By the Committee on Transportation and Representative Gardiner

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; providing that certain vehicles of the Department of Health are authorized emergency vehicles; providing that a motorized scooter is not a motor vehicle for traffic control purposes; creating a definition of the term motorized scooter; amending s. 316.06, F.S.; authorizing the installation of multiparty stop signs on certain roads; providing guidelines for the installation of such signage; amending s. 316.1951, F.S.; revising provisions related to parking vehicles to display for sale; amending s. 316.1975, F.S.; exempting operators of solid waste and recovered materials vehicles from provisions regarding unattended motor vehicles; amending s. 316.2065, F.S.; providing motorized scooter operating regulations; amending s. 316.228, F.S.; requiring strobe lights to be placed on the exterior of a commercial vehicle transporting unprocessed forest products extending more than 4 feet beyond the rear of the vehicle; providing an alternate method for placing strobe lights in certain instances; requiring the use of a red flag on the load; amending s. 316.2397, F.S.; authorizing the emergency response vehicles of the Department of Health to use red flashing lights; amending s. 316.520, F.S.; clarifying that a violation of a provision governing loads

1 on vehicles is a moving rather than a nonmoving 2 violation; amending s. 316.640, F.S.; revising the powers and duties of traffic crash 3 4 investigation officers; amending s. 319.001, 5 F.S.; providing definitions; amending s. 319.14, F.S.; authorizing the Department of 6 7 Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to place a 8 decal on a rebuilt vehicle so as to clarify its identity; providing a penalty for the removal 9 of the decal; amending s. 319.23, F.S.; 10 11 conforming the requirements for the transfer of 12 ownership on an antique vehicle to that of any 13 other motor vehicle; amending s. 319.28, F.S.; 14 deleting the requirement that a copy of a 15 contract for processing an application for title based on a contractual default be 16 provided; amending s. 319.30, F.S.; clarifying 17 the major component parts of a motor vehicle; 18 amending s. 320.01, F.S.; conforming the length 19 20 limitation for a motor home to that established in chapter 316, F.S.; providing that a 21 22 motorized scooter is not a motor vehicle for registration purposes; amending s. 320.023, 23 24 F.S.; conforming this section to the Florida 25 Single Audit Act; amending s. 320.025, F.S.; 26 conforming the vessel registration law to the 27 motor vehicle registration law; requiring a 28 decal to be affixed to a vessel that is registered under a fictitious name and operated 29 by any law enforcement agency; amending s. 30 31 320.05, F.S.; conforming the vessel

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registration law to the motor vehicle registration law; providing instructions for the release of information regarding a vessel to the public; amending s. 320.055, F.S.; correcting the registration period for nonapportioned vehicles; amending s. 320.06, F.S.; providing for the placement of only one decal rather than two on a license plate; amending s. 320.072, F.S.; reducing the timeframe a registrant can use a previous license plate for the initial registration fee exemption; amending s. 320.0805, F.S.; reducing the timeframe for a personalized license plate to remain out of circulation prior to reassignment; amending s. 320.08056, F.S.; including two more colleges to the discontinuance exemptions provided for collegiate specialty license plates; amending s. 320.08062, F.S.; conforming this section to the Florida Single Audit Act; amending s. 320.083, F.S.; increasing the weight restriction for a private-use vehicle so as to be eligible to apply for the Amateur Radio Operator specialty license plate; amending s. 320.089, F.S.; increasing the weight restriction for a private-use vehicle so as to be eligible to apply for the EX-POW or Purple Heart specialty license plate; amending s. 320.18, F.S.; providing for cancellation of license plates and fuel use tax decals for failure to pay motor carrier weight and safety

1 violation penalties; amending s. 320.27, F.S.; 2 redefining the term "motor vehicle auction"; 3 deleting the requirement for a licensee to have 4 the certificate of title or ownership indicia 5 in his or her possession at an auction; deleting a requirement for establishing a 6 7 pattern of wrongdoing; revising requirements 8 for denial, suspension, or revocation of a motor vehicle dealer license; amending s. 9 320.64, F.S.; providing additional grounds for 10 11 denial, suspension, or revocation of vehicle manufacturer's license; amending s. 320.691, 12 13 F.S.; creating the Automobile Dealers Industry 14 Advisory Board; amending s. 322.01, F.S.; 15 providing that a motorized scooter is not a 16 motor vehicle for drivers' licensing purposes; amending s. 322.05, F.S.; correcting a 17 statutory reference regarding the requirements 18 for an individual under 18 years of age to 19 20 apply for a driver's license; amending s. 322.081, F.S.; conforming this section to the 21 Florida Single Audit Act; amending s. 322.126, 22 F.S.; revising the requirements for reporting a 23 24 disability which could affect an individual's ability to drive a motor vehicle; creating s. 25 26 322.222, F.S.; authorizing the Department of 27 Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to hold a 28 hearing when an individual's driver's license 29 has been suspended or revoked due to medical reasons; amending s. 322.25, F.S.; correcting a 30 31 cross reference; amending s. 322.2615, F.S.;

1 complying with the USDOT's drunk driving 2 prevention incentive program; reducing the 3 timeframe for a temporary permit that is 4 allotted when an individual is charged with 5 driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level; 6 amending s. 322.27, F.S.; clarifying the time 7 period for a driver's license revocation of a 8 habitual traffic offender; amending s. 322.28, 9 F.S.; deleting obsolete language regarding the revocation of a driver's license; repealing s. 10 11 322.282, F.S., relating to the procedure when 12 the court revokes or suspends license or 13 driving privilege and orders reinstatement; 14 amending s. 322.292, F.S.; adding the 15 requirement that DUI programs must be 16 governmental programs or not-for-profit corporations; amending s. 322.61, F.S.; 17 complying with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety 18 19 Regulations; adding two more violations for 20 which a commercial motor vehicle may be 21 disqualified of driving privileges; amending s. 22 322.64, F.S.; reducing the timeframe for a temporary permit allotted when an individual 23 24 holding a commercial driver's license is 25 charged with an unlawful blood-alcohol level; 26 repealing s. 322.331, F.S., relating to the reinstatement of a license of an habitual 27 28 traffic offender; amending s. 324.091, F.S.; 29 providing for electronic access to vehicle insurance information; amending s. 328.01, 30 31 F.S.; deleting the requirement for a copy of a

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contract upon which a claim of ownership of a vessel is made on a contractual default; amending s. 328.42, F.S.; authorizing the department to deny or cancel any vessel registration, license plate, or fuel use decal when given a dishonored check by the customer; amending s. 328.56, F.S.; deleting the terms "commercial" and "recreational" when referring to vessels operated on the waters of this state; amending s. 328.72, F.S.; deleting the requirements for the transfer of ownership of an antique vessel; amending s. 328.76, F.S.; providing for the appropriation allotted for fiscal year 2000-2001 to be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund; amending s. 713.78, F.S.; adding the insurance company to the list of individuals to be contacted when a vehicle has been towed; repealing s. 681.1096(1), F.S., relating to the Pilot RV Mediation and Arbitration Program, and s. 715.05, F.S., relating to the reporting of unclaimed motor vehicles; amending s. 715.07, F.S.; conforming the vessel registration law to the motor vehicle registration law; defining the term "vessel"; authorizing the removal of an undocumented vessel parked on private property; amending s. 832.09, F.S.; authorizing the department to create a standardized form to be used for notification of satisfaction of a worthless check; providing effective dates.

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

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 Section 1. Subsections (1) and (21) of section 316.003, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (82) is added to said section, to read:

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

- (1) AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES.--Vehicles of the fire department (fire patrol), police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments, public service corporations operated by private corporations, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Health, and the Department of Transportation as are designated or authorized by their respective department or the chief of police of an incorporated city or any sheriff of any of the various counties.
- (21) MOTOR VEHICLE.--Any self-propelled vehicle not operated upon rails or guideway, but not including any bicycle, motorized scooter,or moped.
- (82) MOTORIZED SCOOTER.--Any vehicle not having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, designed to travel on not more than three wheels, and not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 30 miles per hour on level ground.

Section 2. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 316.006, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.006 Jurisdiction.--Jurisdiction to control traffic is vested as follows:

(2) MUNICIPALITIES.--

- (a) Chartered municipalities shall have original jurisdiction over all streets and highways located within their boundaries, except state roads, and may place and maintain such traffic control devices which conform to the manual and specifications of the Department of Transportation upon all streets and highways under their original jurisdiction as they shall deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of this chapter or to regulate, warn, or quide traffic.
- (b) A municipality may exercise jurisdiction over any private road or roads, or over any limited access road or roads owned or controlled by a special district, located within its boundaries if the municipality and party or parties owning or controlling such road or roads provide, by written agreement approved by the governing body of the municipality, for municipal traffic control jurisdiction over the road or roads encompassed by such agreement. Pursuant thereto:
- 1. Provision for reimbursement for actual costs of traffic control and enforcement and for liability insurance and indemnification by the party or parties, and such other terms as are mutually agreeable, may be included in such an agreement.
- 2. The exercise of jurisdiction provided for herein shall be in addition to jurisdictional authority presently exercised by municipalities under law, and nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit or remove any such jurisdictional authority. Such jurisdiction includes regulation of access to such road or roads by security devices or personnel.
- 3. Any such agreement may provide for the installation of multiparty stop signs by the parties controlling the roads

covered by the agreement, if a determination is made by such parties that the signage will enhance traffic safety. Multiparty stop signs must conform to the manual and specifications of the Department of Transportation. However, minimum traffic volumes may not be required for the installation of such signage. Enforcement for the signs shall be as provided in s. 316.123.

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This subsection shall not limit those counties which have the charter powers to provide and regulate arterial, toll, and other roads, bridges, tunnels, and related facilities from the proper exercise of those powers by the placement and maintenance of traffic control devices which conform to the manual and specifications of the Department of Transportation on streets and highways located within municipal boundaries.

- (3) COUNTIES.--
- (a) Counties shall have original jurisdiction over all streets and highways located within their boundaries, except all state roads and those streets and highways specified in subsection (2), and may place and maintain such traffic control devices which conform to the manual and specifications of the Department of Transportation upon all streets and highways under their original jurisdiction as they shall deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of this chapter or to regulate, warn, or guide traffic.
- (b) A county may exercise jurisdiction over any private road or roads, or over any limited access road or roads owned or controlled by a special district, located in the unincorporated area within its boundaries if the county and party or parties owning or controlling such road or roads 31 provide, by written agreement approved by the governing body

of the county, for county traffic control jurisdiction over the road or roads encompassed by such agreement. Pursuant thereto:

- 1. Provision for reimbursement for actual costs of traffic control and enforcement and for liability insurance and indemnification by the party or parties, and such other terms as are mutually agreeable, may be included in such an agreement.
- 2. Prior to entering into an agreement which provides for enforcement of the traffic laws of the state over a private road or roads, or over any limited access road or roads owned or controlled by a special district, the governing body of the county shall consult with the sheriff. No such agreement shall take effect prior to October 1, the beginning of the county fiscal year, unless this requirement is waived in writing by the sheriff.
- 3. The exercise of jurisdiction provided for herein shall be in addition to jurisdictional authority presently exercised by counties under law, and nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit or remove any such jurisdictional authority.
- 4. Any such agreement may provide for the installation of multiparty stop signs by the parties controlling the roads covered by the agreement, if a determination is made by such parties that the signage will enhance traffic safety.

 Multiparty stop signs must conform to the manual and specifications of the Department of Transportation. However, minimum traffic volumes may not be required for the installation of such signage. Enforcement for the signs shall be as provided in s. 316.123.

Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), each county shall have original jurisdiction to regulate parking, by resolution of the board of county commissioners and the erection of signs conforming to the manual and specifications of the Department of Transportation, in parking areas located on property owned or leased by the county, whether or not such areas are located within the boundaries of chartered municipalities.

Section 3. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (4) of section 316.1951, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1951 Parking for certain purposes prohibited.--

(4) A law enforcement officer, compliance examiner, or license inspector, or supervisor of the department, as authorized in s. 320.58(1)(a), may cause to be removed at the owner's expense any motor vehicle found upon a public street, public parking lot, other public property, or private property, where the public has the right to travel by motor vehicle, which is in violation of subsection (1). Every written notice issued pursuant to this section shall be affixed in a conspicuous place upon a vehicle by a law enforcement officer, compliance examiner, or license inspector, or supervisor of the department. Any vehicle found in violation of subsection (1) within 10 days after a previous violation and written notice shall be subject to immediate removal without an additional waiting period.

Section 4. 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:
- 30 (a) An authorized emergency vehicle while in the 31 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; or $\overline{\cdot}$
- (c) A solid waste or recovered materials vehicle while collecting such items.

Section 5. Section 316.2065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.2065 Bicycle and motorized scooter regulations.--

- (1) Every person propelling a vehicle by human power, or operating a motorized scooter as defined in s. 316.003, has all of the rights and all of the duties applicable to the driver of any other vehicle under this chapter, except as to special regulations in this chapter, and except as to provisions of this chapter which by their nature can have no application.
- (2) A person operating a bicycle may not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.
- (3)(a) A bicycle may not be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed or equipped, except that an adult rider may carry a child securely attached to his or her person in a backpack or sling.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), a bicycle rider must carry any passenger who is a child under 4 years of age, or who weighs 40 pounds or less, in a seat or carrier that is designed to carry a child of that age or size and that secures and protects the child from the moving parts of the bicycle.

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- (c) A bicycle rider may not allow a passenger to remain in a child seat or carrier on a bicycle when the rider is not in immediate control of the bicycle.
- (d) A bicycle rider or passenger who is under 16 years of age must wear a bicycle helmet that is properly fitted and is fastened securely upon the passenger's head by a strap, and that meets the standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI Z 90.4 Bicycle Helmet Standards), the standards of the Snell Memorial Foundation (1984 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use in Bicycling), or any other nationally recognized standards for bicycle helmets adopted by the department. As used in this subsection, the term "passenger" includes a child who is riding in a trailer or semitrailer attached to a bicycle.
- (e) Law enforcement officers and school crossing quards may issue a bicycle safety brochure and a verbal warning to a bicycle rider or passenger who violates this subsection. A bicycle rider or passenger who violates this subsection may be issued a citation by a law enforcement officer and assessed a fine for a pedestrian violation, as provided in s. 318.18. The court shall dismiss the charge against a bicycle rider or passenger for a first violation of paragraph (d) upon proof of purchase of a bicycle helmet that complies with this subsection.
- (f) A person operating a motorized scooter may not carry passengers.
- (4) No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled, motorized scooter, or toy vehicle may attach the same or himself or herself to any vehicle upon a roadway. This subsection does not prohibit attaching a bicycle trailer or 31 | bicycle semitrailer to a bicycle if that trailer or

 semitrailer is commercially available and has been designed for such attachment.

- (5)(a) Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway except under any of the following situations:
- 1. When overtaking and passing another bicycle, motorized scooter, or vehicle proceeding in the same direction.
- 2. When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.
- 3. When reasonably necessary to avoid any condition, including, but not limited to, a fixed or moving object, parked or moving vehicle, bicycle, motorized scooter, pedestrian, animal, surface hazard, or substandard-width lane, that makes it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge. For the purposes of this subsection, a "substandard-width lane" is a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle or motorized scooter and another vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.
- (b) Any person operating a bicycle <u>or motorized</u>

 <u>scooter</u> upon a one-way highway with two or more marked traffic lanes may ride as near the left-hand curb or edge of such roadway as practicable.
- (6) Persons riding bicycles <u>or motorized scooters</u> upon a roadway may not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. Persons riding two abreast may not impede traffic when traveling at less than the normal speed of traffic at the

 time and place and under the conditions then existing and shall ride within a single lane.

- (7) Any person operating a bicycle <u>or motorized</u> scooter shall keep at least one hand upon the handlebars.
- (8) Every bicycle or motorized scooter in use between sunset and sunrise shall be equipped with a lamp on the front exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front and a lamp and reflector on the rear each exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of 600 feet to the rear. A bicycle or motorized scooter its rider may be equipped with lights or reflectors in addition to those required by this section.
- (9) No parent of any minor child and no guardian of any minor ward may authorize or knowingly permit any such minor child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this section.
- (10) A person propelling a vehicle by human power or operating a motorized scooter, upon and along a sidewalk, or across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk, has all the rights and duties applicable to a pedestrian under the same circumstances.
- (11) A person propelling a bicycle upon and along a sidewalk, or across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk, shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.
- (12) No person upon roller skates, or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle, or similar device, may go upon any roadway except while crossing a street on a crosswalk; and, when so crossing, such person shall be granted

 all rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to pedestrians.

- (13) This section shall not apply upon any street while set aside as a play street authorized herein or as designated by state, county, or municipal authority.
- (14) Every bicycle <u>and motorized scooter</u> shall be equipped with a brake or brakes which will enable its rider to stop the bicycle <u>or motorized scooter</u> within 25 feet from a speed of 10 miles per hour on dry, level, clean pavement.
- (15) A person engaged in the business of selling bicycles or motorized scooters at retail shall not sell such any bicycle or motorized scooter unless it the bicycle has an identifying number permanently stamped or cast on its frame.
- (16)(a) A person may not knowingly rent or lease any bicycle to be ridden by a child who is under the age of 16 years unless:
 - 1. The child possesses a bicycle helmet; or
- 2. The lessor provides a bicycle helmet for the child to wear.
- (b) A violation of this subsection is a nonmoving violation, punishable as provided in s. 318.18.
- (17) The court may waive, reduce, or suspend payment of any fine imposed under subsection (3) or subsection (16) and may impose any other conditions on the waiver, reduction, or suspension. If the court finds that a person does not have sufficient funds to pay the fine, the court may require the performance of a specified number of hours of community service or attendance at a safety seminar.
- (18) Notwithstanding s. 318.21, all proceeds collected pursuant to s. 318.18 for violations under paragraphs (3)(e) $\frac{1}{2}$

and (16)(b) shall be deposited into the State Transportation Trust Fund.

- (19) The failure of a person to wear a bicycle helmet or the failure of a parent or guardian to prevent a child from riding a bicycle without a bicycle helmet may not be considered evidence of negligence or contributory negligence.
- (20) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a pedestrian violation as provided in chapter 318. A law enforcement officer may issue traffic citations for a violation of subsection (3) or subsection (16) only if the violation occurs on a bicycle path or road, as defined in s. 334.03. However, they may not issue citations to persons on private property, except any part thereof which is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular traffic.

Section 6. 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 projecting load, multiple strobe lights shall be utilized so as to meet the visibility requirements of this subsection. The strobe lamp must flash at a rate of at least 60 flashes per

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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 shall also be marked with a red flag as described in subsection (1).

Section 7. Subsection (9) of section 316.2397, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.2397 Certain lights prohibited; exceptions.--

(9) Flashing red lights may be used by emergency response vehicles of the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Health when responding to an emergency in the line of duty.

Section 8. Section 316.520, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.520 Loads on vehicles.--

- (1) A vehicle may not be driven or moved on any highway unless the vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, shifting, leaking, blowing, or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that sand may be dropped only for the purpose of securing traction or water or other substance may be sprinkled on a roadway in cleaning or maintaining the roadway.
- (2) It is the duty of every owner and driver, severally, of any vehicle hauling, upon any public road or highway open to the public, dirt, sand, lime rock, gravel, silica, or other similar aggregate or trash, garbage, or any similar material that could fall or blow from such vehicle, to 31 prevent such materials from falling, blowing, or in any way

escaping from such vehicle. Covering and securing the load with a close-fitting tarpaulin or other appropriate cover is required.

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

Section 9. 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.--

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(a)1.a. 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 streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the 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 31 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.
- (I) An airport authority 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 otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for

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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.
- 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.
- 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 31 | 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 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

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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 crash has committed an offense under this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the crash 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.
- (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 31 otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by

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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 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 31 | individual who successfully completes at least 200 hours of

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instruction in traffic crash investigation and court 1 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 crash is authorized to issue traffic citations 12 when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has 13 reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person 14 involved in the crash has committed an offense under the provisions of this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or 16 chapter 322 in connection with the 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 a traffic citation as authorized above.

- (c)1. A chartered municipality or its authorized agency or instrumentality 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 otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12.
- 2. A parking enforcement specialist employed by a chartered municipality or its authorized agency or

instrumentality is authorized to enforce all state, county, and municipal laws and ordinances governing parking within the boundaries of the municipality employing the specialist, by appropriate state, county, or municipal traffic citation.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor shall such a parking enforcement specialist have arrest authority.

3. A parking enforcement specialist employed pursuant to this subsection may not carry firearms or other weapons or have arrest authority.

Section 10. Section 319.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.001 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:

- (1) "Department" means the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
- (2) "Front-end assembly" means fenders, hood, grill, and bumper.
- (3)(2) "Licensed dealer," unless otherwise 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.
- (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

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by a manufacturer, distributor, importer, or dealer to an ultimate purchaser.

- (8) "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.
- (10)(5) "Satisfaction of lien" means full payment of a debt or release of a debtor from a lien by the lienholder.
- (11)(6) "Used motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle that is not a "new motor vehicle" as defined in subsection $(8) \frac{(4)}{(4)}$.
- Section 11. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 319.14, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsections (6), (7), and (8) are renumbered as subsections (7), (8), and (9), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to said section, to read:
- 319.14 Sale of motor vehicles registered or used as taxicabs, police vehicles, lease vehicles, or rebuilt vehicles 31 and nonconforming vehicles.--

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(1)(a) No person shall knowingly offer for sale, sell, or exchange any vehicle that has been licensed, registered, or used as a taxicab, police vehicle, or short-term-lease vehicle, or a vehicle that has been repurchased by a manufacturer pursuant to a settlement, determination, or decision under chapter 681, until the department has stamped in a conspicuous place on the certificate of title of the vehicle, or its duplicate, words stating the nature of the previous use of the vehicle or the title has been stamped "Manufacturer's Buy Back" to reflect that the vehicle is a nonconforming vehicle. If the certificate of title or duplicate was not so stamped upon initial issuance thereof or if, subsequent to initial issuance of the title, the use of the vehicle is changed to a use requiring the notation provided for in this section, the owner or lienholder of the vehicle shall surrender the certificate of title or duplicate to the department prior to offering the vehicle for sale, and the department shall stamp the certificate or duplicate as required herein. When a vehicle has been repurchased by a manufacturer pursuant to a settlement, determination, or decision under chapter 681, the title shall be stamped "Manufacturer's Buy Back" to reflect that the vehicle is a nonconforming vehicle.

(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 orassembled 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, 31 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 conducted the physical examination of the vehicle to assure the identity of the vehicle and 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 the vehicle to be rebuilt.

- (c) As used in this section:
- "Police vehicle" means a motor vehicle owned or 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.
- b. "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.
- c. "Lease vehicle" includes both short-term-lease vehicles and long-term-lease vehicles.
- 3. "Rebuilt vehicle" means a motor vehicle or mobile home built from salvage or junk, as defined in s. 319.30(1).
- 4. "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.

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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 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-31 assembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider

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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 or, 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. 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 is guilty of a felony of the third degree punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 12. Paragraph (c) of 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 31 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:

(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 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 319.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.28 Transfer of ownership by operation of law.--

(1)(a) In the event of the transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle or mobile home by operation of law as upon inheritance, devise or bequest, order in bankruptcy, insolvency, replevin, attachment, execution or other judicial sale or whenever the engine of a motor vehicle is replaced by another engine or whenever a motor vehicle is sold to satisfy storage or repair charges or repossession is had upon default in performance of the terms of a security agreement, chattel mortgage, conditional sales contract, trust receipt, or other 31 | like agreement, and upon the surrender of the prior

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certificate of title or, when that is not possible, presentation of satisfactory proof to the department of ownership and right of possession to such motor vehicle or mobile home, and upon payment of the fee prescribed by law and presentation of an application for certificate of title, the department may issue to the applicant a certificate of title thereto. If the application is predicated upon a security agreement, chattel mortgage, conditional sales contract, trust receipt, or other like agreement, the original instrument or a certified copy thereof shall accompany the application; however, if an owner under a chattel mortgage voluntarily surrenders possession of the motor vehicle or mobile home, the original or a certified copy of the chattel mortgage shall accompany the application for a certificate of title and it shall not be necessary to institute proceedings in any court to foreclose such mortgage.

Section 14. Paragraphs (e) and (f) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 319.30, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

319.30 Definitions; dismantling, destruction, change of identity of motor vehicle or mobile home; salvage.--

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (e) "Major component parts" means:
- 1. For motor vehicles other than motorcycles: the front-end assembly, fenders, hood, grill, bumper, cowl assembly, rear body section, both quarter panels, decklid, bumper, floor pan, door assemblies, engine, frame, transmission, dashboard, hard-top roof, sunroof, t-top, airbag, wheels, windshield, and interior.
- 30 <u>2. For trucks, in addition to 1. above: the truck</u>
 31 bed.

- 3. For motorcycles: body assembly, frame, fenders,
 gas tanks, engine, cylinder block, heads, engine case, crank
 case, transmission, drive train, front fork assembly, and
 wheels.
 - 4. For mobile homes: the frame.the front-end assembly (fenders, hood, grill, and bumper); cowl assembly; rear body section (both quarter panels, decklid, bumper, and floor pan); door assemblies; engine; frame; or transmission.
 - (f) "Major part" means the front-end assembly
 (fenders, hood, grill, and bumper); cowl assembly; or rear
 body section (both quarter panels, decklid, bumper, and floor
 pan).

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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 for processing. However, an insurance company which pays money as compensation for total loss of a motor vehicle or mobile home shall obtain the certificate of title for the motor vehicle or mobile home and, within 72 hours after receiving such certificate of title, shall forward such title to the department for processing. The owner or insurance company, as the case may be, may not dispose of a vehicle or mobile home that is a total loss before it has obtained a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction from the department. When applying for a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction, the owner or insurance company must provide the department with an estimate of the costs of repairing the physical and mechanical damage suffered by the vehicle for which a salvage certificate of title or

certificate of destruction is sought. If the estimated costs 1 of repairing the physical and mechanical damage to the vehicle 3 are equal to 80 percent or more of the current retail cost of the vehicle, as established in any official used car or used 4 5 mobile home guide, the department shall declare the vehicle unrebuildable and print a certificate of destruction, which 6 7 authorizes the dismantling or destruction of the motor vehicle or mobile home described therein. This certificate of 8 destruction shall be reassignable a maximum of two times before dismantling or destruction of the vehicle shall be 10 11 required, and shall accompany the motor vehicle or mobile home for which it is issued, when such motor vehicle or mobile home 12 13 is sold for such purposes, in lieu of a certificate of title, 14 and, thereafter, the department shall refuse issuance of any certificate of title for that vehicle. Nothing in this 15 16 subsection shall be applicable when a vehicle is worth less than \$1,500 retail in undamaged condition in any official used 17 motor vehicle guide or used mobile home guide. An insurer 18 19 paying a total loss claim may obtain a certificate of 20 destruction for such vehicle. or When a stolen motor vehicle or mobile home is recovered in substantially intact condition 21 22 and is readily resalable without extensive repairs to or replacement of the frame or engine, the insurer shall obtain a 23 certificate of title in its own name before the vehicle may be 24 sold or transferred. Any person who willfully and deliberately 25 26 violates this paragraph or falsifies any document to avoid the 27 requirements of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the 28 first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 29 Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 320.01, Florida 30 Statutes, is amended to read:

320.01 Definitions, general.--As used in the Florida Statutes, except as otherwise provided, the term:

> (1)"Motor vehicle" means:

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- (a) An automobile, motorcycle, truck, trailer, semitrailer, truck tractor and semitrailer combination, or any other vehicle operated on the roads of this state, used to transport persons or property, and propelled by power other than muscular power, but the term does not include traction engines, road rollers, such vehicles as run only upon a track, bicycles, motorized scooters, or mopeds.
- (b) A recreational vehicle-type unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, which either has its own motive power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle. Recreational vehicle-type units, when traveling on the public roadways of this state, must comply with the length and width provisions of s. 316.515, as that section may hereafter be amended. As defined below, the basic entities are:
- The "travel trailer," which is a vehicular portable unit, mounted on wheels, of such a size or weight as not to require special highway movement permits when drawn by a motorized vehicle. It is primarily designed and constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use. It has a body width of no more than 8 1/2 feet and an overall body length of no more than 40 feet when factory-equipped for the road.
- The "camping trailer," which is a vehicular portable unit mounted on wheels and constructed with collapsible partial sidewalls which fold for towing by another vehicle and unfold at the campsite to provide temporary living 31 quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.

- 3. The "truck camper," which is a truck equipped with a portable unit designed to be loaded onto, or affixed to, the bed or chassis of the truck and constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.
- 4. The "motor home," which is a vehicular unit which does not exceed the 40 feet in length, and the height, and the width limitations provided in s. 316.515, is a self-propelled motor vehicle, and is primarily designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.
- 5. The "private motor coach," which is a vehicular unit which does not exceed the length, width, and height limitations provided in s. 316.515(9), is built on a self-propelled bus type chassis having no fewer than three load-bearing axles, and is primarily designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.
- 6. The "van conversion," which is a vehicular unit which does not exceed the length and width limitations provided in s. 316.515, is built on a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis, and is designed for recreation, camping, and travel use.
- 7. The "park trailer," which is a transportable unit which has a body width not exceeding 14 feet and which is built on a single chassis and is designed to provide seasonal or temporary living quarters when connected to utilities necessary for operation of installed fixtures and appliances. The total area of the unit in a setup mode, when measured from the exterior surface of the exterior stud walls at the level of maximum dimensions, not including any bay window, does not exceed 400 square feet when constructed to ANSI A-119.5

standards, and 500 square feet when constructed to United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Standards. The length of a park trailer means the distance from the exterior of the front of the body (nearest to the drawbar and coupling mechanism) to the exterior of the rear of the body (at the opposite end of the body), including any protrusions.

8. The "fifth-wheel trailer," which is a vehicular unit mounted on wheels, designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, of such size or weight as not to require a special highway movement permit, of gross trailer area not to exceed 400 square feet in the setup mode, and designed to be towed by a motorized vehicle that contains a towing mechanism that is mounted above or forward of the tow vehicle's rear axle.

Section 16. Subsections (5), (6), and (7) of section 320.023, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.023 Requests to establish voluntary checkoff on motor vehicle registration application.--

- (5) A voluntary contribution collected and distributed under this chapter, or any interest earned from those contributions, may not be used for commercial or for-profit activities nor for general or administrative expenses, except as authorized by law, or to pay the cost of the audit or report required by law.
- (a) All organizations that receive annual use fee proceeds from the department are responsible for ensuring that proceeds are used in accordance with law.
- (b) All organizational recipients of any voluntary contributions in excess of \$15,000, not otherwise subject to annual audit by the Office of the Auditor General, shall submit an annual audit of the expenditures of these

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contributions and interest earned from these contributions, to determine if expenditures are being made in accordance with the specifications outlined by law. The audit shall be prepared by a certified public accountant licensed under chapter 473 at that organizational recipient's expense. The notes to the financial statements should state whether expenditures were made in accordance with law.

(b)(c) Any organization not subject to In lieu of an annual audit pursuant to s. 215.97 shall, any organization receiving less than \$15,000 in voluntary contributions directly from the department may annually attest report, under penalties of perjury, that such proceeds were used in compliance with law. The attestation shall be made annually in a form and format determined by the department.

(c)(d) Any voluntary contributions authorized by law shall only be distributed to an organization under an appropriation by the Legislature.

(d) (e) Any organization subject to audit pursuant to s. 215.97 shall submit an audit report in accordance with rules promulgated by the Auditor General. The annual attestation audit or report shall be submitted to the department for review within 9 months 180 days after the end of the organization's fiscal year.

(6) Within 90 days after receiving an organization's audit or attestation report, the department shall determine which recipients have not complied with subsection (5). If the department determines that an organization has not complied or has failed to use the revenues in accordance with law, the department must discontinue the distribution of the revenues to the organization until the department determines 31 that the organization has complied. If an organization fails

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to comply within 12 months after the voluntary contributions are withheld by the department, the proceeds shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to offset department costs.

(7) The Auditor General and the department has have the authority to examine all records pertaining to the use of funds from the voluntary contributions authorized.

Section 17. 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. --

- (1) A confidential registration certificate and registration license plate or decal shall be issued under a fictitious name only for a motor vehicle or vessel 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 or vessels 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 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 31 vehicle owned or exclusively operated by the state or any

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county, municipality, or other governmental entity must at all 1 2 times display a license plate of the type prescribed in s. 3 320.0655. Any vessel owned or exclusively operated by the state or any county, municipality, or other governmental 4 entity must at all times display a registration number as 6 required in s. 328.56 and a vessel decal as required in s. 328.48(5).

Section 18. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 320.05, Florida Statutes, are amended 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.
- 15 (2) Upon receipt of an application for the registration of a motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home, as 16 herein provided for, the department shall register the motor 17 vehicle, vessel, or mobile home under the distinctive number 18 assigned to such motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home by the 19 20 department. Electronic registration records shall be open to the inspection of the public during business hours. 21 22 Information on a motor vehicle or vessel registration may not be made available to a person unless the person requesting the 23 information furnishes positive proof of identification. The 24 25 agency that furnishes a motor vehicle or vessel registration 26 record shall record the name and address of any person other 27 than a representative of a law enforcement agency who requests 28 and receives information from a motor vehicle or vessel 29 registration record and shall also record the name and address of the person who is the subject of the inquiry or other 30 31 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 19. 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 <u>apportioned</u> 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 registration period, the renewal period is the last month of 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. <u>For vehicles</u> subject to registration other than 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 20. 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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(b) Registration license plates bearing a graphic 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 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

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

320.072 Additional fee imposed on certain motor vehicle registration transactions.--

- (1) A fee of \$100 is imposed upon the initial application for registration pursuant to s. 320.06 of every motor vehicle classified in s. 320.08(2), (3), and (9)(c) and (d).
- (2) The fee imposed by subsection (1) shall not apply to:
- (h) Any license plate issued in the previous 10-year period from the date the transaction is being processed.
- (i) Any license plate issued to a vehicle taxed under s. 320.08(2), (3), and (9)(c) or (d) at any time during the previous 10-year period.

Section 22. Subsection (6) of section 320.0805, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.0805 Personalized prestige license plates.--

(6) A personalized prestige license plate shall be issued for the exclusive continuing use of the applicant. An exact duplicate of any plate may not be issued to any other applicant during the same registration period. An exact duplicate may not be issued for any succeeding year unless the previous owner of a specific plate relinquishes it by failure to apply for renewal or reissuance for 1 year following the last year of issuance three consecutive annual registration periods following the original year of issuance.

Section 23. Paragraph (c) of subsection (8) of section 320.08056, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1 320.08056 Specialty license plates.--2 (8) 3 (c) The requirements of paragraph (a) shall not apply 4 to collegiate specialty license plates authorized in s. 5 320.08058(3), and (13), (21), and (26). Section 24. Section 320.08062, Florida Statutes, is 6 7 amended to read: 8 320.08062 Audits and attestation required; annual use fees of specialty license plates .--9 10 (1)(a) All organizations that receive annual use fee 11 proceeds from the department are responsible for ensuring that 12 proceeds are used in accordance with ss. 320.08056 and 13 320.08058. 14 (b) All organizational recipients of any specialty license plate annual use fee authorized in this chapter, not 15 otherwise subject to annual audit by the Office of the Auditor 16 General, shall submit an annual audit of the expenditures of 17 annual use fees and interest earned from these fees, to 18 19 determine if expenditures are being made in accordance with 20 the specifications outlined by law. The audit shall be 21 prepared by a certified public accountant licensed under 22 chapter 473 at that organizational recipient's expense. The notes to the financial statements should state whether 23 expenditures were made in accordance with ss. 320.08056 and 24 25 320.08058. 26 (b)(c) Any organization not subject to In lieu of an 27 annual audit pursuant to s. 215.97 shall, any organization 28 receiving less than \$25,000 in annual use fee proceeds 29 directly from the department, or from another state agency, may annually attest report, under penalties of perjury, that 30

31 such proceeds were used in compliance with ss. 320.08056 and

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320.08058. The attestation shall be made annually in a form and format determined by the department.

- (c)(d) Any organization subject to audit pursuant to s. 215.97 shall submit an audit report in accordance with rules promulgated by the Auditor General. The annual attestation audit or report shall be submitted to the department for review within 9 months 180 days after the end of the organization's fiscal year.
- (2) Within 90 days after receiving an organization's audit or attestation report, the department shall determine which recipients of revenues from specialty license plate annual use fees have not complied with subsection (1). If the department determines that an organization has not complied or has failed to use the revenues in accordance with ss. 320.08056 and 320.08058, the department must discontinue the distribution of the revenues to the organization until the department determines that the organization has complied. If an organization fails to comply within 12 months after the annual use fee proceeds are withheld by the department, the proceeds shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to offset department costs related to the issuance of specialty license plates.
- (3) The Auditor General and the department has have the authority to examine all records pertaining to the use of funds from the sale of specialty license plates.

Section 25. Subsection (1) of section 320.083, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.083 Amateur radio operators; special license plates; fees.--

(1) A person who is the owner or lessee of an 31 automobile or truck for private use, a truck weighing not more

 than 7,999 5,000 pounds, or a 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 holds a valid official amateur radio station license 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 26. 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 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 27. Subsection (1) of section 320.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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320.18 Withholding registration.--

(1) The department may withhold the registration of any motor vehicle or mobile home the owner of which has failed to register it under the provisions of law for any previous period or periods for which it appears registration should have been made in this state, until the tax for such period or periods is paid. The department may cancel any license plate or fuel-use tax decal if the owner pays for the license plate, fuel-use tax decal, or any tax liability, penalty, or interest specified in chapter 207 by a dishonored check, or if the vehicle owner or motor carrier has failed to pay a penalty for a weight or safety violation issued by the Department of Transportation Motor Carrier Compliance Office. The Department of Transportation and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may impound any commercial motor vehicle that has a canceled license plate or fuel-use tax decal until the tax liability, penalty, and interest specified in chapter 207, the license tax, or the fuel-use decal fee, and applicable administrative fees have been paid for by certified funds.

Section 28. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsections (7) and (9) of section 320.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.27 Motor vehicle dealers.--

- (1) DEFINITIONS.--The following words, terms, and phrases when used in this section have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:
- "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 31 or retail, or who may service and repair motor vehicles

pursuant to an agreement as defined in s. 320.60(1). Any 1 person who buys, sells, or deals in three or more motor 3 vehicles in any 12-month period or who offers or displays for sale three or more motor vehicles in any 12-month period shall 4 5 be prima facie presumed to be engaged in such business. The terms "selling" and "sale" include lease-purchase 6 7 transactions. A motor vehicle dealer may, at retail or 8 wholesale, sell a recreational vehicle as described in s. 320.01(1)(b)1.-6. and 8., acquired in exchange for the sale of 9 a motor vehicle, provided such acquisition is incidental to 10 11 the principal business of being a motor vehicle dealer. However, a motor vehicle dealer may not buy a recreational 12 13 vehicle for the purpose of resale unless licensed as a 14 recreational vehicle dealer pursuant to s. 320.771. A motor vehicle dealer may apply for a certificate of title to a motor 15 16 vehicle required to be registered under s. 320.08(2)(b), (c), and (d), using a manufacturer's statement of origin as 17 permitted by s. 319.23(1), only if such dealer is authorized 18 by a franchised agreement as defined in s. 320.60(1), to buy, 19 20 sell, or deal in such vehicle and is authorized by such 21 agreement to perform delivery and preparation obligations and 22 warranty defect adjustments on the motor vehicle; provided this limitation shall not apply to recreational vehicles, van 23 conversions, or any other motor vehicle manufactured on a 24 truck chassis. The transfer of a motor vehicle by a dealer not 25 26 meeting these qualifications shall be titled as a used 27 vehicle. The classifications of motor vehicle dealers are 28 defined as follows: 1. "Franchised motor vehicle dealer" means any person 29

who engages in the business of repairing, servicing, buying,

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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 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.
- "Salvage motor vehicle dealer" means any person who engages in the business of acquiring salvaged or wrecked motor 31 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 buses, or similar vehicles are not presently available through motor vehicle dealers licensed by the department.

her possession or control a duly assigned certificate of title 1 from the owner in accordance with the provisions of chapter 3 319, from the time when the motor vehicle is delivered to the licensee and offered for sale by him or her until it has been 4 5 disposed of by the licensee, or shall have reasonable indicia of ownership or right of possession, or shall have made proper 6 7 application for a certificate of title or duplicate 8 certificate of title in accordance with the provisions of 9 chapter 319. A motor vehicle dealer may not sell or offer for sale a vehicle in his or her possession unless the dealer 10 11 satisfies the requirements of this subsection. Reasonable indicia of ownership shall include a duly assigned certificate 12 13 of title; in the case of a new motor vehicle, a manufacturer's certificate of origin issued to or reassigned to the dealer; a 14 consignment contract between the owner and the dealer along 15 16 with a secure power of attorney from the owner to the dealer authorizing the dealer to apply for a duplicate certificate of 17 title and assign the title on behalf of the owner; a court 18 order awarding title to the vehicle to the dealer; a salvage 19 20 certificate of title; a photocopy of a duly assigned 21 certificate of title being held by a financial institution as 22 collateral for a business loan of money to the dealer ("floor plan"); a copy of a canceled check or other documentation 23 evidencing that an outstanding lien on a vehicle taken in 24 trade by a licensed dealer has been satisfied and that the 25 26 certificate of title will be, but has not yet been, received 27 by the dealer; a vehicle purchase order or installment 28 contract for a specific vehicle identifying that vehicle as a trade-in on a replacement vehicle; or a duly executed odometer 29 disclosure statement as required by Title IV of the Motor 30 Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972 (Pub. L. No.

92-513, as amended by Pub. L. No. 94-364 and Pub. L. No. 100-561) and by 49 C.F.R. part 580 bearing the signatures of the titled owners of a traded-in vehicle.

- (9) DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION.--The department may deny, suspend, or revoke any license issued hereunder or under the provisions of s. 320.77 or s. 320.771, upon proof that a licensee has failed to comply with any of the following provisions with sufficient frequency so as to establish a pattern of wrongdoing on the part of the licensee:
- (a) Willful violation of any other law of this state, including chapter 319, this chapter, or ss. 559.901-559.9221, which has to do with dealing in or repairing motor vehicles or mobile homes or willful failure to comply with any administrative rule promulgated by the department.

 Additionally, in the case of used motor vehicles, the willful violation of the federal law and rule in 15 U.S.C. s. 2304, 16 C.F.R. part 455, pertaining to the consumer sales window form.
- (b) Commission of fraud or willful misrepresentation in application for or in obtaining a license.
- (c) Perpetration of a fraud upon any person as a result of dealing in motor vehicles, including, without limitation, the misrepresentation to any person by the licensee of the licensee's relationship to any manufacturer, importer, or distributor.
- (d) Representation that a demonstrator is a new motor vehicle, or the attempt to sell or the sale of a demonstrator as a new motor vehicle without written notice to the purchaser that the vehicle is a demonstrator. For the purposes of this section, a "demonstrator," a "new motor vehicle," and a "used motor vehicle" shall be defined as under s. 320.60.

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- (e) Unjustifiable refusal to comply with a licensee's responsibility under the terms of the new motor vehicle warranty issued by its respective manufacturer, distributor, or importer. However, if such refusal is at the direction of the manufacturer, distributor, or importer, such refusal shall not be a ground under this section.
- (f) Misrepresentation or false, deceptive, or misleading statements with regard to the sale or financing of motor vehicles which any motor vehicle dealer has, or causes to have, advertised, printed, displayed, published, distributed, broadcast, televised, or made in any manner with regard to the sale or financing of motor vehicles.
- (g) Requirement by any motor vehicle dealer that a customer or purchaser accept equipment on his or her motor vehicle which was not ordered by the customer or purchaser.
- (h) Requirement by any motor vehicle dealer that any customer or purchaser finance a motor vehicle with a specific financial institution or company.
- (i) Failure by any motor vehicle dealer to provide a customer or purchaser with an odometer disclosure statement and a copy of any bona fide written, executed sales contract or agreement of purchase connected with the purchase of the motor vehicle purchased by the customer or purchaser.
- (j) Failure of any motor vehicle dealer to comply with the terms of any bona fide written, executed agreement, pursuant to the sale of a motor vehicle.
- (k) Requirement by the motor vehicle dealer that the purchaser of a motor vehicle contract with the dealer for physical damage insurance.
- (1) Violation of any of the provisions of s. 319.35 by 31 any motor vehicle dealer.

- (m) Either a history of bad credit or an unfavorable credit rating as revealed by the applicant's official credit report or by investigation by the department.
- (n) Failure to disclose damage to a new motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.60(10) of which the dealer had actual knowledge if the dealer's actual cost of repair, excluding tires, bumpers, and glass, exceeds 3 percent of the manufacturer's suggested retail price; provided, however, if only the application of exterior paint is involved, disclosure shall be made if such touch-up paint application exceeds \$100.
- (o) Failure to apply for transfer of a title as prescribed in s. 319.23(6).
- (p) Use of the dealer license identification number by any person other than the licensed dealer or his or her designee.
 - (q) Conviction of a felony.
- (r) Failure to continually meet the requirements of the licensure law.
- is convicted of a crime, infraction, or violation as set forth in paragraph (g) which results in his or her being prohibited from continuing in that capacity, the dealer may not serve continue in any capacity within the industry. Such person The offender shall have no financial interest, management, sales, or other role in the operation of a dealership. Further, the person offender may not derive income from the dealership beyond reasonable compensation for the sale of his or her ownership interest in the business. The license or application of any dealership in which such person has an interest or plays a role in violation of this subsection shall be denied or revoked, as the case may be.

- (t) Representation to a customer or any advertisement to the general public representing or suggesting that a motor vehicle is a new motor vehicle if such vehicle lawfully cannot be titled in the name of the customer or other member of the general public by the seller using a manufacturer's statement of origin as permitted in s. 319.23(1).
- (u) Failure to honor a bank draft or check given to a motor vehicle dealer for the purchase of a motor vehicle by another motor vehicle dealer within 10 days after notification that the bank draft or check has been dishonored. A single violation of this paragraph is sufficient for revocation or suspension. If the transaction is disputed, the maker of the bank draft or check shall post a bond in accordance with the provisions of s. 559.917, and no proceeding for revocation or suspension shall be commenced until the dispute is resolved.
- (v) Sale by a motor vehicle dealer of a vehicle offered in trade by a customer prior to consummation of the sale, exchange, or transfer of a newly acquired vehicle to the customer, unless the customer provides written authorization for the sale of the trade-in vehicle prior to delivery of the newly acquired vehicle.

Section 29. Subsection (24) is added to section 320.64, Florida Statutes, to read:

320.64 Denial, suspension, or revocation of license; grounds.—A license may be denied, suspended, or revoked within the entire state or at any specific location or locations within the state at which the applicant or licensee engages or proposes to engage in business, upon proof that an applicant or licensee has failed to comply with any of the following provisions with sufficient frequency so as to

1 establish a pattern of wrongdoing on the part of the 2 applicant: 3 (24) The applicant or licensee has, directly or 4 indirectly, competed with a motor vehicle dealer of the same 5 line-make located in this state with which the applicant or 6 licensee has entered into a franchise agreement, except as 7 permitted in s. 320.645. 8 A motor vehicle dealer who can demonstrate that a violation 9 of, or failure to comply with, any of the preceding provisions 10 11 by an applicant or licensee will or can adversely and 12 pecuniarily affect the complaining dealer, shall be entitled 13 to pursue all of the remedies, procedures, and rights of 14 recovery available under ss. 320.695 and 320.697. 15 Section 30. Section 320.691, Florida Statutes, is 16 created to read: 320.691 Automobile Dealers Industry Advisory Board.--17 (1) AUTOMOBILE DEALERS INDUSTRY ADVISORY BOARD. -- The 18 19 Automobile Dealers Industry Advisory Board is created within 20 the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. The board shall make recommendations on proposed legislation, make 21 22 recommendations on proposed rules and procedures, present licensed motor vehicle industry dealer issues to the 23 24 department for its consideration, consider any matters 25 relating to the motor vehicle industry presented to it by the 26 department, and submit an annual report to the Executive 27 Director of the department and file copies with the Governor, 28 President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of 29 Representatives. 30

MEMBERSHIP, TERMS, MEETINGS. --

(2)

The board shall be composed of 12 members. The 1 2 Executive Director of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall appoint the members from names submitted 3 4 by the entities for the designated categories the member will 5 represent. The Executive Director shall appoint one 6 representative of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor 7 Vehicles, who must represent the Division of Motor Vehicles; 8 two representatives of the independent motor vehicle industry as recommended by the Florida Independent Automobile Dealers 9 10 Association; two representatives of the franchise motor vehicle industry as recommended by the Florida Automobile 11 12 Dealers Association; one representative of the auction motor 13 vehicle industry who is from an auction chain and is 14 recommended by a group affiliated with the National Auto 15 Auction Association; one representative of the auction motor 16 vehicle industry who is from an independent auction and is recommended by a group affiliated with the National Auto 17 Auction Association; one representative from the Department of 18 19 Revenue; a Florida Tax Collector representative recommended by 20 the Florida Tax Collectors Association; one representative from the Better Business Bureau; one representative from the 21 22 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, who must 23 represent the Division of Consumer Services; and one 24 representative of the insurance industry who writes motor 25 vehicle dealer surety bonds. 26 (b)1. The Executive Director shall appoint the 27 following initial members to 1-year terms: one representative 28 from the motor vehicle auction industry who represents an 29 auction chain, one representative from the independent motor vehicle industry, one representative from the franchise motor 30 vehicle industry, one representative from the Department of

Revenue, one Florida Tax Collector, and one representative from the Better Business Bureau.

- 2. The Executive Director shall appoint the following initial members to 2-year terms: one representative from the motor vehicle auction industry who represents an independent auction, one representative from the independent motor vehicle industry, one representative from the franchise motor vehicle industry, one representative from the Division of Consumer Services, one representative from the insurance industry, and one representative from the Division of Motor Vehicles.
- 3. As the initial terms expire, the Executive Director shall appoint successors from the same designated category for terms of 2 years. If renominated, a member may succeed himself or herself.
- 4. The board shall appoint a chair and vice chair at its initial meeting and every 2 years thereafter.
- (c) The board shall meet at least two times per year.

 Meetings may be called by the chair of the board or by the

 Executive Director of the department. One meeting shall be
 held in the fall of the year to review legislative proposals.

 The board shall conduct all meetings in accordance with
 applicable Florida Statutes and shall keep minutes of all
 meetings. Meetings may be held in locations around the state
 in department facilities or in other appropriate locations.
- (3) PER DIEM, TRAVEL, AND STAFFING.--Members of the board from the private sector are not entitled to per diem or reimbursement for travel expenses. However, members of the board from the public sector are entitled to reimbursement, if any, from their respective agency. Members of the board may request assistance from the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as necessary.

2 Statutes, is amended to read: 3 322.01 Definitions.--As used in this chapter: 4 (26) "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle, 5 including a motor vehicle combination, not operated upon rails 6 or guideway, excluding vehicles moved solely by human power, 7 motorized wheelchairs, motorized scooters, and motorized 8 bicycles as defined in s. 316.003. 9 Section 32. Subsection (4) of section 322.05, Florida 10 Statutes, is amended to read: 11 322.05 Persons not to be licensed. -- The department may 12 not issue a license: 13 (4) Except as provided by this subsection, to any 14 person, as a Class A licensee, Class B licensee, Class C licensee, or Class D licensee, who is under the age of 18 15 16 years. A person age 16 or 17 years who applies for a Class D driver's license is subject to all the requirements and 17 provisions of ss. 322.05(2)(a) and (b),322.09,and 322.16(2) 18 19 and (3). Any person who applies for a Class D driver's license 20 who is age 16 or 17 years must have had a learner's driver's 21 license or a driver's license for at least 90 days before he or she is eligible to receive a Class D driver's license. The 22 department may require of any such applicant for a Class D 23 driver's license such examination of the qualifications of the 24 25 applicant as the department considers proper, and the 26 department may limit the use of any license granted as it 27 considers proper. 28 Section 33. Subsections (5), (6), and (7) of section 322.081, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 29 30 322.081 Requests to establish voluntary checkoff on driver's license application. --

Section 31. Subsection (26) of section 322.01, Florida

- (5) A voluntary contribution collected and distributed under this chapter, or any interest earned from those contributions, may not be used for commercial or for-profit activities nor for general or administrative expenses, except as authorized by law, or to pay the cost of the audit or report required by law.
- (a) All organizations that receive annual use fee proceeds from the department are responsible for ensuring that proceeds are used in accordance with law.
- (b) All organizational recipients of any voluntary contributions in excess of \$15,000, not otherwise subject to annual audit by the Office of the Auditor General, shall submit an annual audit of the expenditures of these contributions and interest earned from these contributions, to determine if expenditures are being made in accordance with the specifications outlined by law. The audit shall be prepared by a certified public accountant licensed under chapter 473 at that organizational recipient's expense. The notes to the financial statements should state whether expenditures were made in accordance with law.
- (b)(c) Any organization not subject to In lieu of an annual audit, pursuant to s. 215.97 shall any organization receiving less than \$15,000 in voluntary contributions directly from the department may annually attest report, under penalties of perjury, that such proceeds were used in compliance with law. The attestation shall be made annually in a form and format determined by the department.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}(d)}$ Any voluntary contributions authorized by law shall only be distributed to an organization under an appropriation by the Legislature.

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- (d)(e) Any organization subject to audit pursuant to s. 215.97 shall submit an audit report in accordance with rules promulgated by the Auditor General. The annual attestation audit or report must be submitted to the department for review within 9 months 180 days after the end of the organization's fiscal year.
- (6) Within 90 days after receiving an organization's audit or attestation report, the department shall determine which recipients have not complied with subsection (5). If the department determines that an organization has not complied or has failed to use the revenues in accordance with law, the department must discontinue the distribution of the revenues to the organization until the department determines that the organization has complied. If an organization fails to comply within 12 months after the voluntary contributions are withheld by the department, the proceeds shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to offset department costs.
- (7) The Auditor General and the department has have the authority to examine all records pertaining to the use of funds from the voluntary contributions authorized.

Section 34. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 322.126, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

322.126 Report of disability to department; content; use.--

(2) Any physician, health care professional, person, or agency, or 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 31 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. A person may

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report a driver to any law enforcement agency in a sworn statement. 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.

(3) The reports authorized by this section shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and shall be used solely for the purpose of determining the qualifications of any person to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. No civil or criminal action may be brought against any physician, person, or agency that who provides the information required herein.

Section 35. 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 pursuant to s. 322.221(3). The hearing shall be held in accordance with the department's administrative rules that the department shall have promulgated pursuant to chapter 120.

Section 36. Subsection (7) of section 322.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.25 When court to forward license to department and report convictions; temporary reinstatement of driving privileges.--

(7) Any licensed driver convicted of driving, or being in the actual physical control of, a vehicle within this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical 31 substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled

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under chapter 893, when affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired, and whose license and driving privilege have been revoked as provided in subsection (1) may be issued a court order for reinstatement of a driving privilege on a temporary basis; provided that, as a part of the penalty, upon conviction, the defendant is required to enroll in and complete a driver improvement course for the rehabilitation of drinking drivers and the driver is otherwise eligible for reinstatement of the driving privilege as provided by s. 322.282. The court order for reinstatement shall be on a form provided by the department and must be taken by the person convicted to a Florida driver's license examining office, where a temporary driving permit may be issued. The period of time for which a temporary permit issued in accordance with this subsection is valid shall be deemed to be part of the period of revocation imposed by the court.

Section 37. 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 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 suspension. If a blood test has been administered, the results of which are not available to the officer at the time of the

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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 2. arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- The driver may request a formal or informal review of the suspension by the department within 10 days after the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest 31 | will expire at midnight of the 10th 30th day following the

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

- 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 suspension for failure to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test is not invalidated by the department, the driver is not eligible to receive a business or employment license pursuant to s. 322.271 until 90 days have elapsed from the date of the 31 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 38. Subsection (5) of section 322.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(5) 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 39. Subsection (2) of section 322.28, Florida 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 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.

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- 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 conviction and the revocation period under this subsection that has actually elapsed; upon conviction of such charge, the court may impose revocation for a period of time as specified 31 | in paragraph (a). This paragraph does not apply if an

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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 conviction for violation of s. 316.193. Also, a conviction of driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, 31 driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other

similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense 1 2 outside this state is considered a conviction for the purposes 3 of this paragraph. 4 Section 40. Section 322.282, Florida Statutes, is 5 repealed. 6 Section 41. Subsection (3) is added to section 7 322.292, Florida Statutes, to read: 8 322.292 DUI programs supervision; powers and duties of 9 the department. --10 (3) DUI programs shall be either governmental programs 11 or not-for-profit corporations. 12 Section 42. Section 322.331, Florida Statutes, is 13 repealed. 14 Section 43. Subsections (8), (9), and (10) are added to section 322.61, Florida Statutes, to read: 15 16 322.61 Disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle.--17 (8) A driver who is convicted of violating an 18 out-of-service order while driving a commercial motor vehicle 19 20 is disqualified as follows: (a) Not less than 90 days nor more than 1 year if the 21 22 driver is convicted of a first violation of an out-of-service 23 order. 24 (b) Not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years if, 25 during any 10-year period, the driver is convicted of two 26 violations of out-of-service orders in separate incidents. 27 (c) Not less than 3 years nor more than 5 years if, during any 10-year period, the driver is convicted of three or 28

more violations of out-of-service orders in separate

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30 31 incidents.

- (d) Not less than 180 days nor more than 2 years if the driver is convicted of a first violation of an out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials

 Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. 5101 et. seq., or while operating motor vehicles designed to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver. A driver is disqualified for a period of not less than 3 years nor more than 5 years if, during any 10-year period, the driver is convicted of any subsequent violations of out-of-service orders, in separate incidents, while transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. 5101 et. seq., or while operating motor vehicles designed to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver.
- (9) A driver who is convicted of operating a CMV in violation of Federal, State, or local law or regulation pertaining to one of the following six offenses at a railroad-highway grade crossing must be disqualified for the period of time specified in subsection (10):
- (a) For drivers who are not always required to stop, failing to slow down and check that the tracks are clear of approaching trains;
- (b) For drivers who are not always required to stop,
 failing to stop before reaching the crossing if the tracks are
 not clear;
- (c) For drivers who are always required to stop, failing to stop before driving onto the crossing;
- (d) For all drivers, failing to have sufficient space to drive completely through the crossing without stopping;

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- (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 must be 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 must be 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 must be 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 44. 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 31 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.

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- The disqualification period shall commence on the date of arrest or issuance of notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- 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.
- The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest or disqualification will expire at midnight of the 10th 30th day following the date of disqualification.
- The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the arrest.
- (3) If the department determines that the person 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 45. Section 324.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 324.091 Notice to department; notice to insurer.--
- (1) Each owner and operator involved in a crash or conviction case within the purview of this chapter shall furnish evidence of automobile liability insurance, motor vehicle liability insurance, or surety bond within 30 days from the date of the mailing of notice of crash by the 31 department in such form and manner as it may designate. Upon

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30 31 receipt of evidence that an automobile liability policy, motor vehicle liability policy, or surety bond was in effect at the time of the crash or conviction case, the department shall forward by United States mail, postage prepaid, to the insurer or surety insurer a copy of such information and shall assume that such policy or bond was in effect unless the insurer or surety insurer shall notify the department otherwise within 20 days from the mailing of the notice to the insurer or surety insurer; provided that if the department shall later ascertain that an automobile liability policy, motor vehicle liability policy, or surety bond was not in effect and did not provide coverage for both the owner and the operator, it shall at such time take such action as it is otherwise authorized to do under this chapter. Proof of mailing to the insurer or surety insurer may be made by the department by naming the insurer or surety insurer to whom such mailing was made and specifying the time, place and manner of mailing.

- (2) Each insurer doing business in this state shall immediately give notice to the department of each motor vehicle liability policy when issued to effect the return of a license which has been suspended under s. 324.051(2); and said notice shall be upon such form and in such manner as the department may designate.
- information maintained in the department's vehicle database may be provided by an approved third-party provider to insurers, lawyers, and financial institutions in compliance with s. 627.736(9)(a) and for subrogation and claims purposes only. The compilation and retention of this information is strictly prohibited.

Section 46. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 328.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.01 Application for certificate of title.--

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(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 made. If the claim is based upon a court order or judgment, a copy of such document shall accompany the application for transfer of title. If, on the basis of departmental records, there appears to be any other lien on the vessel, the certificate of title must contain a statement of such a lien, unless the application for a certificate of title is either accompanied by proper evidence of the satisfaction or extinction of the lien or contains a statement certifying that any lienholder named on the last-issued certificate of title has been sent notice by certified mail, at least 5 days before the application was filed, of the applicant's intention to seek a repossessed title. If such notice is given and no written protest to the department is presented by a subsequent lienholder within 15 days after the date on which the notice was mailed, the certificate of title shall be issued showing no liens. If the former owner or any subsequent lienholder files a written protest under oath within the 15-day period, the department shall not issue the repossessed certificate for 10 days thereafter. If, within the 10-day period, no injunction or other order of a court of competent jurisdiction has been served on the department commanding it not to deliver 31 the certificate, the department shall deliver the repossessed

certificate to the applicant, or as is otherwise directed in the application, showing no other liens than those shown in the application.

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The department shall adopt suitable language that must appear upon the certificate of title to effectuate the manner in which the interest in or title to the vessel is held.

Section 47. Subsection (2) of section 328.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.42 Suspension or denial of a vessel registration 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 by a dishonored check if the owner pays for the registration by a dishonored check.
- Section 48. 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.
- 29 (6) A vessel already covered by a registration number 30 in full force and effect which has been awarded to it pursuant 31 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 49. Subsection (4) of section 328.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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 50. 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.--

- million for any administrative costs which shall be deposited in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, in each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001, all funds collected from the registration of vessels through the 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 51. Subsection (4) of section 713.78, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (4)(a) Any person regularly engaged in the business of recovering, towing, or storing vehicles or vessels who comes into possession of a vehicle or vessel pursuant to subsection (2), and who claims a lien for recovery, towing, or storage services, shall give notice to the registered owner, the insurance company insuring the vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and to all persons claiming a lien thereon, as disclosed by the records in the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or of a corresponding agency in any other state.
- (b) Whenever any law enforcement agency authorizes the removal of a vehicle or whenever any towing service, garage, repair shop, or automotive service, storage, or parking place notifies the law enforcement agency of possession of a vehicle pursuant to s. 715.07(2)(a)2., the applicable law enforcement agency shall contact the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, or the appropriate agency of the state of registration, if known, within 24 hours through the medium of electronic communications, giving the full description of the vehicle. Upon receipt of the full description of the vehicle, the department shall search its files to determine the owner's

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name, the insurance company insuring the vehicle, and whether any person has filed a lien upon the vehicle as provided in s. 319.27(2) and (3) and notify the applicable law enforcement agency within 72 hours. The person in charge of the towing service, garage, repair shop, or automotive service, storage, or parking place shall obtain such information from the applicable law enforcement agency within 5 days from the date of storage and shall give notice pursuant to subsection 4)(a). The department may release the insurance company information to the requestor notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736.

(c) (b) Notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, shall be sent within 7 business days after the date of storage of the vehicle or vessel to the registered owner, the insurance company insuring the vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and to all persons of record claiming a lien against the vehicle or vessel. It shall state the fact of possession of the vehicle or vessel, that a lien as provided in subsection (2) is claimed, that charges have accrued and the amount thereof, that the lien is subject to enforcement pursuant to law, and that the owner or lienholder, if any, has the right to a hearing as set forth in subsection (5), and that any vehicle or vessel which remains unclaimed, or for which the charges for recovery, towing, or storage services remain unpaid, may be sold after 35 days free of all prior liens.

(d) (d) (c) If attempts to locate the owner or lienholder prove unsuccessful, the towing-storage operator shall, after 7 working days, excluding Saturday and Sunday, of the initial tow or storage, notify the public agency of jurisdiction in 31 writing by certified mail or acknowledged hand delivery that

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the towing-storage company has been unable to locate the owner or lienholder and a physical search of the vehicle or vessel has disclosed no ownership information and a good faith effort has been made. For purposes of this paragraph and, subsection (9), and s. 715.05, good faith effort means that the following checks have been performed by the company to establish prior state of registration and for title:

- 1. Check of vehicle or vessel for any type of tag, tag record, temporary tag, or regular tag.
- 2. Check of law enforcement report for tag number or other information identifying the vehicle or vessel, if the vehicle or vessel was towed at the request of a law enforcement officer.
- 3. Check of trip sheet or tow ticket of tow truck operator to see if a tag was on vehicle at beginning of tow, if private tow.
- 4. If there is no address of the owner on the impound report, check of law enforcement report to see if an out-of-state address is indicated from driver license information.
- 5. Check of vehicle or vessel for inspection sticker or other stickers and decals that may indicate a state of possible registration.
- 6. Check of the interior of the vehicle or vessel for any papers that may be in the glove box, trunk, or other areas for a state of registration.
 - 7. Check of vehicle for vehicle identification number.
 - 8. Check of vessel for vessel registration number.
- 9. Check of vessel hull for a hull identification number which should be carved, burned, stamped, embossed, or otherwise permanently affixed to the outboard side of the

 transom or, if there is no transom, to the outmost seaboard side at the end of the hull that bears the rudder or other steering mechanism.

Section 52. <u>Subsection (1) of section 681.1096,</u>
Florida Statutes, and section 715.05, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 53. Section 715.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

715.07 Vehicles <u>and vessels</u> parked on private property; towing.--

- (1) As used in this section, the terms:
- (a) term "Vehicle" means any mobile item which normally uses wheels, whether motorized or not.
- (b) "Vessel" means every description of watercraft, barge, and 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 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:
- (a) The towing or removal of any vehicle <u>or vessel</u> from private property without the consent of the registered owner or other legally authorized person in control of that

vehicle <u>or vessel</u> is subject to strict compliance with the following conditions and restrictions:

- 1.a. Any towed or removed vehicle <u>or vessel</u> 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 <u>or vessels</u> on any day that the person or firm towing such vehicle <u>or vessel</u> 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 <u>or vessel</u>, the operator shall return to the site within 1 hour or she or he will be in violation of this section.
- b. If no towing business providing such service is 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.
- 2. 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 removal, the storage site, the time the vehicle or vessel was 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.

- 3. If the registered owner or other legally authorized person in control of the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> arrives at the scene prior to removal or towing of the vehicle <u>or vessel</u>, the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> shall be disconnected from the towing or removal apparatus, and that person shall be allowed to remove the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> 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 <u>or vessel</u> which is otherwise unlawfully parked or located.
- 4. The rebate or payment of money or any other valuable consideration from the individual or firm towing or removing vehicles <u>or vessels</u> to the owners or operators of the premises from which the vehicles are towed or removed, for the privilege of removing or towing those vehicles <u>or vessels</u>, is prohibited.
- 5. 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 property owner or lessee, prior to towing or removing any vehicle or vessel from private property without the consent of the owner or other legally authorized person in control of

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that vehicle or vessel, must post a notice meeting the following requirements:

- 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. there are no curbs or access barriers, the signs must be posted not less than one sign for each 25 feet of lot frontage.
- 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.
- The notice must also provide the name and current telephone number of the person or firm towing or removing the vehicles or vessels, if the property owner, lessee, or person in control of the property has a written contract with the towing company.
- 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.
- The local government may require permitting and inspection of these signs prior to any towing or removal of vehicles or vessels being authorized.
- f. A business with 20 or fewer parking spaces satisfies the notice requirements of this subparagraph by 31 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.

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A business owner or lessee may authorize the removal of a vehicle or vessel by a towing company when the vehicle 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.

- 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 used in the towing or removal, have the name, address, and telephone number of the company performing such service clearly printed in contrasting 31 colors on the driver and passenger sides of the vehicle.

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 or vessels are towed from private property.
- 30 (3) This section does not apply to law enforcement, 31 firefighting, rescue squad, ambulance, or other emergency

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vehicles or vessels which are marked as such or to property owned by any governmental entity.

- (4) When a person improperly causes a vehicle or 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; attorneys' fees; and court costs.
- (5) Failure to make good faith best efforts to comply with the notice requirement of this section, as appropriate, shall preclude the imposition of any towing or storage charges against such vehicle or vessel.
- $(6)\frac{(5)}{(a)}$ Any person who violates the provisions of subparagraph (2)(a)2. or subparagraph (2)(a)6. commits 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. commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 54. 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. --

(3) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall create a standardized form to be distributed to the clerks of the 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 31 provided by the department.

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           Section 55. Except as otherwise provided herein, this
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    act shall take effect October 1, 2001.
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