By the Council for Ready Infrastructure and Committee on Transportation and Representative Gardiner

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; amending s. 316.003, 3 4 F.S.; providing that certain vehicles of the Department of Health are authorized emergency 5 vehicles; providing that a motorized scooter is 6 7 not a motor vehicle for traffic control purposes; creating a definition of the term 8 9 motorized scooter; amending s. 316.006, F.S.; authorizing the installation of multiparty stop 10 signs on certain roads; providing guidelines 11 for the installation of such signage; amending 12 s. 316.1951, F.S.; revising provisions related 13 14 to parking vehicles to display for sale; amending s. 316.1975, F.S.; exempting operators 15 of solid waste and recovered materials vehicles 16 from provisions regarding unattended motor 17 vehicles; amending s. 316.2065, F.S.; providing 18 19 motorized scooter operating regulations; amending s. 316.228, F.S.; requiring strobe 20 lights to be placed on the exterior of a 21 2.2 commercial vehicle transporting unprocessed 23 forest products extending more than 4 feet 24 beyond the rear of the vehicle; providing an alternate method for placing strobe lights in 25 certain instances; requiring the use of a red 26 flag on the load; amending s. 316.2397, F.S.; 27 authorizing the emergency response vehicles of 28 the Department of Health to use red flashing 29 lights; amending s. 316.520, F.S.; clarifying 30 that a violation of a provision governing loads 31

1 on vehicles is a moving rather than a nonmoving 2 violation; exempting certain vehicles carrying 3 agricultural products; amending s. 316.640, 4 F.S.; revising the powers and duties of traffic 5 crash investigation officers; amending s. 316.650, F.S.; requiring the issuance of a copy 6 7 of the traffic school reference guide with traffic citations under certain circumstances; 8 amending s. 318.14, F.S.; deleting reference to 9 a restriction on the number of elections a 10 person may make to attend a basic driver 11 12 improvement course; amending s. 318.1451, F.S.; 13 providing an assessment fee with respect to 14 driver improvement courses for persons who are 15 ordered by the court to attend and for certain other violations; providing traffic school 16 reference guide requirements; amending s. 17 322.0261, F.S.; deleting reference to a time 18 19 period and increasing the amount of damage 20 required with respect to a crash for the 21 screening of certain crash reports; requiring 22 the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to approve and regulate certain 23 24 courses for driver improvement schools; 25 creating s. 322.02615, F.S.; providing for 26 mandatory driver improvement courses for 27 certain violations; amending s. 322.05, F.S.; 28 adding a condition for the issuance of a 29 driver's license to certain persons; amending s. 319.001, F.S.; providing definitions; 30 31 amending s. 319.14, F.S.; authorizing the

Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles 1 to place a decal on a rebuilt vehicle so as to 2 3 clarify its identity; providing a penalty for 4 the removal of the decal; amending s. 319.22, 5 F.S.; providing a limitation on an action challenging the validity of a certificate of 6 7 title issued pursuant to ch. 319, F.S.; 8 amending s. 319.23, F.S.; providing a limitation on the issuance of certain titles; 9 amending s. 319.27, F.S.; including reference 10 11 to ownership interest with respect to liens on 12 motor vehicles or mobile homes; providing 13 special requirements with respect to an 14 ownership interest which is different from that 15 shown on an application for certificate of title; creating s. 319.275, F.S.; providing for 16 interpleader actions for law enforcement 17 officers alleging possession of a stolen motor 18 vehicle by a good faith purchaser or person 19 20 duly issued a certificate of title; amending s. 319.32, F.S.; clarifying fees for recording of 21 22 liens and ownership interests; amending s. 319.323, F.S.; revising language with respect 23 24 to expedited service on title transfers; 25 amending s. 319.23, F.S.; conforming the 26 requirements for the transfer of ownership on 27 an antique vehicle to that of any other motor 28 vehicle; amending s. 319.28, F.S.; deleting the 29 requirement that a copy of a contract for processing an application for title based on a 30 31 contractual default be provided; amending s.

319.30, F.S.; clarifying the major component 1 2 parts of a motor vehicle; amending s. 320.01, 3 F.S.; conforming the length limitation for a 4 motor home to that established in ch. 316, 5 F.S.; providing that a motorized scooter is not a motor vehicle for registration purposes; 6 7 defining the term "extended registration 8 period"; amending s. 320.055, F.S.; authorizing an extended registration period for certain 9 motor vehicles; amending s. 320.06, F.S.; 10 11 providing terms and conditions for the issuance 12 of extended registrations; amending s. 320.07, 13 F.S.; providing for expiration of an extended 14 registration; amending s. 320.02, F.S.; 15 requiring application forms for motor vehicle 16 registration and renewal of registration to include language permitting a voluntary 17 contribution to certain organizations; amending 18 s. 320.023, F.S.; requiring certain 19 20 organizations receiving voluntary check-off 21 contributions to notify the department under 22 certain circumstances and to meet specified requirements; conforming the section to the 23 24 Florida Single Audit Act; requiring 25 organizations seeking authorization to 26 establish a voluntary check-off contribution on 27 a motor vehicle registration application to 28 conform to the requirements of ch. 496, F.S.; 29 conforming this section to the Florida Single Audit Act; amending s. 320.025, Florida 30 31 Statutes, conforming the vessel registration

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law to the motor vehicle registration law; requiring a decal to be affixed to a vessel that is registered under a fictitious name and operated by any law enforcement agency; amending s. 320.05, F.S.; conforming the vessel 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.; requiring certain organizations to notify the department under certain circumstances; 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.

1 320.089, F.S.; increasing the weight 2 restriction for a private-use vehicle so as to 3 be eligible to apply for the EX-POW or Purple Heart specialty license plate; amending s. 4 5 320.18, F.S.; providing for cancellation of license plates and fuel use tax decals for 6 7 failure to pay motor carrier weight and safety 8 violation penalties; amending s. 320.27, F.S.; 9 redefining the term "motor vehicle auction"; deleting the requirement for a licensee to have 10 11 the certificate of title or ownership indicia 12 in his or her possession at an auction; 13 deleting a requirement for establishing a 14 pattern of wrongdoing; revising requirements 15 for denial, suspension, or revocation of a motor vehicle dealer license; amending s. 16 320.64, F.S.; providing additional grounds for 17 denial, suspension, or revocation of vehicle 18 manufacturer's license; amending s. 320.691, 19 20 F.S.; creating the Automobile Dealers Industry Advisory Board; amending s. 322.01, F.S.; 21 22 providing that a motorized scooter is not a motor vehicle for drivers' licensing purposes; 23 24 amending s. 322.05, F.S.; correcting a statutory reference regarding the requirements 25 26 for an individual under 18 years of age to 27 apply for a driver's license; amending s. 28 322.081, F.S.; requiring certain organizations 29 receiving voluntary check-off contributions to notify the department under certain 30 31 circumstances and to meet specified

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requirements; conforming the section to the Florida Single Audit Act; requiring organizations seeking authorization to establish a voluntary contribution on a motor vehicle registration to register with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; amending s. 322.095, F.S.; requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to approve and regulate certain courses for driver improvement schools; creating s. 322.222, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to hold a hearing when an individual's driver's license has been suspended or revoked due to medical reasons; amending s. 322.25, F.S.; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 322.2615, F.S.; complying with the USDOT's drunk driving prevention incentive program; reducing the timeframe for a temporary permit that is allotted when an individual is charged with driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level; amending s. 322.27, F.S.; clarifying the time period for a driver's license revocation of a habitual traffic offender; amending s. 322.28, F.S.; deleting obsolete language regarding the revocation of a driver's license; repealing s. 322.282, F.S., relating to the procedure when the court revokes or suspends license or driving privilege and orders reinstatement; amending s. 322.292, F.S.; adding the requirement that DUI programs must

1 be governmental programs or not-for-profit 2 corporations; amending s. 322.61, F.S.; 3 complying with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety 4 Regulations; adding two more violations for 5 which a commercial motor vehicle may be 6 disqualified of driving privileges; amending s. 7 322.64, F.S.; reducing the timeframe for a 8 temporary permit allotted when an individual holding a commercial driver's license is 9 10 charged with an unlawful blood-alcohol level; repealing s. 322.331, F.S., relating to the 11 12 reinstatement of a license of a habitual 13 traffic offender; amending s. 324.091, F.S.; 14 providing for electronic access to vehicle 15 insurance information; amending s. 328.01, 16 F.S.; deleting the requirement for a copy of a contract upon which a claim of ownership of a 17 vessel is made on a contractual default; 18 19 amending s. 328.42, F.S.; authorizing the 20 department to deny or cancel any vessel 21 registration, license plate, or fuel use decal 22 when given a dishonored check by the customer; amending s. 328.56, F.S.; deleting the terms 23 24 "commercial" and "recreational" when referring 25 to vessels operated on the waters of this 26 state; amending s. 328.72, F.S.; deleting the requirements for the transfer of ownership of 27 28 an antique vessel; amending s. 328.76, F.S.; 29 providing for the appropriation allotted for fiscal year 2000-2001 to be deposited into the 30 31 Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund; amending

s. 713.78, F.S.; adding the insurance company 1 2 to the list of individuals to be contacted when 3 a vehicle has been towed; providing storage 4 periods before the expiration of which certain 5 salvaged vehicles may not be sold; repealing s. 715.05, F.S., relating to the reporting of 6 7 unclaimed motor vehicles; amending ss. 681.1096 8 and 681.1097, F.S.; revising program requirements for the Pilot RV Mediation and 9 Arbitration program; amending s. 681.115, F.S.; 10 11 providing that a motor vehicle sales agreement which prohibits disclosure of its terms is 12 13 void; amending s. 715.07, F.S.; conforming the 14 vessel registration law to the motor vehicle 15 registration law; defining the term "vessel"; authorizing the removal of an undocumented 16 vessel parked on private property; amending s. 17 832.09, F.S.; authorizing the department to 18 19 create a standardized form to be used for 20 notification of satisfaction of a worthless check; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; providing 21 22 additional requirements on vehicle tax assessments; creating ch. 261, F.S.; creating 23 24 the T. Mark Schmidt Off-Highway-Vehicle Safety 25 and Recreation Act; providing legislative 26 intent; providing definitions; creating the 27 Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Advisory 28 Committee; providing duties and 29 responsibilities; providing for duties and responsibilities of the Department of 30 31 Agriculture and Consumer Services; providing

for rulemaking authority; providing for the 1 2 publication and distribution of a guidebook; 3 providing for the repair, maintenance, and 4 rehabilitation of areas, trails, and lands; 5 providing for contracts and agreements; 6 providing criteria for recreation areas and 7 trails; providing for the use of designated 8 off-highway-vehicle funds within the Incidental Trust Fund of the Division of Forestry, 9 Department of Agriculture and Consumer 10 Services; amending s. 316.2074, F.S.; revising 11 the definition of the term "all-terrain 12 13 vehicle"; prohibiting the use of all-terrain 14 vehicles on public roadways in the state; 15 creating the Florida Off-Highway-Vehicle 16 Titling and Registration Act; providing legislative intent; providing definitions; 17 providing for administration by the Department 18 of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; providing 19 20 for rules, forms, and notices; requiring certificates of title; providing for 21 application for and issuance of certificates of 22 title; providing for duplicate certificates of 23 24 title; requiring the furnishing of a 25 manufacturer's statement of origin; requiring 26 registration; providing for application for and 27 issuance of certificate of registration, 28 registration number, and decal; providing for 29 the registration period and for reregistration by mail; requiring notification of change of 30 31 interest and address; providing for duplicate

registration certificate and decal; providing 1 2 for fees; providing for disposition of fees; 3 providing for refusal to issue and authority to cancel a certificate of title or registration; 4 5 providing for crimes relating to certificates of title and registration decals; providing 6 7 penalties; providing for noncriminal 8 infractions; providing penalties; amending s. 9 375.315, F.S., relating to the registration of off-road vehicles; providing an appropriation; 10 11 amending ss. 316.605, 318.14, 318.18, and 12 322.121, F.S.; correcting cross references; 13 providing effective dates.

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

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18 19 Section 1. Subsections (1) and (21) of section 316.003, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (82) is added to said section, to read:

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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:

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(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 guide 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,

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

- 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 31 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 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

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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:
- (a) An authorized emergency vehicle while in the performance of official duties and the vehicle is equipped with an activated antitheft device that prohibits the vehicle from being driven; or
- (b) A licensed delivery truck or other delivery vehicle while making deliveries; or-
- (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 31 | special regulations in this chapter, and except as to

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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.
- (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 31 guards may issue a bicycle safety brochure and a verbal

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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 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, 31 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> <u>scooter</u> 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 <u>or</u> <u>operating a motorized scooter</u>, 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) 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.--

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(2) Any commercial motor vehicle or trailer, except as 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 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.--

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- (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 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.
- This section does not apply to vehicles carrying agricultural products locally from a field harvest site to a farm storage site or to a farm feed lot on roads where the posted speed limit is 60 miles per hour or less and the distance driven on public roads is less than 10 miles.

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.--
- The Division of Florida Highway Patrol of the (a)1.a. 31 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Division

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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 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

violations occur on or about any property or facilities that

enforce all of the traffic laws of this state when such

are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the State University System, except that traffic laws may be enforced off-campus when hot pursuit originates on-campus.

- c. Community college police officers shall have the authority to enforce all the traffic laws of this state only when such violations occur on any property or facilities that are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the community college system.
- d. Police officers employed by an airport authority shall have the authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state only when such violations occur on any property or facilities that are owned or operated by an airport authority.
- enforcement specialist any individual who successfully completes a training program established and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking enforcement specialists but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12. Nothing in this sub-sub-subparagraph shall be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor shall such parking enforcement specialist have arrest authority.
- (II) A parking enforcement specialist employed by an airport authority is authorized to enforce all state, county, and municipal laws and ordinances governing parking only when such violations are on property or facilities owned or operated by the airport authority employing the specialist, by appropriate state, county, or municipal traffic citation.
- e. The Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall have the

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authority to enforce traffic laws of this state only as authorized by the provisions of chapter 570. However, nothing in this section shall expand the authority of the Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement at its agricultural inspection stations to issue any traffic tickets except those traffic tickets for vehicles illegally passing the inspection station.

- f. School safety officers shall have the authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state when such violations occur on or about any property or facilities which are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the district school board.
- 2. An agency of the state as described in subparagraph 1. is prohibited from establishing a traffic citation quota. A violation of this subparagraph is not subject to the penalties provided in chapter 318.
- 3. Any disciplinary action taken or performance evaluation conducted by an agency of the state as described in subparagraph 1. of a law enforcement officer's traffic enforcement activity must be in accordance with written work-performance standards. Such standards must be approved by the agency and any collective bargaining unit representing such law enforcement officer. A violation of this subparagraph is not subject to the penalties provided in chapter 318.
- (b)1. The Department of Transportation has authority to enforce on all the streets and highways of this state all laws applicable within its authority.
- 2.a. The Department of Transportation shall develop training and qualifications standards for toll enforcement officers whose sole authority is to enforce the payment of tolls pursuant to s. 316.1001. Nothing in this subparagraph 31 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.--

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- (a) The sheriff's office of each of the several counties of this state shall enforce all of the traffic laws of this state on all the streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the county wherever the public has the right to travel by motor vehicle. In addition, the sheriff's office may be required by the county to enforce the traffic laws of this state on any private or limited access road or roads over which the county has jurisdiction pursuant to a written agreement entered into under s. 316.006(3)(b).
- (b) The sheriff's office of each county may employ as a traffic crash investigation officer any individual who successfully completes at least 200 hours of instruction in traffic crash investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers 31 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 otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12.
- 1. A parking enforcement specialist employed by the sheriff's office of each of the several counties of this state is authorized to enforce all state and county laws, ordinances, regulations, and official signs governing parking within the unincorporated areas of the county by appropriate state or county citation and may issue such citations for parking in violation of signs erected pursuant to s. 316.006(3) at parking areas located on property owned or leased by a county, whether or not such areas are within the boundaries of a chartered municipality.

- A parking enforcement specialist employed pursuant to this subsection shall not carry firearms or other weapons or have arrest authority.
  - (3) MUNICIPALITIES. --

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- (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 individual who successfully completes at least 200 hours of instruction in traffic crash investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under chapter 943. Any such traffic crash investigation officer who makes an investigation at the scene of a traffic crash is authorized to issue traffic citations 31 when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has

reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person involved <u>in the crash</u> has committed an offense under the provisions of this chapter, <u>chapter 319</u>, <u>chapter 320</u>, <u>or chapter 322</u> in connection with the crash. <del>Nothing in This paragraph does not shall be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor <u>do shall</u> such officers have arrest authority other than for the issuance of a traffic citation as authorized above.</del>

- (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.

30 Section 10. Subsection (3) of section 316.650, Florida 31 Statutes, is amended to read:

316.650 Traffic citations.--

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(3) Every traffic enforcement officer, upon issuing a traffic citation to an alleged violator of any provision of the motor vehicle laws of this state or of any traffic ordinance of any city or town, shall deposit the original and one copy of such traffic citation or, in the case of a traffic enforcement agency which has an automated citation issuance system, shall provide an electronic facsimile with a court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense or with its traffic violations bureau within 5 days after issuance to the violator. If a law enforcement officer distributes additional information, such information shall be a copy of the traffic school reference guide.

Section 11. Subsection (9) of section 318.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 318.14 Noncriminal traffic infractions; exception; procedures.--
- (9) Any person who is cited for an infraction under this section other than a violation of s. 320.0605, s. 320.07(3)(a) or (b), s. 322.065, s. 322.15(1), s. 322.61, or s. 322.62 may, in lieu of a court appearance, elect to attend in the location of his or her choice within this state a basic driver improvement course approved by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. In such a case, adjudication must be withheld; points, as provided by s. 322.27, may not be assessed; and the civil penalty that is imposed by s. 318.18(3) must be reduced by 18 percent; however, a person may not make an election under this subsection if the person has made an election under this subsection in the preceding 12 months. A person may make no more than five elections under this subsection. The

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requirement for community service under s. 318.18(8) is not waived by a plea of nolo contendere or by the withholding of adjudication of guilt by a court.

Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 318.1451, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.1451 Driver improvement schools.--

(4) In addition to a regular course fee, an assessment fee in the amount of \$2.50 shall be collected by the school from each person who is court ordered to attend a course or elects to attend a course, as it relates to ss. 318.14(9), 322.0261, 322.2615, 322.05(2),322.291, and 627.06501, which shall be remitted to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and deposited in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to administer this program and to fund the general operations of the department.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 322.0261, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

322.0261 Mandatory driver improvement course; certain crashes.--

- (1) The department shall screen crash reports received under s. 316.066 or s. 324.051 to identify crashes involving the following:
- (b) A second crash by the same operator within the previous 2-year period involving property damage in an apparent amount of at least\$2,500\\$500.
- (2) With respect to an operator convicted of, or who pleaded nolo contendere to, a traffic offense giving rise to a crash identified pursuant to subsection (1), the department shall require that the operator, in addition to other 31 applicable penalties, attend a departmentally approved basic

driver improvement course in order to maintain driving privileges. If the operator fails to complete the course within 90 days of receiving notice from the department, the operator's driver's license shall be canceled by the department until the course is successfully completed.

Section 14. Section 322.02615, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

322.02615 Mandatory driver improvement course; certain violations.--

- (1) The department shall screen reports of convictions for violations of chapter 316 to identify operators who:
- (a) Are less than 21 years of age and have been convicted of, or pleaded nolo contendere to, a noncriminal moving infraction and have also been convicted of, or pleaded nolo contendere to, another noncriminal moving infraction since initial license issuance.
- (b) Have been convicted of, or pleaded nolo contendere to, more than one noncriminal moving infraction in a 12-month period.
- (2) With respect to an operator convicted of, or who has pleaded nolo contendere to, a noncriminal traffic offense identified under subsection (1), the department shall require that the operator, in addition to other applicable penalties, attend a departmentally approved basic driver improvement course in order to maintain driving privileges. If the operator fails to complete the course within 90 days after receiving notice from the department, the operator's driver's license shall be suspended by the department until the course is successfully completed.
- 30 (3) Attendance of a course approved by the department 31 as a driver improvement course for purposes of s. 318.14(9)

shall satisfy the requirements of this section. However, attendance of a course as required by this section is not included in the limitation on course elections under s. 318.14(9).

Section 15. Subsection (2) of section 322.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.05 Persons not to be licensed.--The department may not issue a license:

- (2) To a person who is at least 16 years of age but is under 18 years of age unless the person has satisfactorily completed a Department of Education driver's education course offered pursuant to s. 233.063 or a driver's education course licensed pursuant to s. 488.01 or a basic driver improvement course which has been approved by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and meets the requirements of s. 322.091 and holds a valid:
- (a) Learner's driver's license for at least 12 months, with no traffic convictions, before applying for a license;
- (b) Learner's driver's license for at least 12 months and who has a traffic conviction but elects to attend a traffic driving school for which adjudication must be withheld pursuant to s. 318.14; or
- (c) License that was issued in another state or in a foreign jurisdiction and that would not be subject to suspension or revocation under the laws of this state.
- Section 16. Subsection (5) of section 318.1451, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 318.1451 Driver improvement schools.--
- 29 (5)(a) No governmental entity or court shall provide, 30 issue, or maintain any information or orders regarding driver 31 improvement schools or course providers, with the exception of

the traffic school reference guide or course provider list referred to in paragraph (b) directing inquiries or requests to the local telephone directory heading of driving instruction or the traffic school reference guide. However, the department is authorized to maintain the information and records necessary to administer its duties and responsibilities for driver improvement courses. Where such information is a public record as defined in chapter 119, it shall be made available to the public upon request pursuant to s. 119.07(1). Course providers receiving requests for information about traffic schools from geographic areas that they do not serve shall provide a telephone number for a course provider that they believe services such geographic area.

(b) The department shall prepare for any governmental entity or court to distribute a traffic school reference guide which shall list the benefits of attending a driver improvement school and contain the names of the fully approved course providers with a single telephone number for each such provider, as furnished by the provider. The cost of producing the traffic school reference guide must be assumed equally by providers electing to have their course included in the guide. Clerks of court may reproduce the traffic school reference guide course provider list, provided that each name is rotated on each reproduction so that each provider occupies each position on the list in a equitable manner, but under no circumstance may any list of course providers or schools be included, and shall refer further inquiries to the telephone directory under driving instruction.

Section 17. Section 319.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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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)<del>(2)</del> "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.
- (4) "Motorcycle body assembly" means frame, fenders, and gas tanks.
- "Motorcycle engine" means cylinder block, heads, engine case, and crank case.
  - (6) "Motorcycle transmission" means drive train.
- (7) "New mobile home" means a mobile home the equitable or legal title to which has never been transferred by a manufacturer, distributor, importer, or dealer to an ultimate purchaser.
- (8) "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 31 | notice to the purchaser: "THIS VEHICLE WAS DELIVERED TO A

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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)<del>(6)</del> "Used motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle that is not a "new motor vehicle" as defined in subsection (8)<del>(4)</del>.

Section 18. 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 and nonconforming vehicles. --

(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 31 | 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, 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.

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- 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.
- 5. "Combined" means assembled by combining two motor vehicles neither of which has been titled and branded as "Salvage Unrebuildable."
- $\underline{5.6}$ . "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.
- $\underline{6.7.}$  "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.
- 29 <u>8.9.</u> "Flood vehicle" means a motor vehicle or mobile 30 home that has been declared to be a total loss pursuant to s. 31 319.30(3)(a) resulting from damage caused by water.

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- 9.<del>10.</del> "Nonconforming vehicle" means a motor vehicle which has been purchased by a manufacturer pursuant to a settlement, determination, or decision under chapter 681.
- 10.<del>11.</del> "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 orassembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider kit, replica, or flood vehicle, or is a nonconforming vehicle, as the case may be.
- (3) Any person who, with intent to offer for sale or exchange any vehicle referred to in subsection (1), knowingly or intentionally advertises, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public in any communications medium, whether directly or indirectly, any offer to sell or exchange the vehicle shall clearly and precisely state in each such offer that the vehicle has previously been titled, registered, or used as a taxicab, police vehicle, or short-term-lease vehicle or that the vehicle or mobile home is a vehicle that is rebuilt or, assembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider kit, replica, or flood 31 vehicle, or a nonconforming vehicle, as the case may be.

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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 19. Sections 19-25 of this act may be cited as the "Beverly Gagliardi Act."

Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 319.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.22 Transfer of title.--

(1) Except as provided in ss. 319.21 and 319.28, a person acquiring a motor vehicle or mobile home from the owner thereof, whether or not the owner is a licensed dealer, shall not acquire marketable title to the motor vehicle or mobile home until he or she has had issued to him or her a certificate of title to the motor vehicle or mobile home; nor shall any waiver or estoppel operate in favor of such person against a person having possession of such certificate of title or an assignment of such certificate for such motor vehicle or mobile home for a valuable consideration. Except as otherwise provided herein, no court shall recognize the right, title, claim, or interest of any person in or to any motor vehicle or mobile home sold, disposed of, mortgaged, or encumbered, unless evidenced by a certificate of title duly issued to that person, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Any action challenging the validity of a certificate of title issued under this chapter to a titleholder who obtained the title certificate as a good faith

purchase shall be brought within 1 year after the date of 1 2 issuance shown on the face of the certificate or such action shall be barred, provided such limitation shall not be 3 4 interpreted to bar an action brought by any creditor seeking 5 to establish or perfect a lien on a motor vehicle or mobile 6 home noted on any such certificate of title or securing a debt 7 of the titleholder evidenced in writing. 8 Section 21. Subsection (11) is added to section 9 319.23, Florida Statutes, to read: 10 319.23 Application for, and issuance of, certificate 11 of title.--12 (11) An application for certificate of title based 13 upon a title certificate issued by another state or country 14 shall not result in issuance of title until 30 days after the 15 filing of the application, unless the application is in the 16 name of the person to whom the non-Florida title was issued. Section 22. Subsection (4) of section 319.27, Florida 17 Statutes, is amended to read: 18 19 319.27 Notice of lien on motor vehicles or mobile 20 homes; notation on certificate; recording of lien. --(4)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 21 22 (2), any person holding a lien for purchase money or as security for a debt in the form of a security agreement, 23 24 retain title contract, conditional bill of sale, chattel 25 mortgage, or other similar instrument or any ownership 26 interest covering a motor vehicle or mobile home previously 27 titled or registered outside this state upon which no Florida 28 certificate of title has been issued may use the facilities of 29 the department for the recording of such lien or ownership interest as constructive notice of such lien or ownership 30

mobile home in this state provided such lienholder <u>or claimant</u> files a sworn notice of such lien <u>or ownership interest</u> in the department, showing the following information:

- 1. The date of the lien or ownership interest;
- 2. The name and address of the registered owner;
- 3. A description of the motor vehicle or mobile home, showing the make, type, and vehicle identification number; and
- 4. The name and address of the lienholder  $\underline{\text{or claimant}}$  asserting the ownership interest.

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Upon the filing of such notice of lien <u>or ownership interest</u> and the payment of the fee provided in s. 319.32, the lien <u>or ownership interest</u> shall be recorded in the department <u>and shall be valid for a period of 4 years from the date of filing.</u>

16 (b) In the case of ownership interest filed with the department which is different from that shown on an 17 application for certificate of title, a certificate of title 18 19 shall not be issued until 30 days after the claimant filing 20 the ownership interest has been notified of the conflict by certified mail. If, within the 30-day period, the claimant 21 files with the department a written statement under oath that 22 23 the ownership interest on that particular vehicle is still 24 outstanding, the department shall not issue the certificate for a period of 90 days after receipt of the statement. The 25 26 claimant may file an action to enforce the ownership interest 27 in a court of competent jurisdiction within the 90-day period. 28 If the department is served with a copy of the court action within the 90-day period, the department shall not issue the 29 certificate to anyone until after such conflict has been 30

period, the claimant fails to file such written statement under oath with the department or, within the 90-day period, fails to file and serve the department with an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the ownership interest, the ownership interest shall be removed from the records of the department and shall thereafter be unenforceable, and the certificate of title may be issued in accordance with the pending application, subject to, and reflecting on such certificate of title, all liens of creditors of the types listed in paragraph (c).

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

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

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

Section 23. Section 319.275, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

319.275 Interpleader actions for law enforcement alleging possession of stolen motor vehicle by good faith purchaser.--

- (1) Whenever a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a Florida resident is in possession of a motor vehicle alleged by another to be stolen and the officer has authority to take possession of the motor vehicle, but the officer has reason to believe that the resident in possession is a good faith purchaser of the motor vehicle or is a person who has been duly issued a certificate of title, the officer may not take physical possession of the motor vehicle until lawful ownership has been determined by a court, unless the competing claimants agree to another resolution or unless, until judicial resolution, the vehicle is stored within the county of residence of the resident in possession of the vehicle or in the county of residence of the Florida titleholder. The officer may, in lieu of seizing the motor vehicle, assert constructive possession by bringing an action to compel all claimants to interplead in county court. The petition in such action shall set forth, under oath, the following facts:
  - (a) The identity of the motor vehicle, with reasonable specificity.
  - (b) The identity and address of the person in possession of the motor vehicle.
  - (c) The basis upon which the law enforcement officer claims authority to take possession of the motor vehicle.
- (e) The fact that the person in possession of the motor vehicle may be a good faith purchaser of the motor vehicle or a person who has been duly issued a certificate of title.

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- (f) The identity and address of any other claimant to the motor vehicle, including any creditor claiming a lien on such vehicle.
- (g) The probable cause upon which the officer believes the motor vehicle to be stolen.
- (2) A verified copy of the written notice delivered to the person in possession of the motor vehicle as provided in this section shall be attached to the petition.
- ensure that written notice has been delivered to the person in possession of the motor vehicle. The written notice shall inform the person that the officer claims authority to take possession of the motor vehicle, and that an action to compel the person to interplead will be filed in county court unless the person first surrenders possession voluntarily to the officer. The notice shall inform the person of the address of the court and the business telephone number of the officer or a business agent of the law enforcement agency through whom additional information about the filing of the action may be later obtained.
- (4) The case shall proceed as an interpleader action as may be provided by law and court rule.
- (5) If the motor vehicle is subject to certification of title by the department, the law enforcement officer shall deliver a certified copy of the petition to the appropriate office to place a hold on transfer of the title to such motor vehicle.
- (6) Title to such motor vehicle shall not be transferred, except among and between all parties named in the petition or intervening in the action, unless and until a

judgment adjudicating title is entered in the interpleader action.

- answers the petition and establishes his or her status as a good faith purchaser of the motor vehicle or a person who has been duly issued a certificate of title, an adverse claimant to the motor vehicle shall default upon such claim and lose all right and title in and to the motor vehicle unless, within 30 days after service of process in the action upon a claimant, the claimant files an answer establishing his or her right and title in and to the motor vehicle. Upon default of all such claimants, the person in possession of the motor vehicle shall be adjudged the rightful owner of the motor vehicle. In case of default by all nonpossessory claimants, no costs shall be charged to any party. This section shall not serve to extend any time to answer provided under an applicable rule of civil procedure.
- (8) If a claimant not in possession of the motor vehicle files an answer in the action alleging his or her ownership of the motor vehicle or intervenes in the action alleging ownership, such claimant shall pay costs in an amount of \$250 or 5 percent of the estimated value of the motor vehicle, whichever is less. No other filing fees or costs shall be assessed to any party in such action.
- (9) If more than one party claiming ownership appears in the action, the court shall determine the legal owner of the motor vehicle pursuant to law.

Section 24. Subsection (1) of section 319.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.32 Fees; service charges; disposition.--

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The department shall charge a fee of \$24 for each original certificate of title except for a certificate of title for a motor vehicle for hire registered under s. 320.08(6), for which the title fee shall be \$3, \$24 for each duplicate copy of a certificate of title except for a certificate of title for a motor vehicle for hire registered under s. 320.08(6), for which the title fee shall be \$3, \$2 for each salvage certificate of title, and \$3 for each assignment by a lienholder. It shall also charge a fee of \$2 for noting a lien on a title certificate or otherwise recording a lien or ownership interest pursuant to s. 319.27, which fee shall include the services for the subsequent issuance of a corrected certificate or cancellation of lien when that lien is satisfied. If an application for a certificate of title is for a rebuilt vehicle, the department shall charge an additional fee of \$40 for conducting a physical examination of the vehicle to assure its identity. In addition to all other fees charged, a sum of \$1 shall be paid for the issuance of an original or duplicate certificate of title to cover the cost of materials used for security purposes.

Section 25. Section 319.323, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.323 Expedited service; applications; fees.--The department shall establish a separate title office which may be utilized by private citizens and licensed motor vehicle dealers to receive expedited service on title transfers, title issuances, duplicate titles, and recordation of liens, and certificates of repossession. A fee of \$7 shall be charged for this service, which fee is in addition to the fees imposed by 31 s. 319.32. Application for such expedited service may be made

by mail or in person. The department shall issue each title applied for pursuant to this section within 5 working days after receipt of the application except for an application for a duplicate title certificate covered by s. 319.23(4), in which case the title must be issued within 5 working days after compliance with the department's verification requirements. This section shall not apply to an application based upon a title certificate issued by another state or country unless the application is for a title to be issued to the person to whom the current non-Florida certificate was issued.

Section 26. 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 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 27. 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 like agreement, and upon the surrender of the prior 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;

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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 28. 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, and airbag.
- 2. For trucks, in addition to 1. above: the truck 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 30 (fenders, hood, grill, and bumper); cowl assembly; or rear

body section (both quarter panels, decklid, bumper, and floor <del>pan)</del>.

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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 of repairing the physical and mechanical damage to the vehicle are equal to 80 percent or more of the current retail cost of the vehicle, as established in any official used car or used mobile home guide, the department shall declare the vehicle unrebuildable and print a certificate of destruction, which authorizes the dismantling or destruction of the motor vehicle or mobile home described therein. This certificate of destruction shall be reassignable a maximum of two times 31 before dismantling or destruction of the vehicle shall be

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required, and shall accompany the motor vehicle or mobile home 1 for which it is issued, when such motor vehicle or mobile home is sold for such purposes, in lieu of a certificate of title, and, thereafter, the department shall refuse issuance of any certificate of title for that vehicle. Nothing in this subsection shall be applicable when a vehicle is worth less than \$1,500 retail in undamaged condition in any official used motor vehicle guide or used mobile home guide. An insurer paying a total loss claim may obtain a certificate of destruction for such vehicle. or When a stolen motor vehicle or mobile home is recovered in substantially intact condition and is readily resalable without extensive repairs to or 12 13 replacement of the frame or engine, the insurer shall obtain a 14 certificate of title in its own name before the vehicle may be sold or transferred. Any person who willfully and deliberately 16 violates this paragraph or falsifies any document to avoid the requirements of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 29. Subsection (1) of section 320.01, Florida 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:
- (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, 31 bicycles, motorized scooters, or mopeds.

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- (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 quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.
- 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.
- 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 31 living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.

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- 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.
- 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 31 | 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 30. Subsection (45) is added to section 320.01, Florida Statutes, to read:

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

(45) "Extended registration period" means a period of 24 months during which a motor vehicle or mobile home registration is valid.

Section 31. Present subsections (2) through (7) of section 320.055, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) through (8), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to said section to read:

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

(2) Any motor vehicle that is subject to registration under s. 320.08(1), (2), or (3) and is owned by a natural person is eligible for an extended registration period, which begins the first day of the birth month of the owner and ends the last day of the month immediately preceding the owner's birth month 24 months after the beginning of the registration period. If the vehicle is registered in the name of more than one person, the birth month of the person whose name first appears on the registration shall be used to determine the extended registration period. For a vehicle subject to this extended registration period, the renewal period is the 30-day period ending at midnight on the vehicle owner's date of birth.

Section 32. 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 or the appropriate renewal period if the owner is not a natural person. 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 stickers shall be issued based on the applicant's appropriate renewal period. The registration period shall be a period of 12 months, and the extended registration period shall be a period of 24 months, and all expirations shall occur based on the applicant's appropriate registration or extended registration

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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 subject to the registration period shall be valid for not more than 12 months and shall expire at midnight on the last day of the registration period. Registration license plates equipped with validation stickers subject to the extended registration period shall be valid for not more than 24 months and shall expire at midnight on the last day of the extended 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 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. For each extended registration period occurring after the period in which the metal registration license plate is issued, and until the license plate is required to be replaced, a validation sticker showing the year of expiration shall be issued upon payment of the proper license tax amount and fees and shall be valid for not more than 24 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 31 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 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 33. Subsection (1) of section 320.07, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (3) through (5) are renumbered as subsections (4) through (6), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to said section, to read:

320.07 Expiration of registration; annual renewal required; penalties.--

- (1) The registration of a motor vehicle or mobile home shall expire at midnight on the last day of the registration or extended registration period. A vehicle shall not be operated on the roads of this state after expiration of the renewal period unless the registration has been renewed according to law.
- (3) Any person who owns a motor vehicle registered under s. 320.08(1), (2), or (3) may alternatively renew the vehicle registration biennially during the applicable renewal period, upon payment of the cumulative of all applicable license tax amounts required by s. 320.08, service charges required by s. 320.04, and any additional fees required by law for the 24-month extended registration period.

Section 34. Subsections (18) and (19) are added to section 320.02, Florida Statutes, to read:

320.02 Registration required; application for registration; forms.--

calculation in the application form for motor vehicle registration and renewal of registration must include language permitting a voluntary contribution of \$2 per applicant, which shall be distributed to the Hearing Research Institute, Incorporated, for the purpose of infant hearing screening in Florida.

(19) The application form for motor vehicle registration and renewal of registration must include language permitting a voluntary contribution of \$1 per applicant, which shall be distributed to the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation International.

Section 35. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) and subsections (5), (6), and (7) of section 320.023, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (8) is added to said section, to read:

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

(4)

(b) The department is authorized to discontinue the voluntary contribution and distribution of associated proceeds if the organization no longer exists, if the organization has stopped providing services that are authorized to be funded from the voluntary contributions, or pursuant to an organizational recipient's request. Organizations are required to notify the department immediately to stop warrants for voluntary check-off contributions if any of the conditions in this subsection exist, and must meet the requirements of paragraph (5)(b) or paragraph (5)(c), if applicable, for any period of operation during the fiscal year.

- (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.

(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.

- 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.
- (8) All organizations seeking to establish a voluntary contribution on a motor vehicle registration application that are required to operate under the Solicitation of Contributions Act, as provided in chapter 496, must do so before funds may be distributed.

Section 36. 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.--

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

Section 37. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 320.05, Florida Statutes, are amended read:

30 320.05 Records of the department; inspection 31 procedure; lists and searches; fees.--

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- Except as provided in ss.s.119.07(3) and 320.025(3), the department may release records as provided in this section.
- (2) Upon receipt of an application for the registration of a motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home, as herein provided for, the department shall register the motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home under the distinctive number assigned to such motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home by the department. Electronic registration records shall be open to the inspection of the public during business hours. 10 Information on a motor vehicle or vessel registration may not 11 be made available to a person unless the person requesting the 12 13 information furnishes positive proof of identification. The 14 agency that furnishes a motor vehicle or vessel registration 15 record shall record the name and address of any person other than a representative of a law enforcement agency who requests 16 and receives information from a motor vehicle or vessel 17 registration record and shall also record the name and address 18 19 of the person who is the subject of the inquiry or other 20 information identifying the entity about which information is requested. A record of each such inquiry must be maintained 21 for a period of 6 months from the date upon which the 22 information was released to the inquirer. Nothing in this 23 section shall prohibit any financial institution, insurance 24 25 company, motor vehicle dealer, licensee under chapter 493, 26 attorney, or other agency which the department determines has 27 the right to know from obtaining, for professional or business 28 use only, information in such records from the department 29 through any means of telecommunication pursuant to a code developed by the department providing all fees specified in 30 31 subsection (3) have been paid. The department shall disclose

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

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

(5) For a vehicle subject to apportioned registration under s. 320.08(4), (5)(a)1., (e), (6)(b), or (14), the registration period shall be a period of 12 months beginning in a month designated by the department and ending on the last day of the 12th month. For a vehicle subject to this 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. For vehicles 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 39. 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 .--

(1)

Registration license plates bearing a graphic (b) symbol and the alphanumeric system of identification shall be 31 issued for a 5-year period. At the end of said 5-year period,

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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 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

31 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 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 40. 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).

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2 to: 3 (h) Any license plate issued in the previous 10-year 4 period from the date the transaction is being processed. 5 (i) Any license plate issued to a vehicle taxed under 6 s. 320.08(2), (3), and (9)(c) or (d) at any time during the 7 previous 10-year period. 8 Section 41. Subsection (6) of section 320.0805, 9 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 10 320.0805 Personalized prestige license plates.--11 (6) A personalized prestige license plate shall be 12 issued for the exclusive continuing use of the applicant. An 13 exact duplicate of any plate may not be issued to any other 14 applicant during the same registration period. An exact duplicate may not be issued for any succeeding year unless the 15 16 previous owner of a specific plate relinquishes it by failure to apply for renewal or reissuance for 1 year following the 17 last year of issuance three consecutive annual registration 18 periods following the original year of issuance. 19 20 Section 42. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (8) of section 320.08056, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 21 22 320.08056 Specialty license plates.--(8) 23

The fee imposed by subsection (1) shall not apply

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conditions in this section exist, and must meet the requirements of s. 320.08062 for any period of operation during a fiscal year.

(c) The requirements of paragraph (a) shall not apply to collegiate specialty license plates authorized in s. 320.08058(3), and (23), (21), and (26).

Section 43. Section 320.08062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.08062 Audits and attestation required; annual use fees of specialty license plates .--

(1)(a) All organizations that receive annual use fee proceeds from the department are responsible for ensuring that proceeds are used in accordance with ss. 320.08056 and 320.08058.

(b) All organizational recipients of any specialty license plate annual use fee authorized in this chapter, not otherwise subject to annual audit by the Office of the Auditor General, shall submit an annual audit of the expenditures of annual use fees and interest earned from these fees, 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 ss. 320.08056 and <del>320.08058.</del>

(b)(c) Any organization not subject to In lieu of an annual audit pursuant to s. 215.97 shall, any organization receiving less than \$25,000 in annual use fee proceeds directly from the department, or from another state agency, 31 may annually attest report, under penalties of perjury, that such proceeds were used in compliance with ss. 320.08056 and 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 44. Subsection (1) of section 320.083, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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(1) A person who is the owner or lessee of an 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:
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- (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 45. 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

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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 31 of a recipient of the Purple Heart medal.

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Section 46. Subsection (1) of section 320.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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 47. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of secton 320.27, Florida Statutes, is amended, paragraph (f) is added to said subsection, and subsections (7) and (9) of said section 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 31 the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

1 "Motor vehicle dealer" means any person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in motor vehicles 3 or offering or displaying motor vehicles for sale at wholesale or retail, or who may service and repair motor vehicles 4 5 pursuant to an agreement as defined in s. 320.60(1). Any person who buys, sells, or deals in three or more motor 6 7 vehicles in any 12-month period or who offers or displays for 8 sale three or more motor vehicles in any 12-month period shall be prima facie presumed to be engaged in such business. The terms "selling" and "sale" include lease-purchase 10 11 transactions. A motor vehicle dealer may, at retail or 12 wholesale, sell a recreational vehicle as described in s. 13 320.01(1)(b)1.-6. and 8., acquired in exchange for the sale of 14 a motor vehicle, provided such acquisition is incidental to the principal business of being a motor vehicle dealer. 15 16 However, a motor vehicle dealer may not buy a recreational vehicle for the purpose of resale unless licensed as a 17 recreational vehicle dealer pursuant to s. 320.771. A motor 18 vehicle dealer may apply for a certificate of title to a motor 19 20 vehicle required to be registered under s. 320.08(2)(b), (c), 21 and (d), using a manufacturer's statement of origin as permitted by s. 319.23(1), only if such dealer is authorized 22 by a franchised agreement as defined in s. 320.60(1), to buy, 23 sell, or deal in such vehicle and is authorized by such 24 agreement to perform delivery and preparation obligations and 25 26 warranty defect adjustments on the motor vehicle; provided 27 this limitation shall not apply to recreational vehicles, van 28 conversions, or any other motor vehicle manufactured on a 29 truck chassis. The transfer of a motor vehicle by a dealer not meeting these qualifications shall be titled as a used 30

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30 31 vehicle. The classifications of motor vehicle dealers are defined as follows:

- 1. "Franchised motor vehicle dealer" means any person who engages in the business of repairing, servicing, buying, selling, or dealing in motor vehicles pursuant to an agreement as defined in s. 320.60(1).
- 2. "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.
- 4. "Motor vehicle auction" means any person offering motor vehicles or recreational vehicles for sale to the highest bidder where  $\frac{1}{2}$  buyers are licensed

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

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

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

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

- (f) "Bona fide employee" means a person who is employed by a licensed motor vehicle dealer and receives annually an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2, or an independent contractor who has a written contract with a licensed motor vehicle dealer and receives annually an Internal Revenue Service Form 1099, for the purpose of acting in the capacity of or conducting motor vehicle sales transactions as a motor vehicle dealer.
- (7) CERTIFICATE OF TITLE REQUIRED. -- For each used motor vehicle in the possession of a licensee and offered for sale by him or her, the licensee either shall have in his or her possession or control a duly assigned certificate of title from the owner in accordance with the provisions of chapter 319, from the time when the motor vehicle is delivered to the licensee and offered for sale by him or her until it has been disposed of by the licensee, or shall have reasonable indicia of ownership or right of possession, or shall have made proper application for a certificate of title or duplicate certificate of title in accordance with the provisions of chapter 319. A motor vehicle dealer may not sell or offer for sale a vehicle in his or her possession unless the dealer satisfies the requirements of this subsection. Reasonable indicia of ownership shall include a duly assigned certificate of title; in the case of a new motor vehicle, a manufacturer's certificate of origin issued to or reassigned to the dealer; a consignment contract between the owner and the dealer along with a secure power of attorney from the owner to the dealer authorizing the dealer to apply for a duplicate certificate of 31 title and assign the title on behalf of the owner; a court

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30 31 order awarding title to the vehicle to the dealer; a salvage certificate of title; a photocopy of a duly assigned certificate of title being held by a financial institution as collateral for a business loan of money to the dealer ("floor plan"); a copy of a canceled check or other documentation evidencing that an outstanding lien on a vehicle taken in trade by a licensed dealer has been satisfied and that the certificate of title will be, but has not yet been, received by the dealer; a vehicle purchase order or installment contract for a specific vehicle identifying that vehicle as a trade-in on a replacement vehicle; or a duly executed odometer disclosure statement as required by Title IV of the Motor 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.

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- (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.
- (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 31 | financial institution or company.

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- (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 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.
- 30 (r) Failure to continually meet the requirements of 31 the licensure law.

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- A person who has been When a motor vehicle dealer 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 31 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 48. 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 establish a pattern of wrongdoing on the part of the applicant:

(24) The applicant or licensee has competed or is competing, with respect to any activity covered by the franchise agreement, with a motor vehicle dealer of the same line-make located in this state with whom the applicant or licensee has entered into a franchise agreement, except as permitted in s. 320.645.

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A motor vehicle dealer who can demonstrate that a violation of, or failure to comply with, any of the preceding provisions by an applicant or licensee will or can adversely and pecuniarily affect the complaining dealer, shall be entitled to pursue all of the remedies, procedures, and rights of recovery available under ss. 320.695 and 320.697.

Section 49. Section 320.691, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

320.691 Automobile Dealers Industry Advisory Board.--

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Automobile Dealers Industry Advisory Board is created within the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. The board shall make recommendations on proposed legislation, make recommendations on proposed rules and procedures, present licensed motor vehicle dealer industry issues to the department for its consideration, consider any matters relating to the motor vehicle industry presented to it by the department, and submit an annual report to the Executive Director of the department and file copies with the Governor, President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## (2) MEMBERSHIP, TERMS, MEETINGS.--

(a) The board shall be composed of 12 members. The Executive Director of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall appoint the members from names submitted by the entities for the designated categories the member will represent. The Executive Director shall appoint one representative of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, who must represent the Division of Motor Vehicles; two representatives of the independent motor vehicle industry as recommended by the Florida Independent Automobile Dealers Association; two representatives of the franchise motor vehicle industry as recommended by the Florida Automobile Dealers Association; one representative of the auction motor vehicle industry who is from an auction chain and is recommended by a group affiliated with the National Auto Auction Association; one representative of the auction motor vehicle industry who is from an independent auction and is recommended by a group affiliated with the National Auto Auction Association; one representative from the Department of

Revenue; a Florida Tax Collector representative recommended by the Florida Tax Collectors Association; one representative from the Better Business Bureau; one representative from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, who must represent the Division of Consumer Services; and one representative of the insurance industry who writes motor vehicle dealer surety bonds.

- (b)1. The Executive Director shall appoint the following initial members to 1-year terms: one representative from the motor vehicle auction industry who represents an auction chain, one representative from the independent motor vehicle industry, one representative from the franchise motor 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

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2 held in the fall of the year to review legislative proposals. 3 The board shall conduct all meetings in accordance with 4 applicable Florida Statutes and shall keep minutes of all 5 meetings. Meetings may be held in locations around the state 6 in department facilities or in other appropriate locations. 7 (3) PER DIEM, TRAVEL, AND STAFFING.--Members of the 8 board from the private sector are not entitled to per diem or 9 reimbursement for travel expenses. However, members of the board from the public sector are entitled to reimbursement, if 10 any, from their respective agency. Members of the board may 11 12 request assistance from the Department of Highway Safety and 13 Motor Vehicles as necessary. 14 Section 50. Subsection (26) of section 322.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 15 322.01 Definitions.--As used in this chapter: 16 (26) "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle, 17

Executive Director of the department. One meeting shall be

Section 51. Subsections (4) and (5) are added to section 322.0261, Florida Statutes, to read:

motorized wheelchairs, motorized scooters, and motorized

bicycles as defined in s. 316.003.

322.0261 Mandatory driver improvement course; certain crashes.--

including a motor vehicle combination, not operated upon rails

or guideway, excluding vehicles moved solely by human power,

- (4) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor

  Vehicles shall approve and regulate courses that use

  technology as the delivery method of all driver improvement
  schools as the courses relate to this section.
- 30 (5) In determining whether to approve courses of
  31 driver improvement schools that use technology as the delivery

method as the courses relate to this section, the department shall consider only those courses submitted by a person, business, or entity which receive:

- (a) Approval for statewide delivery.
- (b) Independent scientific research evidence of course effectiveness.

Section 52. Subsection (4) of section 322.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.05 Persons not to be licensed.--The department may not issue a license:

(4) Except as provided by this subsection, to any person, as a Class A licensee, Class B licensee, Class C licensee, or Class D licensee, who is under the age of 18 years. A person age 16 or 17 years who applies for a Class D driver's license is subject to all the requirements and provisions of ss. 322.05(2)(a) and (b),322.09, and 322.16(2) and (3). Any person who applies for a Class D driver's license who is age 16 or 17 years must have had a learner's driver's license or a driver's license for at least 90 days before he or she is eligible to receive a Class D driver's license. The department may require of any such applicant for a Class D driver's license such examination of the qualifications of the applicant as the department considers proper, and the department may limit the use of any license granted as it considers proper.

Section 53. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) and subsections (5), (6), and (7) of section 322.081, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (8) is added to said section, to read:

322.081 Requests to establish voluntary <a href="mailto:check-off">check-off</a> on driver's license application.--

(4)

(b) The department is authorized to discontinue the voluntary contribution and distribution of associated proceeds if the organization no longer exists, if the organization has stopped providing services that are authorized to be funded from the voluntary contributions, or pursuant to an organizational recipient's request. Organizations are required to notify the department immediately to stop warrants for voluntary check-off contribution, if any of the conditions in this subsection exist, and must meet the requirements of paragraph (5)(b) or paragraph (5)(c), if applicable, for any period of operation during the fiscal year.

- (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

1 notes to the financial statements should state whether
2 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 must be submitted to the department for review within 9 months 180 days after the end of the organization's fiscal year.

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.
- (8) All organizations seeking to establish a voluntary contribution on a driver's license application that are required to operate under the Solicitation of Contributions

  Act, as provided in chapter 496, must do so before funds may be distributed.

Section 54. Present subsections (2) through (7) of section 322.095, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) through (9), respectively, and new subsections (2) and (3) are added to said section, to read:

322.095 Traffic law and substance abuse education program for driver's license applicants.--

- (2) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor
  Vehicles shall approve and regulate courses that use
  technology as the delivery method of all driver improvement
  schools as the courses relate to this section.
- (3) In determining whether to approve courses of driver improvement schools that use technology as the delivery method as the courses relate to this section, for courses submitted on or after July 1, 2001, the department shall consider only those courses submitted by a person, business, or entity which receive:
  - (a) Approval for statewide delivery.
- (b) Independent scientific research evidence of course effectiveness.

Section 55. Section 322.222, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

30 <u>322.222 Right to review.--A driver may request an</u>
31 <u>administrative hearing to review a revocation pursuant to s.</u>

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30 31 322.221(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 56. 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 substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled 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 57. Subsections (1), (3), and (10) of section 322.2615, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

322.2615 Suspension of license; right to review.--

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- (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 eliqible for the driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of suspension. If a blood test has been administered, the results of which are not available to the officer at the time of the arrest, the agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department then determines that the person was arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 and that the person had a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the department shall suspend the person's driver's license pursuant to subsection (3).
- (b) The suspension under paragraph (a) shall be pursuant to, and the notice of suspension shall inform the driver of, the following:
- 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test and his or her driving privilege is suspended for a period of 1 year for a first refusal or for a period of 18 months if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test; or
- The driver violated s. 316.193 by driving with an b. unlawful blood-alcohol level as provided in that section and 31 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.

- 2. The suspension period shall commence on the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- 3. 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.
- 4. The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest will expire at midnight of the  $\underline{10th}$  30th day following the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the arrest.
- (3) If the department determines that the license of the person arrested should be suspended pursuant to this section and if the notice of suspension has not already been served upon the person by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer as provided in subsection (1), the department shall issue a notice of suspension and, unless the notice is mailed pursuant to s. 322.251, a temporary permit which expires  $\underline{10}$   $\underline{30}$  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 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 58. 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 59. 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.

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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.

- (b) 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 31 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 in paragraph (a). This paragraph does not apply if an appropriate motion contesting the forfeiture is filed within the 20-day period.

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

(d)(e) The court shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of a person who has been convicted four times for violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections. The court shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of any person who has been convicted of DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 316.193. If the court has not permanently

revoked such driver's license or driving privilege within 30 1 days after imposing sentence, the department shall permanently 3 revoke the driver's license or driving privilege pursuant to this paragraph. No driver's license or driving privilege may 4 5 be issued or granted to any such person. This paragraph applies only if at least one of the convictions for violation 6 7 of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 was for a violation that 8 occurred after July 1, 1982. For the purposes of this paragraph, a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, 9 former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is also considered a 10 conviction for violation of s. 316.193. Also, a conviction of 11 driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, 12 13 driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other 14 similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense outside this state is considered a conviction for the purposes 15 16 of this paragraph. 17 Section 60. Section 322.282, Florida Statutes, is 18 repealed. Section 61. Subsection (3) is added to section 19 20 322.292, Florida Statutes, to read: 21 322.292 DUI programs supervision; powers and duties of 22 the department. --23 (3) DUI programs shall be either governmental programs or not-for-profit corporations. 24 Section 322.331, Florida Statutes, is 25 Section 62. 26 repealed. 27 Section 63. Subsections (8), (9), and (10) are added 28 to section 322.61, Florida Statutes, to read: 29 322.61 Disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle.--30

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- (8) A driver who is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed a violation of an out-of-service order while driving a commercial motor vehicle is disqualified as follows:
- (a) Not less than 90 days nor more than 1 year if the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed a first violation of an out-of-service order.
- (b) Not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years if, during any 10-year period, the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed two violations of out-of-service orders in separate incidents.
- (c) Not less than 3 years nor more than 5 years if, during any 10-year period, the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed three or more violations of out-of-service orders in separate incidents.
- (d) Not less than 180 days nor more than 2 years if the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed 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 or otherwise found to have committed 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 or otherwise found to have committed an offense 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.
- (e) For all drivers, failing to obey a traffic control device or all 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 or otherwise found to have committed 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 or otherwise found to have committed a second

  railroad-highway grade crossing violation in separate

  incidents.

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(c) A driver must be disqualified for not less than 1 year if, during any 3-year period, the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed a third or subsequent railroad-highway grade crossing violation in separate incidents.

Section 64. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 322.64, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

322.64 Holder of commercial driver's license; driving with unlawful blood-alcohol level; refusal to submit to breath, urine, or blood test.--

(1)(a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, disqualify from operating any commercial motor vehicle a person who while operating or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or a person who has refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 322.63 arising out of the operation or actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle. Upon disqualification of the person, the officer shall take the person's driver's license and issue the person a 10-day 30-day temporary permit if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of disqualification. If the person has been given a blood, breath, or urine test, the results of which are not available to the officer at the time of the arrest, the agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department then determines that the person was arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 and that the person had a blood-alcohol level or 31 | breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the department shall

disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to subsection (3).

- (b) The disqualification under paragraph (a) shall be pursuant to, and the notice of disqualification shall inform the driver of, the following:
- 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year, for a first refusal, or permanently, if he or she has previously been disqualified as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test; or
- b. The driver violated s. 316.193 by driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 6 months for a first offense or for a period of 1 year if he or she has previously been disqualified, or his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended, for a violation of s. 316.193.
- 2. The disqualification period shall commence on the date of arrest or issuance of notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- 3. The driver may request a formal or informal review of the disqualification by the department within 10 days after the date of arrest or issuance of notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- 4. The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest or disqualification will expire at midnight of the  $\underline{10th}$   $\underline{30th}$  day following the date of disqualification.
- 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the arrest.

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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 65. 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 department in such form and manner as it may designate. Upon 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 31 coverage for both the owner and the operator, it shall at such

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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.
- (3) Electronic access to the vehicle insurer 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 66. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 328.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

> 328.01 Application for certificate of title.--(3)

If the application for transfer of title is based (b) 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, 31 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 12 13 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 16 injunction or other order of a court of competent jurisdiction has been served on the department commanding it not to deliver 17 the certificate, the department shall deliver the repossessed certificate to the applicant, or as is otherwise directed in 19 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 67. 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 .--

(2) The department may deny or cancel any vessel 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 68. Section 328.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) A vessel used exclusively on private lakes and ponds.
  - (2) A vessel owned by the United States Government.
  - (3) A vessel used exclusively as a ship's lifeboat.
  - (4) A non-motor-powered vessel.
  - (5) A federally documented vessel.
- (6) A vessel already covered by a registration number in full force and effect which has been awarded to it pursuant to a federally approved numbering system of another state or by the United States Coast Guard in a state without a federally approved numbering system, if the vessel has not been within this state for a period in excess of 90 consecutive days.
- (7) A vessel operating under a valid temporary certificate of number.
- (8) A vessel from a country other than the United States temporarily using the waters of this state.
- (9) An undocumented vessel used exclusively for racing.
- Section 69. Subsection (4) of section 328.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

## (4) TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP.--

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

(b) If a vessel is an antique as defined in subsection 13 (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 70. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (1) of section 328.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) Except as otherwise specified and less\$1.4 million for any administrative costs which shall be deposited 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 31 the state, except for those funds designated for the use of

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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 71. Subsections (4) and (6) of section 713.78, Florida Statutes, are 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 31 into possession of a vehicle or vessel pursuant to subsection

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(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 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 paragraph (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 31 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 after 35 days if the vehicle or vessel is more than 3 years of age and after 50 days if the vehicle or vessel is 3 years of age or less.

(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 writing by certified mail or acknowledged hand delivery that 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

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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.
- 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.
- (6) Any vehicle or vessel which is stored pursuant to subsection (2) and which remains unclaimed, or for which reasonable charges for recovery, towing, or storing remain unpaid or for which a lot rental amount is due and owing to the mobile home park owner, as evidenced by a judgment for unpaid rent, and any contents not released pursuant to subsection (10), may be sold by the owner or operator of the 31 storage space for such towing or storage charge or unpaid lot

rental amount after 35 days from the time the vehicle or vessel is stored therein if the vehicle or vessel is more than 3 3 years of age and after 50 days from the time the vehicle or vessel is stored therein if the vehicle or vessel is 3 years 4 5 of age or less. The sale shall be at public auction for cash. 6 If the date of the sale was not included in the notice 7 required in subsection (4), notice of the sale shall be given 8 to the person in whose name the vehicle, vessel, or mobile home is registered, to the mobile home park owner, and to all persons claiming a lien on the vehicle or vessel as shown on 10 11 the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or of the corresponding agency in any other state. 12 13 Notice shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt 14 requested, to the owner of the vehicle or vessel and the person having the recorded lien on the vehicle or vessel at 15 16 the address shown on the records of the registering agency and shall be mailed not less than 15 days before the date of the 17 sale. After diligent search and inquiry, if the name and 18 19 address of the registered owner or the owner of the recorded 20 lien cannot be ascertained, the requirements of notice by mail 21 may be dispensed with. In addition to the notice by mail, 22 public notice of the time and place of sale shall be made by publishing a notice thereof one time, at least 10 days prior 23 to the date of the sale, in a newspaper of general circulation 24 in the county in which the sale is to be held. The proceeds 25 26 of the sale, after payment of reasonable towing and storage 27 charges, costs of the sale, and the unpaid lot rental amount, 28 in that order of priority, shall be deposited with the clerk 29 of the circuit court for the county if the owner is absent, and the clerk shall hold such proceeds subject to the claim of 30 31 the person legally entitled thereto. The clerk shall be

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entitled to receive 5 percent of such proceeds for the care and disbursement thereof. The certificate of title issued under this law shall be discharged of all liens unless otherwise provided by court order.

Section 72. Section 715.05, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 73. Subsection (1) of section 681.1096, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

681.1096 Pilot RV Mediation and Arbitration Program; creation and qualifications .--

(1) This section and s. 681.1097 shall apply to disputes determined eligible under this chapter involving recreational vehicles acquired on or after October 1, 1997, and shall remain in effect until September 30, 2002 2001, at which time recreational vehicle disputes shall be subject to the provisions of ss. 681.109 and 681.1095. The Attorney General shall report annually to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, and appropriate legislative committees regarding the effectiveness efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the pilot program.

Section 74. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 681.1097, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

681.1097 Pilot RV Mediation and Arbitration Program; dispute eligibility and program function .--

(5) If the mediation ends in an impasse, or if a manufacturer fails to comply with the settlement entered into between the parties, the program administrator shall schedule the dispute for an arbitration hearing. Arbitration proceedings shall be open to the public on reasonable and 31 | nondiscriminatory terms.

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- The arbitration hearing shall be conducted by a single arbitrator assigned by the program administrator. arbitrator shall not be the same person as the mediator who conducted the prior mediation conference in the dispute. parties may factually object to an arbitrator based on the arbitrator's past or present relationship with a party or a party's attorney, direct or indirect, whether financial, professional, social, or of any other kind. The program administrator shall consider any such objection, determine its validity, and notify the parties of any determination. objection is determined valid, the program administrator shall assign another arbitrator to the case.
- (b) The arbitrator may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and for the production of records, documents, and other evidence. Subpoenas so issued shall be served and, upon application to the court by a party to the arbitration, enforced in the manner provided by law for the service and enforcement of subpoenas in civil actions. Fees for attendance as a witness shall be the same as for a witness in the circuit court.
- (c) At all program arbitration proceedings, the parties may present oral and written testimony, present witnesses and evidence relevant to the dispute, cross-examine witnesses, and be represented by counsel. The arbitrator shall record the arbitration hearing and shall have the power to administer oaths. The arbitrator may inspect the vehicle if requested by a party or if the arbitrator considers such inspection appropriate.
- The program arbitrator may continue a hearing on his or her own motion or upon the request of a party for good 31 cause shown. A request for continuance by the consumer

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constitutes a waiver of the time period set forth in s. 681.1096(3)(k) for completion of all proceedings under the program.

- (e) Where the arbitration is the result of a manufacturer's failure to perform in accordance with a settlement mediation agreement, any relief to the consumer granted by the arbitration will be no less than the relief agreed to by the manufacturer in the settlement agreement.
- (f) The arbitrator shall grant relief if a reasonable number of attempts have been undertaken to correct a nonconformity or nonconformities.
- The program arbitrator shall render a decision within 10 days of the closing of the hearing. The decision shall be in writing on a form prescribed or approved by the department. The program administrator shall send a copy of the decision to the consumer and each involved manufacturer by registered mail. The program administrator shall also send a copy of the decision to the department within 5 days of mailing to the parties.
- (h) A manufacturer shall comply with an arbitration decision within 40 days of the date the manufacturer receives the written decision. Compliance occurs on the date the consumer receives delivery of an acceptable replacement motor vehicle or the refund specified in the arbitration award. If a manufacturer fails to comply within the time required, the consumer must notify the program administrator in writing within 10 days. The program administrator shall notify the department of a manufacturer's failure to comply. The department shall have the authority to enforce compliance with arbitration decisions under this section in the same manner as 31 is provided for enforcement of compliance with board decisions

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under s. 681.1095(10). In any civil action arising under this chapter and relating to a dispute arbitrated pursuant to this section, the decision of the arbitrator is admissible in evidence.

- arbitrator make a technical correction to the decision by
  filing a written request with the program administrator within
  10 days after receipt of the written decision. Technical
  corrections shall be limited to computational errors,
  correction of a party's name or information regarding the
  recreational vehicle, and typographical or spelling errors.
  Technical correction of a decision shall not toll the time for
  filing an appeal or for manufacturer compliance.
- (7) A decision of the arbitrator is binding unless appealed by either party by filing a petition with the circuit court within the time and in the manner prescribed by s. 681.1095(10) and (12). Section 681.1095(13) and (14) apply to appeals filed under this section. Either party may make application to the circuit court for the county in which one of the parties resides or has a place of business or, if neither party resides or has a place of business in this state, the county where the arbitration hearing was held, for an order confirming, vacating, modifying, or correcting any award, in accordance with the provisions of this section and ss. 682.12, 682.13, 682.14, 682.15, and 682.17. Such application must be filed within 30 days of the moving party's receipt of the written decision or the decision becomes final. Upon filing such application, the moving party shall mail a copy to the department and, upon entry of any judgment or decree, shall mail a copy of such judgment or decree to the department. A review of such application by the circuit court

shall be confined to the record of the proceedings before the program arbitrator. The court shall conduct a de novo review of the questions of law raised in the application. In addition to the grounds set forth in ss. 682.13 and 682.14, the court shall consider questions of fact raised in the application. In reviewing questions of fact, the court shall uphold the award unless it determines that the factual findings of the arbitrator are not supported by substantial evidence in the record and that the substantial rights of the moving party have been prejudiced. If the arbitrator fails to state findings or reasons for the stated award, or the findings or reasons are inadequate, the court shall search the record to determine whether a basis exists to uphold the award. The court shall expedite consideration of any application filed under this section on the calendar.

(a) If a decision of a program arbitrator in favor of a consumer is confirmed by the court, recovery by the consumer shall include the pecuniary value of the award, attorney's fees incurred in obtaining confirmation of the award, and all costs and continuing damages in the amount of \$25 per day for each day beyond the 40-day period following a manufacturer's receipt of the arbitrator's decision. If a court determines the manufacturer acted in bad faith in bringing the appeal or brought the appeal solely for the purpose of harassment, or in complete absence of a justiciable issue of law or fact, the court shall double, and may triple, the amount of the total award.

(b) An appeal of a judgment or order by the court confirming, denying confirmation, modifying or correcting, or vacating the award may be taken in the manner and to the same extent as from orders or judgments in a civil action.

 Section 75. Section 681.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

681.115 Certain agreements void.—Any agreement entered into by a consumer that waives, limits, or disclaims the rights set forth in this chapter, or that requires a consumer not to disclose the terms of such agreement as a condition thereof, is void as contrary to public policy. The rights set forth in this chapter shall extend to a subsequent transferee of such motor vehicle.

Section 76. 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:

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

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

- 3. If the registered owner or other legally authorized person in control of the vehicle or vessel arrives at the scene prior to removal or towing of the vehicle or vessel, the vehicle or vessel shall be disconnected from the towing or removal apparatus, and that person shall be allowed to remove the vehicle or vessel without interference upon the payment of a reasonable service fee of not more than one-half of the posted rate for such towing service as provided in subparagraph 6., for which a receipt shall be given, unless that person refuses to remove the vehicle or vessel which is otherwise unlawfully parked or located.
- The rebate or payment of money or any other valuable consideration from the individual or firm towing or removing vehicles or vessels to the owners or operators of the premises from which the vehicles are towed or removed, for the privilege of removing or towing those vehicles or vessels, 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 31 property owner or lessee, prior to towing or removing any

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

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

- e. The local government may require permitting and inspection of these signs prior to any towing or removal of vehicles  $\underline{\text{or vessels}}$  being authorized.
- f. A business with 20 or fewer parking spaces satisfies the notice requirements of this subparagraph by prominently displaying a sign stating "Reserved Parking for Customers Only Unauthorized Vehicles or Vessels Will be Towed Away At the Owner's Expense" in not less than 4-inch high, light-reflective letters on a contrasting background.

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

- 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 colors on the driver and passenger sides of the vehicle. The name shall be in at least 3-inch permanently affixed letters, and the address and telephone number shall be in at least 1-inch permanently affixed letters.

- 8. Vehicle entry for the purpose of removing the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> shall be allowed with reasonable care on the part of the person or firm towing the vehicle <u>or vessel</u>. Such person or firm shall be liable for any damage occasioned to the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> if such entry is not in accordance with the standard of reasonable care.
- 9. When a vehicle <u>or vessel</u> 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 <u>or vessel</u> owner, custodian, or agent shall have the right to inspect the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> before accepting its return, and no release or waiver of any kind which would release the person or firm towing the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> 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 <u>or vessel</u> owner, custodian, or agent as a condition of release of the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> to its owner. A detailed, signed receipt showing the legal name of the company or person towing or removing the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> must be given to the person paying towing or storage charges at the time of payment, whether requested or not.

- (b) These requirements shall be the minimum standards and shall not preclude enactment of additional regulations by any municipality or county including the right to regulate rates when vehicles <u>or vessels</u> are towed from private property.
- (3) This section does not apply to law enforcement, firefighting, rescue squad, ambulance, or other emergency vehicles or vessels which are marked as such or to property owned by any governmental entity.
- (4) When a person improperly causes a vehicle <u>or</u> <u>vessel</u> to be removed, such person shall be liable to the owner or lessee of the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> 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.
- $\underline{(6)(5)}(a)$  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 77. 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.--

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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 provided by the department.

Section 78. Subsection (10) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions. -- The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(10) PARTIAL EXEMPTION; MOTOR VEHICLE SOLD TO RESIDENT OF ANOTHER STATE. -- The tax collected on the sale of a new or used motor vehicle in this state to a resident of another state shall be an amount equal to the sales tax which would be imposed on such sale under the laws of the state of which the purchaser is a resident, except that such tax shall not exceed the tax that would otherwise be imposed under this chapter. At the time of the sale, the purchaser shall execute a notarized statement of his or her intent to license the vehicle in the state of which the purchaser is a resident within 45 days of the sale and of the fact of the payment to the State of Florida of a sales tax in an amount equivalent to the sales tax of his or her state of residence and shall submit the statement to the appropriate sales tax collection agency in his or her state of residence. Nothing in this 31 subsection shall be construed to require the removal of the

vehicle from this state following the filing of an intent to license the vehicle in the purchaser's home state if the 3 purchaser licenses the vehicle in his or her home state within 45 days after the date of sale. Nothing herein shall require 4 5 the payment of tax to the State of Florida for assessments 6 made prior to July 1, 2001, if the tax imposed by this section 7 has been paid to the state in which the vehicle was licensed 8 and the department has assessed a like amount of tax on the 9 same transactions. This provision shall apply retroactively to assessments that have been protested prior to August 1, 1999, 10 and have not been paid on the date this act takes effect. 11 12 Section 79. Chapter 261, Florida Statutes, consisting 13 of sections 261.01, 261.02, 261.03, 261.04, 261.05, 261.06, 14 261.07, 261.08, 261.09, 261.10, 261.11, and 261.12, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 15 16 261.01 Short title.--This chapter may be cited as the 17 "T. Mark Schmidt Off-Highway-Vehicle Safety and Recreation Act." 18 261.02 Legislative findings, declarations, and 19 20 intent.--(1) The Legislature finds that off-highway vehicles 21 22 are becoming increasingly popular in this state and that the 23 use of these vehicles should be controlled and managed to 24 minimize negative effects on the environment, wildlife habitats, native wildlife, and native flora. 25 26 (2) The Legislature declares that effectively managed 27 areas and adequate facilities for the use of off-highway 28 vehicles are compatible with this state's overall recreation 29 plan and the underlying goal of multiple use.

(3) It is the intent of the Legislature that:

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- (a) Existing off-highway-vehicle recreational areas, facilities, and opportunities be improved and appropriately expanded, and be managed in a manner consistent with this chapter, in order to maintain natural resources and sustained long-term use of off-highway-vehicle trails and areas.
- (b) New off-highway-vehicle recreational areas, facilities, and opportunities be provided and managed pursuant to this chapter in a manner that will sustain both long-term use and the environment.
- (c) Nothing contained within this act shall be construed to require the construction or maintenance of off-highway-vehicle recreation areas, facilities, or trails on public lands where such construction or maintenance would be inconsistent with the property's management objectives or land management plan.
- $\underline{\text{261.03}}$  Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:
- (1) "Advisory committee" means the Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Advisory Committee created by s. 261.04.
- (2) "ATV" means any motorized off-highway or all-terrain vehicle 50 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 900 pounds or less, designed to travel on three or more low-pressure tires, having a seat designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebars for steering control, and intended for use by a single operator with no passenger.
- $\underline{\mbox{(3) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture}} \label{eq:consumer_services}$  and Consumer Services.
- (4) "Division" means the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- 30 (5) "OHM" or "off-highway motorcycle" means any motor
  31 vehicle used off the roads or highways of this state which has

a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and is designed to travel with not more than two wheels in contact with the ground, but excludes a tractor or a moped.

- (6) "Off-highway vehicle" means any ATV or OHM used off the roads or highways of this state for recreational purposes and which is not registered and licensed for highway use under chapter 320.
- (7) "Program" means the Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Program.
- (8) "Public lands" means lands within the State of Florida which are available for public use and which are owned, operated, or managed by a federal, state, county, or municipal governmental entity.
- (9) "System" means the off-highway-vehicle recreation areas and trails on public lands within the state.
- (10) "Trust fund" means the Incidental Trust Fund of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- 261.04 Creation of the Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Advisory Committee; members; appointment.--
- Committee is created within the Division of Forestry and shall consist of nine members, all of whom shall appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The appointees shall include one representative of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, one representative of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, one representative of the Office of Greenways and Trails of the Department of Environmental Protection, one representative of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, one citizen with scientific expertise

environmental sciences, one representative of a licensed off-highway-vehicle dealer, and three representatives of off-highway-vehicle recreation groups. In making these appointments, the commissioner shall consider the places of residence of the members to ensure statewide representation.

- (2) The term of office of each member of the advisory committee is 2 years. The members first appointed shall classify themselves by lot so that the terms of four members expire June 30, 2003, and the terms of five members expire June 30, 2004.
- (3) In case of a vacancy on the committee, the commissioner shall appoint a successor member for the unexpired portion of the term.
- (4) The members shall elect a chair from among themselves who shall serve for 1 year or until a successor is elected.
- (5) The members shall not receive a salary; however, they shall be entitled to be reimbursed for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.
- <u>261.05</u> Duties and responsibilities of the Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Advisory Committee.--
- (1) The advisory committee shall establish policies to guide the department regarding the off-highway-vehicle recreational program and the system of off-highway-vehicle recreation areas and trails.
- (2) The advisory committee shall make recommendations to the department regarding off-highway-vehicle safety and training and education programs in the operation of such vehicles.

- (3) The advisory committee must be informed of all governmental activities affecting the program.
- (4) The advisory committee must be informed of off-highway-vehicle impacts and effects on the environment, wildlife habitats, and native flora and fauna, and shall make recommendations to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts and promote sustained, long-term use.
- (5) The advisory committee must be fully informed of the inventory of off-highway-vehicle access and opportunities.
- (6) The advisory committee shall meet at various times and locations throughout the state to receive public comments on the implementation of the program and shall take these public comments into consideration when making its recommendations.
- recommendations annually regarding the department's proposed budget of expenditures from the designated off-highway-vehicle funds in the trust fund, which may include providing funds to match grant funds available from other sources.
- (8) The advisory committee shall make recommendations regarding all capital outlay expenditures from the trust fund proposed for inclusion in the budget.
- applications submitted by any governmental agency or entity or nongovernmental entity requesting moneys from the trust fund to create, operate, manage, or improve off-highway-vehicle recreation areas or trails within the state, protect and restore affected natural areas in the system, or provide off-highway-vehicle driver education. The advisory committee shall recommend to the department approval or denial of such

grant applications based upon criteria established by the 1 2 advisory committee. 261.06 Functions, duties, and responsibilities of the 3 department. -- The following are functions, duties, and 4 5 responsibilities of the department through the division: 6 (1) Coordination of the planning, development, 7 conservation, and rehabilitation of state lands in and for the 8 system. 9 (2) Coordination of the management, maintenance, administration, and operation of state lands in the system, 10 11 and the provision of law enforcement and appropriate public 12 safety activities. 13 (3) Management of the trust fund and approval of the 14 advisory committee's budget recommendations. 15 (4) Implementation of the program, including the 16 ultimate approval of grant applications submitted by 17 governmental agencies or entities or nongovernmental entities. (5) Coordination to help ensure compliance with 18 19 environmental laws and regulations of the program and lands in 20 the system. (6) The implementation of the policies established by 21 22 the advisory committee. 23 (7) Provision of staff assistance to the advisory 24 committee. (8) Preparation of plans for lands in, or proposed to 25 26 be included in, the system. 27 (9) Conducting surveys and the preparation of studies 28 as are necessary or desirable for implementing the program. 29 (10) Recruitment and utilization of volunteers to

further the program.

1 (11) Rulemaking authority to implement the provisions 2 of ss. 261.01-261.10. 261.07 Publication and distribution of guidebook; 3 4 contents. -- In consultation with the advisory committee, the department shall publish a guidebook, including the text of 5 6 this chapter, other laws and regulations relating to the 7 program, and maps of areas and trails for the system. The 8 guidebook may include other public areas, trails, and 9 facilities for the use of off-highway vehicles. The guidebook must include information regarding the responsibilities of 10 users of the system and must set forth pertinent laws, rules, 11 12 and regulations, including particular provisions and other 13 information intended to prevent trespass and damage to public 14 or private property. The guidebook must be prepared at minimal cost to facilitate the broadest possible distribution and must 15 16 be available for distribution no later than October 1, 2002. 17 261.08 Repair, maintenance, and rehabilitation of areas, trails, and lands.--18 19 The protection of public safety, the appropriate 20 use of lands in the system, and the conservation of the environment, wildlife habitats, native wildlife, and native 21 22 flora in the system are of the highest priority in the management of the system. Accordingly, the public land 23 24 managing agency shall avoid or minimize adverse impacts to the environment, promptly repair and continuously maintain areas 25 26 and trails, anticipate and prevent accelerated erosion, and 27 rehabilitate lands to the extent damaged by 28 off-highway-vehicle use in accordance with the management 29 plans of the public land managing agency. (2) The public land managing agency shall monitor the 30

system to determine whether there is compliance with 1 applicable environmental laws and regulations and take 2 3 appropriate action as necessary. 4 261.09 Contracts and agreements. -- The public land 5 managing agency may contract with private persons or entities 6 and enter into cooperative agreements with other public 7 agencies for the care and maintenance of lands in the system, 8 including contracts for law enforcement services with public 9 agencies having law enforcement powers. 10 261.10 Criteria for recreation areas and trails.--Publicly owned or operated off-highway-vehicle 11 12 recreation areas and trails shall be designated and maintained 13 for recreational travel by off-highway vehicles. These areas 14 and trails need not be generally suitable or maintained for 15 normal travel by conventional two-wheel-drive vehicles, and 16 should not be designated as recreational foot paths. State off-highway-vehicle recreation areas and trails must be 17 selected and managed in accordance with this chapter. 18 19 261.11 Penalties. -- No off-highway vehicle may be 20 operated upon the public roads, streets, or highways of this state, except as otherwise permitted by the managing state or 21 federal agency. A violation of this section is a noncriminal 23 traffic infraction, punishable as provided in chapter 318. 24 261.12 Designated off-highway-vehicle funds within the Incidental Trust Fund of the Division of Forestry of the 25 26 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services .--27 The designated off-highway-vehicle funds of the 28 trust fund shall consist of deposits from the following 29 sources: 30

- (a) Fees paid to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for the titling and registration of off-highway vehicles;
- (b) Revenues and income from any other sources
  required by law or as appropriated by the Legislature to be
  deposited into the trust fund as designated
  off-highway-vehicle funds;
- (c) Donations from private sources that are designated as off-highway-vehicle funds; and
- (d) Interest earned on designated off-highway-vehicle funds on deposit in the trust fund.
- (2) Designated off-highway-vehicle funds in the trust fund shall be available for recommended allocation by the Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Advisory Committee and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and upon annual appropriation by the Legislature, exclusively for the following:
- (a) Implementation of the Off-Highway-Vehicle

  Recreation Program by the Department of Agriculture and

  Consumer Services, which includes personnel and other related

  expenses; administrative and operating expenses; expenses

  related to safety, training, rider education programs,

  management, maintenance, and rehabilitation of lands in the

  Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Program's system of lands and

  trails; and, if funds are available, acquisition of lands to

  be included in the system and the management, maintenance, and

  rehabilitation of such lands.
- (b) Approved grants to governmental agencies or entities or nongovernmental entities that wish to provide or improve off-highway-vehicle recreation areas or trails for public use on public lands, provide environmental protection

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and restoration to affected natural areas in the system, or provide education in the operation of off-highway vehicles.

- (c) Matching funds to be used to match grant funds available from other sources.
- (3) Notwithstanding s. 216.301 and pursuant to s. 216.351, any balance of designated off-highway-vehicle funds in the trust fund at the end of any fiscal year shall remain therein and shall be available for the purposes set out in this section and as otherwise provided by law.

Section 80. Section 316.2074, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.2074 All-terrain vehicles.--

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature, through the adoption of this section to provide safety protection for minors while operating an all-terrain vehicle in this state.
- (2) As used in this section, the term "all-terrain vehicle" means any motorized off-highway vehicle 50 inches <del>(1270 mm)</del>or less in width, having a dry weight of 900 <del>600</del> pounds<del>(273 kg)</del>or less, designed to travel traveling on three or more low-pressure tires, designed for operator use only with no passengers, having a seat or saddle designed to be straddled by the operator, and having handlebars for steering control, and intended for use by a single operator with no passenger.
- (3) No person under 16 years of age shall operate, ride, or be otherwise propelled on an all-terrain vehicle unless the person wears a safety helmet meeting United States Department of Transportation standards and eye protection.
- (4) If a crash results in the death of any person or in the injury of any person which results in treatment of the 31 person by a physician, the operator of each all-terrain

vehicle involved in the crash shall give notice of the crash pursuant to s. 316.066.

(5) Except as provided in this section, an all-terrain vehicle may not be operated upon the public roads, streets, or highways of this state, except as otherwise permitted by the managing state or federal agency.

(6)(5) An all-terrain vehicle having four wheels may be used by police officers on public beaches designated as public roadways for the purpose of enforcing the traffic laws of the state. All-terrain vehicles may also be used by the police to travel on public roadways within 5 miles of beach access only when getting to and from the beach.

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

Section 81. Short title.--Sections 81 through 98 of this act may be cited as the "Florida Off-Highway-Vehicle Titling and Registration Act."

Legislature's intent that all off-highway vehicles purchased after the effective date of this act and all off-highway vehicles operated on public lands be titled and issued a certificate of title to allow for easy determination of ownership. It is also the Legislature's intent that all off-highway vehicles that are operated on public lands be registered and issued a registration decal containing a registration identification number to provide funding for the creation, management, and maintenance of off-highway-vehicle recreation areas and trails and their associated natural resources within the state. Finally, it is the Legislature's intent that all off-highway vehicles owned by non-Florida

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residents shall be exempt from the titling and registration 1 requirements of this act and that all off-highway vehicles 2 owned by governmental entities shall be exempt from the 3 4 titling and registration fees imposed by this act with the 5 exception of the applicable fees as set forth in this act 6 which are necessary to cover the administrative costs of the 7 department and the service fees of the county tax collectors. 8 However, all applicable laws, rules, and regulations governing off-highway-vehicle use and operation established by the 9 applicable public land managing agencies shall apply to all 10 off-highway-vehicle users, including users that are 11 12 non-Florida residents and governmental entities. 13 Section 83. Definitions.--As used in sections 81 14 through 98 of this act, the term: 15

- (1) "ATV" means any motorized off-highway or all-terrain vehicle 50 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 900 pounds or less, designed to travel on three or more low-pressure tires, having a seat designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebars for steering control, and intended for use by a single operator with no passenger.
- (2) "Dealer" means any person authorized by the Department of Revenue to buy, sell, resell, or otherwise distribute off-highway vehicles. Such person must have a valid sales tax certificate of registration issued by the Department of Revenue and a valid commercial or occupational license required by any county, municipality, or political subdivision of the state in which the person operates.
- (3) "Department" means the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
- (4) "Florida resident" means a person who has had a
   principal place of domicile in this state for a period of more

than 6 consecutive months, who has registered to vote in this state, who has made a statement of domicile pursuant to s.

222.17, Florida Statutes, or who has filed for homestead tax exemption on property in this state.

- vehicle used off the roads or highways of this state which has a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and is designed to travel with not more than two wheels in contact with the ground, but excludes a tractor or a moped.
- (6) "Off-highway vehicle" means any ATV or OHM used off the roads or highways of this state for recreational purposes which is not registered and licensed for highway use pursuant to chapter 320.
- (7) "Owner" means a person, other than a lienholder, having the property in or title to an off-highway vehicle, including a person entitled to the use or possession of an off-highway vehicle subject to an interest held by another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment of performance of an obligation, but the term excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.
- (8) "Public lands" means lands within the state which are available for public use and which are owned, operated, or managed by a federal, state, county, or municipal governmental entity.

Section 84. <u>Administration of off-highway-vehicle</u> titling and registration laws; records.--

(1) The administration of off-highway-vehicle titling and registration laws in sections 81 through 98 of this act is under the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, which shall provide for the issuing, handling, and recording of all off-highway-vehicle titling and registration

applications and certificates, including the receipt and accounting of off-highway-vehicle titling and registration fees.

(2) The department shall keep records and perform other clerical duties pertaining to off-highway-vehicle titling and registration as required.

Section 85. Rules, forms, and notices.--

- (1) The department may adopt rules under ss.

  120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, which pertain to off-highway-vehicle titling and registration to implement the provisions of sections 81 through 98 of this act conferring duties upon it.
- (2) The department shall prescribe and provide suitable forms for applications and other notices and forms necessary to administer the provisions of sections 81 through 98 of this act.

Section 86. Certificate of title required.--

- (1) Any off-highway vehicle that is purchased by a resident of this state after the effective date of this act or which is owned by a resident and is operated on the public lands of this state must be titled pursuant to sections 81 through 98 of this act.
- (2) A person may not sell, assign, or transfer an off-highway vehicle titled by the state without delivering to the purchaser or transferee a valid certificate of title with an assignment on it showing the transfer of title to the purchaser or transferee. A person may not purchase or otherwise acquire an off-highway vehicle required to be titled without obtaining a certificate of title for the vehicle in his or her name. The purchaser or transferee shall, within 30 days after a change in off-highway-vehicle ownership, file an

application for a title transfer with the county tax collector. An additional \$10 fee shall be charged against a purchaser or transferee who files a title transfer application after the 30-day period. The county tax collector may retain \$5 of the additional amount.

- (3) A certificate of title is prima facie evidence of the ownership of the off-highway vehicle and is good for the life of the off-highway vehicle so long as the certificate is owned or held by the legal holder. If a titled off-highway vehicle is destroyed or abandoned, the owner, with the consent of any recorded lienholders, shall, within 30 days after the destruction or abandonment, surrender to the department all title documents for cancellation.
- (4) The department shall provide labeled places on the title where the seller's price shall be indicated when an off-highway vehicle is sold and where a selling dealer shall record his or her valid sales tax certificate of registration number.
- (5)(a) There shall be a service charge of \$4.25 for each application that is handled in connection with the issuance, duplication, or transfer of any certificate of title. There shall be a service charge of \$1.25 for each application that is handled in connection with the recordation or notation of a lien on an off-highway vehicle which is not in connection with the purchase of such vehicle.
- (b) The service charges specified in paragraph (a) shall be collected by the department on any application handled directly from its office. Otherwise, these service charges shall be collected and retained by the tax collector who handles the application.

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 (c) In addition to the fees provided in paragraph (a), any tax collector may impose an additional service charge of not more than 50 cents on any transaction specified in paragraph (a) or on any transaction specified in subsection (2) of section 94 of this act, when such transaction occurs at any tax collector's branch office.

Section 87. <u>Application for and issuance of</u> certificate of title.--

- (1) The owner of an off-highway vehicle that is required to be titled must apply to the county tax collector for a certificate of title. The application must include the true name of the owner, the residence or business address of the owner, and a complete description of the vehicle. The application must be signed by the owner and must be accompanied by a fee of \$29.
- (2) The owner must establish, by submitting with the application an executed bill of sale, a manufacturer's statement of origin, an affidavit of ownership for off-highway vehicles purchased before the effective date of this act, or any other document acceptable to the department.
- (3) To apply for a title upon transfer of ownership of an off-highway vehicle, the new owner must surrender to the department the last title document issued for that vehicle.

  The document must be properly executed. Proper execution includes the previous owner's signature and certification that the off-highway vehicle to be transferred is debt-free or is subject to a lien. If a lien exists, the previous owner must furnish the new owner, on forms supplied by the department, the names and addresses of all lienholders and the dates of all liens, with a statement from each lienholder that the

<u>lienholder has knowledge of and consents to the transfer of</u> title to the new owner.

- (4) An application for an initial title or a title transfer must include payment of the applicable state sales tax or proof of payment of such tax, except for off-highway vehicles purchased or transferred before the effective date of this act.
- (5) If the owner submits a complete application and complies with all of the other requirements of this section, the department shall issue a certificate of title that states that the title is for an off-highway vehicle that is not suitable for highway use. After October 1, 2002, the department shall also issue a copy of the guidebook prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to s. 261.07, Florida Statutes.

Section 88. Duplicate certificate of title.--

- (1) The department may issue a duplicate certificate of title upon application by the person entitled to hold such a certificate if the department is satisfied that the original certificate has been lost, destroyed, or mutilated. A fee of \$15 shall be charged for issuing a duplicate certificate.
- (2) In addition to the fee imposed by subsection (1), a fee of \$7 shall be charged for expedited service in issuing a duplicate certificate of title. Application for such expedited service may be made by mail or in person. The department shall issue each certificate of title applied for under this subsection within 5 working days after receipt of a proper application or shall refund the additional \$7 fee upon written request by the applicant.
- 30 (3) If, following the issuance of an original,
  31 duplicate, or corrected certificate of title by the

department, the certificate is lost in transit and is not delivered to the addressee, the owner of the off-highway vehicle or the holder of a lien thereon may, within 180 days after the date of issuance of the title, apply to the department for reissuance of the certificate of title. An additional fee may not be charged for reissuance under this subsection.

(4) The department shall implement a system to verify that the application is signed by a person authorized to receive a duplicate title certificate under this section if the address shown on the application is different from the address shown for the applicant on the records of the department.

Section 89. <u>Manufacturer's statement of origin to be</u> furnished.--

- (1) Any person selling a new off-highway vehicle in this state must furnish a manufacturer's statement of origin to the purchaser. The statement, which must be in English or accompanied by an English translation if the vehicle was purchased outside the United States, must be signed and dated by an authorized representative of the manufacturer, indicate the complete name and address of the purchaser, include a complete description of the vehicle, and contain as many assignments as necessary to show title in the name of the purchaser.
- (2) It is unlawful for an off-highway-vehicle manufacturer, manufacturer's representative, or dealer to issue a manufacturer's certificate of origin describing an off-highway vehicle with the knowledge that the description is false or that the off-highway vehicle described does not exist. It is unlawful for any person to obtain or attempt to

obtain a certificate of origin with the knowledge that the description is false or that the off-highway vehicle does not exist. Any person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes.

Section 90. Registration required.--

- (1) Off-highway vehicles operated on public lands of this state, with the exception of off-highway vehicles owned by non-Florida residents or those used for agricultural purposes, must be registered within 30 days after purchase.
- (2) Nothing in this act prohibits the owner, operator, or manager of public lands containing improved and maintained off-highway-vehicle recreation areas or trails from charging an entrance or admission fee for the use of such lands to help offset the cost of operation and maintenance of such off-highway-vehicle facilities.

Section 91. <u>Application for and issuance of</u> certificate of registration, registration number, and decal.--

- (1) The owner of each off-highway vehicle that requires registration in this state must file a registration application with the county tax collector.
- (a) The application must provide the owner's name and address, residency status, a Florida identification card number such as a driver's license number, and a complete description of the vehicle to be registered, and must be accompanied by a fee of \$25.
- (b) Proof of ownership must be established by presenting a title for the off-highway vehicle.
- 29 (2) The department shall issue a certificate of
  30 registration and a registration number upon submittal of a
  31 complete application and compliance with the other

requirements of this section. The certificate of registration does not constitute a license.

registration certificate issued a decal signifying the years during which the certificate is valid and containing the assigned registration number, and such decal must be affixed to the rear of the off-highway vehicle.

Section 92. Registration period and reregistration by mail.--

- (1) An off-highway-vehicle certificate of registration is valid through the owner's next birthday. If the owner's birthday falls within the first 3 months after issuance of the certificate of registration, the certificate is valid through the owner's following birthday. However, a certificate of registration may not be valid for more than 15 months.
- (2) The department shall provide for annual reregistration of off-highway vehicles either in person at the county tax collector's office or by mail.

Section 93. Change of interest and address.--

- (1) The owner must furnish to the department notice of the transfer of any whole or partial interest in an off-highway vehicle registered or titled in this state or of the destruction or abandonment of such vehicle within 30 days thereafter. The certificate shall expire upon such transfer, destruction, or abandonment, unless the transfer of a partial interest does not affect the owner's right to operate the vehicle.
- (2) Any holder of a certificate of registration must notify the department or the county tax collector within 30 days after a change of address to an address other than the address on the certificate and must furnish the department or

the county tax collector with the new address. The department may provide by rule for the surrender of the certificate bearing the former address and for its replacement with a new certificate bearing the new address or for the alteration of a certificate to include the new address of the holder.

Section 94. <u>Duplicate registration certificate or</u> decal; service fees.--

- (1) A duplicate off-highway-vehicle registration certificate or decal to replace a lost or misplaced certificate or decal may be obtained from the county tax collector for \$10. A duplicate certificate or decal may not be issued except upon written request of the registered owner or a person authorized by the owner.
- vehicles is a \$2.50 service fee to be retained by the county tax collector for each registration certificate or decal issued, replaced, or renewed. The remainder of the fees collected by the county tax collector shall be remitted to the department.
- (3) A mail service charge may be collected for each registration or reregistration mailed by the department or any tax collector. All registrations and reregistrations must be mailed by first-class mail. The amount of the mail service charge must be the actual postage required rounded to the nearest 5 cents, plus a 25-cent handling charge. The mail service charge is in addition to the registration fee in section 91.

Section 95. <u>Disposition of fees.--The department shall</u> deposit all funds received under sections 81 through 98, less administrative costs of \$2 per title transaction and \$2 per registration transaction, into the Incidental Trust Fund of

the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Section 96. Refusal to issue and authority to cancel a certificate of title or registration.--

- (1) If the department finds that an applicant for an off-highway-vehicle certificate of title or registration has given a false statement or false or incomplete information in applying for the certificate or has otherwise failed to comply with the applicable provisions pertaining to the application for a certificate, it may refuse to issue the certificate.
- (2) If the department finds that an owner or dealer named in an off-highway-vehicle certificate of title or registration has given a false statement or false or incomplete information in applying for the certificate or has otherwise failed to comply with the applicable provisions pertaining to the application for a certificate, it may cancel the certificate.
- or any certificate if it finds that any title or registration fee or sales tax pertaining to such registration has not been paid, unless the fee or tax is paid within a reasonable time after the department has given notice.

Section 97. <u>Crimes relating to certificates of title</u> and registration decals; penalties.--

(1) It is unlawful for any person to procure or attempt to procure a certificate of title or duplicate certificate of title to an off-highway vehicle, or to pass or attempt to pass a certificate of title or duplicate certificate of title to an off-highway vehicle or any assignment thereof, if such person knows or has reason to believe that the vehicle has been stolen. Any person who

violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes.

- (2) It is unlawful for any person, knowingly and with intent to defraud, to have in his or her possession, sell, offer to sell, counterfeit, or supply a blank, forged, fictitious, counterfeit, stolen, or fraudulently or unlawfully obtained certificate of title, duplicate certificate of title, registration, bill of sale, or other indicia of ownership of an off-highway vehicle or to conspire to do any of the foregoing. Any person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes.
  - (3) It is unlawful:
- (a) To alter or forge any certificate of title to an off-highway vehicle or any assignment thereof or any cancellation of any lien on an off-highway vehicle.
- (b) To retain or use such certificate, assignment, or cancellation knowing that it has been altered or forged.
- (c) To use a false or fictitious name, give a false or fictitious address, or make any false statement in any application or affidavit required by sections 81 through 98 of this act or in a bill of sale or sworn statement of ownership or otherwise commit a fraud in any application.
- (d) To knowingly obtain goods, services, credit, or money by means of an invalid, duplicate, fictitious, forged, counterfeit, stolen, or unlawfully obtained certificate of title, registration, bill of sale, or other indicia of ownership of an off-highway vehicle.
- (e) To knowingly obtain goods, services, credit, or money by means of a certificate of title to an off-highway

vehicle which certificate is required by law to be surrendered to the department. Any person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes. A violation of this subsection with respect to any off-highway vehicle makes such off-highway vehicle contraband which may be seized by a law enforcement agency and forfeited under ss. 932.701-932.704, Florida Statutes.

- (4) It is unlawful for any person:
- (a) To make, alter, forge, counterfeit, or reproduce an off-highway-vehicle registration decal unless authorized by the department.
- (b) To knowingly have in his or her possession a forged, counterfeit, or imitation off-highway-vehicle registration decal, or reproduction of a decal, unless such possession has been authorized by the department.
- (c) To barter, trade, sell, supply, agree to supply, aid in supplying, or give away an off-highway-vehicle registration decal or to conspire to barter, trade, sell, supply, agree to supply, aid in supplying, or give away an off-highway-vehicle registration decal, unless authorized by the department. Any person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes.

Section 98. Nonmoving traffic violations.--Any person who fails to comply with any provision of sections 81 through 98 of this act for which a penalty is not otherwise provided commits of a nonmoving traffic violation, punishable as provided in s. 318.18, Florida Statutes.

30 Section 99. Subsection (1) of section 375.315, Florida 31 Statutes, is amended to read:

375.315 Registration of off-road vehicles.--

(1) Any off-road vehicle operated upon public lands, and not registered or licensed under s. 320.02 or s. 320.06, and not otherwise required to be registered pursuant to the Florida Off-Highway-Vehicle Titling and Registration Act must be registered as provided in this section.

Section 100. There is appropriated to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services from the designated off-highway-vehicle funds in the Incidental Trust Fund of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, for fiscal year 2001-2002, one position and \$156,660 to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 101. Subsection (2) of section 316.605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.605 Licensing of vehicles.--

(2) Any commercial motor vehicle, as defined in s. 316.003(66), operating over the highways of this state with an expired registration, with no registration from this or any other jurisdiction, or with no registration under the applicable provisions of chapter 320 shall be in violation of s. 320.07(4)(3) and shall subject the owner or operator of such vehicle to the penalty provided. In addition, a commercial motor vehicle found in violation of this section may be detained by any law enforcement officer until the owner or operator produces evidence that the vehicle has been properly registered and that any applicable delinquent penalties have been paid.

Section 102. Subsections (1), (4), and (9) of section 318.14, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

30 318.14 Noncriminal traffic infractions; exception;
31 procedures.--

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(1) Except as provided in ss. 318.17 and
320.07(4)(c)\frac{(3)(c)}{(3)}, any person cited for a violation of s.
240.265, chapter 316, s. 320.0605, s. 320.07(4)(a)(3)(a) or
(b), s. 322.065, s. 322.15(1), s. 322.16(2) or (3), s.
322.161(5), or s. 322.19 is charged with a noncriminal
infraction and must be cited for such an infraction and cited
to appear before an official. If another person dies as a
result of the noncriminal infraction, the person cited may be
required to perform 120 community service hours under s.
316.027(4), in addition to any other penalties.
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- (4) Any person charged with a noncriminal infraction under this section who does not elect to appear shall pay the civil penalty and delinquent fee, if applicable, either by mail or in person, within 30 days after the date of receiving the citation. If the person cited follows the above procedure, he or she shall be deemed to have admitted the infraction and to have waived his or her right to a hearing on the issue of commission of the infraction. Such admission shall not be used as evidence in any other proceedings. Any person who is cited for a violation of s. 320.0605 or s. 322.15(1), or subject to a penalty under s.  $320.07(4)(a)\frac{(3)(a)}{(a)}$ or (b) or s. 322.065, and who makes an election under this subsection shall submit proof of compliance with the applicable section to the clerk of the court. For the purposes of this subsection, proof of compliance consists of a valid driver's license or a valid registration certificate.
- (9) Any person who is cited for an infraction under this section other than a violation of s. 320.0605, s.  $320.07(4)(a)\frac{(3)(a)}{(a)}$  or (b), s. 322.065, s. 322.15(1), s. 322.61, or s. 322.62 may, in lieu of a court appearance, elect 31 to attend in the location of his or her choice within this

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state a basic driver improvement course approved by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. In such a case, adjudication must be withheld; points, as provided by s. 322.27, may not be assessed; and the civil penalty that is imposed by s. 318.18(3) must be reduced by 18 percent; however, a person may not make an election under this subsection if the person has made an election under this subsection in the preceding 12 months. A person may make no more than five elections under this subsection. The requirement for community service under s. 318.18(8) is not waived by a plea of nolo contendere or by the withholding of adjudication of guilt by a court.

Section 103. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 318.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.18 Amount of civil penalties. -- The penalties required for a noncriminal disposition pursuant to s. 318.14 are as follows:

- (2) Thirty dollars for all nonmoving traffic violations and:
- (b) For all violations of ss. 320.0605, 320.07(1), 322.065, and 322.15(1). Any person who is cited for a violation of s. 320.07(1) shall be charged a delinquent fee pursuant to s. 320.07(5)(4).
- 1. If a person who is cited for a violation of s. 320.0605 or s. 320.07 can show proof of having a valid registration at the time of arrest, the clerk of the court may dismiss the case and may assess a \$5 dismissal fee. A person who finds it impossible or impractical to obtain a valid registration certificate must submit an affidavit detailing the reasons for the impossibility or impracticality. The 31 reasons may include, but are not limited to, the fact that the

vehicle was sold, stolen, or destroyed; that the state in which the vehicle is registered does not issue a certificate of registration; or that the vehicle is owned by another person.

- 2. If a person who is cited for a violation of s. 322.03, s. 322.065, or s. 322.15 can show a driver's license issued to him or her and valid at the time of arrest, the clerk of the court may dismiss the case and may assess a \$5 dismissal fee.
- 3. If a person who is cited for a violation of s. 316.646 can show proof of security as required by s. 627.733, issued to the person and valid at the time of arrest, the clerk of the court may dismiss the case and may assess a \$5 dismissal fee. A person who finds it impossible or impractical to obtain proof of security must submit an affidavit detailing the reasons for the impracticality. The reasons may include, but are not limited to, the fact that the vehicle has since been sold, stolen, or destroyed; that the owner or registrant of the vehicle is not required by s. 627.733 to maintain personal injury protection insurance; or that the vehicle is owned by another person.

Section 104. Subsection (3) of section 322.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.121 Periodic reexamination of all drivers.--

(3) For each licensee whose driving record does not show any revocations, disqualifications, or suspensions for the preceding 7 years or any convictions for the preceding 3 years except for convictions of the following nonmoving violations:

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           (a) Failure to exhibit a vehicle registration
   certificate, rental agreement, or cab card pursuant to s.
 3
    320.0605;
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           (b) Failure to renew a motor vehicle or mobile home
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    registration that has been expired for 4 months or less
 6
   pursuant to s. 320.07(4)(a)\frac{(3)(a)}{i};
 7
           (c) Operating a motor vehicle with an expired license
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    that has been expired for 4 months or less pursuant to s.
    322.065;
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           (d) Failure to carry or exhibit a license pursuant to
11
    s. 322.15(1); or
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           (e) Failure to notify the department of a change of
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    address or name within 10 days pursuant to s. 322.19,
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    the department shall cause such licensee's license to be
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   prominently marked with the notation "Safe Driver."
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           Section 105. Except as otherwise provided herein, this
    act shall take effect October 1, 2001.
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