, the vehicle or vessel shall be disconnected from the towing or removal apparatus, and that person shall be allowed to remove the vehicle or vessel without interference upon the payment of a reasonable service fee of not more than one-half of the posted rate for such towing service as provided in subparagraph 6., for which a receipt shall be given, unless that person refuses to remove the vehicle or vessel which is otherwise unlawfully parked or located.
- The rebate or payment of money or any other valuable consideration from the individual or firm towing or removing vehicles or vessels to the owners or operators of the premises from which the vehicles or vessels are towed or removed, for the privilege of removing or towing those vehicles or vessels, is prohibited.
- Except for property appurtenant to and obviously a part of a single-family residence, and except for instances when notice is personally given to the owner or other legally authorized person in control of the vehicle or vessel that the area in which that vehicle or vessel is parked is reserved or otherwise unavailable for unauthorized vehicles or vessels and subject to being removed at the owner's or operator's expense, any property owner or lessee, or person authorized by the 31 property owner or lessee, prior to towing or removing any

 vehicle <u>or vessel</u> from private property without the consent of the owner or other legally authorized person in control of that vehicle <u>or vessel</u>, must post a notice meeting the following requirements:

- a. The notice must be prominently placed at each driveway access or curb cut allowing vehicular access to the property, within 5 feet from the public right-of-way line. If there are no curbs or access barriers, the signs must be posted not less than one sign for each 25 feet of lot frontage.
- b. The notice must clearly indicate, in not less than 2-inch high, light-reflective letters on a contrasting background, that unauthorized vehicles or vessels will be towed away at the owner's expense. The words "tow-away zone" must be included on the sign in not less than 4-inch high letters.
- c. The notice must also provide the name and current telephone number of the person or firm towing or removing the vehicles <u>or vessels</u>, if the property owner, lessee, or person in control of the property has a written contract with the towing company.
- d. The sign structure containing the required notices must be permanently installed with the words "tow-away zone" not less than 3 feet and not more than 6 feet above ground level and must be continuously maintained on the property for not less than 24 hours prior to the towing or removal of any vehicles or vessels.
- e. The local government may require permitting and inspection of these signs prior to any towing or removal of vehicles or vessels being authorized.

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satisfies the notice requirements of this subparagraph by prominently displaying a sign stating "Reserved Parking for Customers Only Unauthorized Vehicles or Vessels Will be Towed Away At the Owner's Expense" in not less than 4-inch high, light-reflective letters on a contrasting background.

A business with 20 or fewer parking spaces

A business owner or lessee may authorize the removal of a vehicle or vessel by a towing company when the vehicle or vessel is parked in such a manner that restricts the normal operation of business; and if a vehicle or vessel parked on a public right-of-way obstructs access to a private driveway the owner, lessee, or agent may have the vehicle or vessel removed by a towing company upon signing an order that the vehicle or vessel be removed without a posted tow-away zone sign.

- 6. Any person or firm that tows or removes vehicles or vessels and proposes to require an owner, operator, or person in control of a vehicle or vessel to pay the costs of towing and storage prior to redemption of the vehicle or vessel must file and keep on record with the local law enforcement agency a complete copy of the current rates to be charged for such services and post at the storage site an identical rate schedule and any written contracts with property owners, lessees, or persons in control of property which authorize such person or firm to remove vehicles or vessels as provided in this section.
- 7. Any person or firm towing or removing any vehicles or vessels from private property without the consent of the owner or other legally authorized person in control of the vehicles or vessels shall, on any trucks, wreckers as defined in s. 713.78(1)(b), or other vehicles or vessels used in the

towing or removal, have the name, address, and telephone number of the company performing such service clearly printed in contrasting colors on the driver and passenger sides of the vehicle or vessel. The name shall be in at least 3-inch permanently affixed letters, and the address and telephone number shall be in at least 1-inch permanently affixed letters.

- 8. Vehicle entry for the purpose of removing the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> shall be allowed with reasonable care on the part of the person or firm towing the vehicle <u>or vessel</u>. Such person or firm shall be liable for any damage occasioned to the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> if such entry is not in accordance with the standard of reasonable care.
- 9. When a vehicle or vessel has been towed or removed pursuant to this section, it must be released to its owner or custodian within one hour after requested. Any vehicle or vessel owner, custodian, or agent shall have the right to inspect the vehicle or vessel before accepting its return, and no release or waiver of any kind which would release the person or firm towing the vehicle or vessel from liability for damages noted by the owner or other legally authorized person at the time of the redemption may be required from any vehicle or vessel owner, custodian, or agent as a condition of release of the vehicle or vessel to its owner. A detailed, signed receipt showing the legal name of the company or person towing or removing the vehicle or vessel must be given to the person paying towing or storage charges at the time of payment, whether requested or not.
- (b) These requirements shall be the minimum standards and shall not preclude enactment of additional regulations by any municipality or county including the right to regulate

rates when vehicles <u>or vessels</u> are towed from private property.

- (3) This section does not apply to law enforcement, firefighting, rescue squad, ambulance, or other emergency vehicles or vessels that which are marked as such or to property owned by any governmental entity.
- vessel to be removed, such person shall be liable to the owner or lessee of the vehicle or vessel for the cost of removal, transportation, and storage; any damages resulting from the removal, transportation, or storage of the vehicle or vessel; attorneys' fees; and court costs.
- (5) Failure to make good-faith best efforts to comply with the notice requirement of this section as appropriate precludes the imposition of any towing or storage charges against such vehicle or vessel.
- (6)(5)(a) Any person who violates the provisions of subparagraph (2)(a)2. or subparagraph (2)(a)6. is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) Any person who violates the provisions of subparagraph (2)(a)7. is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- Section 40. Subsection (3) is added to section 832.09, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 832.09 Suspension of driver license after warrant or capias is issued in worthless check case.--
- 29 (3) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor
 30 Vehicles shall create a standardized form to be distributed to
 31 the clerk of the circuit court in each county for the purpose

of notifying the department that a person has satisfied the requirements of the court. Notices of compliance with the court's requirements shall be on the standardized form provided by the department. Section 41. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect October 1, 2001. SENATE SUMMARY Revises various provisions of law relating to the administration of highway safety regulations under the jurisdiction of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Revises various provisions of law relating to the operation of motor vehicles and vessels. (See bill for details.)