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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to truck safety; amending s. 316.302, F.S.; revising provisions for exemption from specified notification requirements for commercial motor vehicles carrying hazardous materials; incorporating specified federal regulations; updating regulations and rules applicable to certain commercial motor vehicle owners and drivers; specifying ownership identification requirements for certain commercial motor carriers; providing penalties for violation of such requirements; providing for compliance reviews; deleting obsolete references; amending s. 316.3025, F.S.; correcting references; revising penalty provisions for specified violations; providing penalties for specified violations and noncompliance by certain commercial motor carriers; amending s. 316.3026, F.S.; providing the Office of Motor Carrier Compliance authority to issue out-of-service orders to certain commercial motor carriers; providing procedures; providing penalties for failure to comply; amending s. 316.515, F.S.; revising truck length limitations for described semitrailers under specified circumstances; amending s. 316.545, F.S.; providing that certain penalties shall be a lien on the vehicle; adding a cross reference; deleting specified receipt requirement; authorizing weight inspectors to detain described vehicles under specified circumstances; authorizing said inspectors to contact a law enforcement officer; amending s. 316.640, F.S.; revising provisions relating to law enforcement authority; repealing s.



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316.3027, F.S., relating to identification required on commercial motor vehicles; repealing s. 316.610(3), F.S., relating to inspection of vehicles; amending s. 316.1937, F.S.; correcting a cross reference; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1), paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (j) of subsection (2), and subsection (5) of section 316.302, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.302 Commercial motor vehicles; safety regulations; transporters and shippers of hazardous materials; enforcement.-(1)

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all owners or drivers of commercial motor vehicles that are engaged in intrastate commerce are subject to the rules and regulations contained in 49 C.F.R. parts 382, 385, and 390-397, with the exception of 49 C.F.R. s. 390.5 as it relates to the definition of bus, as such rules and regulations existed on October 1, 2002 2001.

(2)(a) A person who operates a commercial motor vehicle solely in intrastate commerce not transporting any hazardous material in amounts that require placarding pursuant to 49

C.F.R. part 172 need not comply with 49 C.F.R. ss. 391.11(b)(1) and 395.3(a) and (b).



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(b) A person who operates a commercial motor vehicle solely in intrastate commerce not transporting any hazardous material in amounts that require placarding pursuant to 49

C.F.R. part 172 is exempt from 49 C.F.R. s. 395.3(a) and (b) and may, after 8 hours' rest, and following the required initial motor vehicle inspection, be permitted to drive any part of the first 15 on-duty hours in any 24-hour period, but may not be permitted to operate a commercial motor vehicle after that until the requirement of another 8 hours' rest has been fulfilled. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to drivers of public utility vehicles or authorized emergency vehicles during periods of severe weather or other emergencies.

(c) A person who operates a commercial motor vehicle solely in intrastate commerce not transporting any hazardous material in amounts that require placarding pursuant to 49 C.F.R. part 172 may not be on duty more than 72 hours in any period of 7 consecutive days, but carriers operating every day in a week may permit drivers to remain on duty for a total of not more than 84 hours in any period of 8 consecutive days; however, 24 consecutive hours off duty shall constitute the end of any such period of 7 or 8 consecutive days. This weekly limit does not apply to a person who operates a commercial motor vehicle solely within this state while transporting, during harvest periods, any unprocessed agricultural products that are subject to seasonal harvesting from place of harvest to the first place of processing or storage or from place of harvest directly to market. Upon request of the Department of Transportation, motor carriers shall furnish time records or



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other written verification to that department so that the Department of Transportation can determine compliance with this subsection. These time records must be furnished to the Department of Transportation within 10 days after receipt of that department's request. Falsification of such information is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$100. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to drivers of public utility vehicles or authorized emergency vehicles during periods of severe weather or other emergencies.

- (d) A person who operates a commercial motor vehicle solely in intrastate commerce not transporting any hazardous material in amounts that require placarding pursuant to 49 C.F.R. part 172 within a 200 air-mile radius of the location where the vehicle is based need not comply with 49 C.F.R. s. 395.8, except that time records shall be maintained as prescribed in 49 C.F.R. s. 395.1(e)(5).
- (e) A person who operates a commercial motor vehicle solely in intrastate commerce is exempt from subsection(1) while transporting agricultural products, including horticultural or forestry products, from farm or harvest place to the first place of processing or storage, or from farm or harvest place directly to market. However, such person must comply with 49 C.F.R. parts 382, 392, and 393, and with 49 C.F.R. ss. 396.3(a)(1) and 396.9. A vehicle or combination of vehicles operated pursuant to this paragraph that has a gross vehicle weight of 26,001 pounds or more or has three or more axles on the power unit regardless of weight must display the name of the vehicle is based on each



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side of the power unit in letters that contrast with the background and are readable from a distance of 50 feet. A violation of this vehicle identification requirement may be assessed a penalty as provided in s. 316.3025(3)(a).

- (f) A person who operates a commercial motor vehicle having a declared gross vehicle weight of less than 26,000 pounds solely in intrastate commerce and who is not transporting hazardous materials in amounts that require placarding pursuant to 49 C.F.R. part 172, or who is transporting petroleum products as defined in s. 376.301(31), is exempt from subsection (1). However, such person must comply with 49 C.F.R. parts 382, 392, and 393, and with 49 C.F.R. ss. 396.3(a)(1) and 396.9.
- (j) A person who is otherwise qualified as a driver under 49 C.F.R. part 391, and who operates a commercial motor vehicle in intrastate commerce only, and who does not transport hazardous materials in amounts that require placarding pursuant to 49 C.F.R. part 172, shall be exempt from the requirements of 49 C.F.R. part 391, subpart E, ss. 391.41(b)(3) and 391.43(e), relating to diabetes.
- (5) The Department of Transportation may adopt and revise rules to assure the safe operation of commercial motor vehicles. The Department of Transportation may enter into cooperative agreements as provided in 49 C.F.R. part 388. Department of Transportation personnel may conduct motor carrier and shipper compliance reviews terminal audits only for the purpose of determining compliance with this section 49 C.F.R. parts 171, 172, 173, 177, 178, 180, 382, 391, 393, 396, and 397; 49 C.F.R. s. 395.1(e)(5); and s. 627.7415.



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Section 2. Section 316.3025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.3025 Penalties.--

- (1) A commercial motor vehicle that is found to be operating in such an unsafe condition as to be declared out-of-service or a driver declared out-of-service or removed from driving status pursuant to the North American <u>Standard Uniform</u> Out-of-Service Criteria must be repaired or returned to driving status before being returned to service.
- (2) Any person who owns, operates, or causes or permits a commercial motor vehicle that has been declared out-of-service pursuant to the North American Standard Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria to be driven before the completion of required repairs is subject to the imposition of a penalty as provided in 49 C.F.R. s. 383.53, in addition to any other penalties imposed against him or her. Any person who operates a commercial motor vehicle while he or she is declared out-of-service or removed from driving status pursuant to the North American Standard Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria, or who causes or permits such out-of-service driver to operate a commercial motor vehicle, is subject to the imposition of a penalty as provided in 49 C.F.R. s. 383.53, in addition to any other penalties imposed against the person.
- (3)(a) A civil penalty of \$50 may be assessed for a violation of the identification requirements of 49 C.F.R. s. 390.21 or s. 316.302(2)(e).
 - (b) A civil penalty of \$100 may be assessed for:



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167 1. Each violation of the North American <u>Standard</u> Uniform
168 Driver Out-of-Service Criteria;

- 2. A violation of s. 316.302(2)(b) or (c); or
- 3. A violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 392.60; or
- 4. Each vehicle declared out-of-service pursuant to the

 North American Standard Vehicle Out-of-Service Criteria

 resulting from an inspection of a commercial vehicle involved in a crash.
 - (c) A civil penalty of \$250 may be assessed for:
- 1. A violation of the placarding requirements of 49 C.F.R. parts 171-179;
- 2. A violation of the shipping paper requirements of 49 C.F.R. parts 171-179;
 - 3. A violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 392.10;
 - 4. A violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 397.5;
 - 5. A violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 397.7;
 - 6. A violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 397.13; or
 - 7. A violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 397.15.
 - (d) A civil penalty of \$500 may be assessed for:
 - 1. Each violation of the North American Standard Hazardous Materials Out-of-Service Criteria.
 - 2. Each violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 390.19, for failure of an interstate or intrastate motor carrier to register.
 - 3. Each violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 392.9a, for failure of an interstate motor carrier to obtain operating authority.
 - 4. Each violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 392.9a, for operating beyond the scope of an interstate motor carrier's operating



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<u>authority</u> each violation of the North American Uniform Hazardous

Materials Out-of-Service Criteria.

- (e) A civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 in the aggregate may be assessed for violations found in the conduct of compliance reviews terminal audits pursuant to s. 316.302(5). A civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 in the aggregate may be assessed for violations found in a followup compliance review conducted within a 24-month period. A civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 in the aggregate may be assessed and the motor carrier may be enjoined pursuant to s. 316.3026 for violations found after a second followup compliance review is conducted within 12 months of the first followup compliance review. Motor carriers found to be operating without insurance required by s. 627.7415 may be enjoined as provided in s. 316.3026.
- (4) A vehicle operated by an interstate motor carrier found to be in violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 392.9a may be placed out-of-service for the carrier's failure to obtain operating authority or operating beyond the scope of its operating authority.
- (5)(4) Whenever any person or motor carrier as defined in chapter 320 violates the provisions of this section and becomes indebted to the state because of such violation and refuses to pay the appropriate penalty, in addition to the provisions of s. 316.3026, such the penalty becomes a lien upon the property including the motor vehicles of such person or motor carrier and may be foreclosed by the state in a civil action in any court of this state. It shall be presumed that the owner of the motor



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vehicle is liable for the sum, and the vehicle may be detained or impounded until the penalty is paid.

- (6)(5)(a) Any officer or agent collecting the penalties imposed pursuant to this section shall give to the owner, motor carrier, or driver of the vehicle an official receipt for all penalties collected from him or her. Only an officer or agent of the Department of Transportation is authorized to collect the penalty provided by this section. Such officer or agent shall cooperate with the owner or driver of the motor vehicle so as not to unduly delay the vehicle.
- (b) All penalties imposed and collected under this section by any state agency having jurisdiction shall be paid to the Treasurer, who shall credit the total amount collected to the State Transportation Trust Fund for use in repairing and maintaining the roads of this state.
- (7)(6) Any person aggrieved by the imposition of a civil penalty pursuant to this section may apply to the Commercial Motor Vehicle Review Board for a modification, cancellation, or revocation of the penalty. The Commercial Motor Vehicle Review Board may modify, cancel, revoke, or sustain such penalty.
- Section 3. Section 316.3026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 316.3026 Unlawful operation of motor carriers may be enjoined.--
- (1) The Office of Motor Carrier Compliance within the

 Department of Transportation may issue out-of-service orders to
 motor carriers as defined in s. 320.01(33) who have, after
 proper notice, failed to pay any penalty or fine assessed by the



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department or its duly appointed agent against any owner or motor carrier for violations of law, for the refusal to submit to a compliance review and provide records pursuant to s. 316.302(5) or s. 316.70, or for being in violation of safety regulations pursuant to s. 316.302 or insurance requirements pursuant to s. 627.7415. Such out-of-service orders shall have the effect of prohibiting the operations of any motor vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise operated by the motor carrier upon the roadways of this state, until such time as the violations have been corrected and any penalties have been paid. Out-of-service orders issued under this section must be approved by the Secretary of Transportation or his or her designee. An administrative hearing pursuant to s. 120.569 shall be afforded to motor carriers subject to such orders.

(2) Any motor carrier enjoined or prohibited from operating by an out-of-service order by this state, any other state, or the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration is prohibited from operating on the roadways of this state until such time as the motor carrier has been authorized to resume operations by the originating enforcement jurisdiction.

Commercial motor vehicles owned or operated by any motor carrier prohibited from operation found on the roadways of this state shall be placed out of service by law enforcement officers of the Department of Transportation, and the motor carrier shall be assessed a \$10,000 civil penalty pursuant to 49 C.F.R. s.

383.53, in addition to any other penalties imposed on the driver or other responsible person. Any person who knowingly drives, operates, or causes to be operated any commercial motor vehicle



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in violation of an out-of-service order issued by the department in accordance with this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082(3)(d). Any costs associated with the impoundment or storage of such vehicles are the responsibility of the motor carrier. Vehicle out-of-service orders may be rescinded when the department has received proof of authorization for the motor carrier to resume operation.

- (3) In addition to the sanctions found in subsections (1) and (2), the Department of Transportation may petition the circuit courts of this state to enjoin any motor carrier from operating when it fails to comply with out-of-service orders issued by a competent authority within or outside of this state Any motor carrier which operates a commercial motor vehicle upon the highways of this state in violation of the provisions of this chapter may be enjoined by the courts of this state from any such violation. Such injunctive proceeding may be instituted by the Department of Transportation.
- Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 316.515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 316.515 Maximum width, height, length.--
 - (3) LENGTH LIMITATION. --
 - (b) Semitrailers.--
- 1. A semitrailer operating in a truck tractor-semitrailer combination may not exceed 48 feet in extreme overall outside dimension, measured from the front of the unit to the rear of the unit and the load carried thereon, exclusive of safety and energy conservation devices approved by the department for use on vehicles using public roads, unless it complies with

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



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subparagraph 2. A semitrailer which exceeds 48 feet in length and is used to transport divisible loads may operate in this state only if issued a permit under s. 316.550 and if such trailer meets the requirements of this chapter relating to vehicle equipment and safety. Except for highways on the tandem trailer truck highway network, public roads deemed unsafe for longer semitrailer vehicles or those roads on which such longer vehicles are determined not to be in the interest of public convenience shall, in conformance with s. 316.006, be restricted by the Department of Transportation or by the local authority to use by semitrailers not exceeding a length of 48 feet, inclusive of the load carried thereon but exclusive of safety and energy conservation devices approved by the department for use on vehicles using public roads. Truck tractor-semitrailer combinations shall be afforded reasonable access to terminals; facilities for food, fuel, repairs, and rest; and points of loading and unloading.

- 2. A semitrailer which is more than 48 feet but not more than 53 feet in extreme overall outside dimension, as measured pursuant to subparagraph 1., may operate on public roads, except roads on the State Highway System which are restricted by the Department of Transportation or other roads restricted by local authorities, if:
- a. The distance between the kingpin or other peg which locks into the fifth wheel of a truck tractor and the center of the rear axle or rear group of axles does not exceed 41 feet or, in the case of a semitrailer used exclusively or primarily to transport vehicles in connection with motorsports competition



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events, the distance does not exceed 46 feet from the kingpin to the center of the rear axles; and

- b. It is equipped with a substantial rear-end underride protection device meeting the requirements of 49 C.F.R. s. 393.86, "Rear End Protection."
- Section 5. Subsections (5), (6), and (10) of section 316.545, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 316.545 Weight and load unlawful; special fuel and motor fuel tax enforcement; inspection; penalty; review.--
- Whenever any person violates the provisions of this chapter and becomes indebted to the state because of such violation in the amounts aforesaid and refuses to pay said penalty, in addition to the provisions of s. 316.3026, such penalty shall become a lien upon the motor vehicle, and the same may be foreclosed by the state in a court of equity. It shall be presumed that the owner of the motor vehicle is liable for the sum. Any person, firm, or corporation claiming an interest in the seized motor vehicle may, at any time after the lien of the state attaches to the motor vehicle, obtain possession of the seized vehicle by filing a good and sufficient forthcoming bond with the officer having possession of the vehicle, payable to the Governor of the state in twice the amount of the state's lien, with a corporate surety duly authorized to transact business in this state as surety, conditioned to have the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles forthcoming to abide the result of any suit for the foreclosure of such lien. It shall be presumed that the owner of the motor vehicle is liable for the penalty imposed under this section. Upon the posting of such



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bond with the officer making the seizure, the vehicle shall be released and the bond shall be forwarded to the Department of Transportation for safekeeping. The lien of the state against the motor vehicle aforesaid shall be foreclosed in equity, and the ordinary rules of court relative to proceedings in equity shall control. If it appears that the seized vehicle has been released to the defendant upon his or her forthcoming bond, the state shall take judgment of foreclosure against the property itself, and judgment against the defendant and the sureties on the bond for the amount of the lien, including cost of proceedings. After the rendition of the decree, the state may, at its option, proceed to sue out execution against the defendant and his or her sureties for the amount recovered as aforesaid or direct the sale of the vehicle under foreclosure.

- imposed shall give to the owner or driver of the vehicle an official receipt for all penalties collected. Such officers or agents of the state departments shall cooperate with the owners or drivers of motor vehicles so as not to delay unduly the vehicles. All penalties imposed and collected under this section by any state agency having jurisdiction shall be paid to the Treasurer, who shall credit the total amount thereof to the State Transportation Trust Fund, which shall be used to repair and maintain the roads of this state and to enforce this section.
- (10) The Department of Transportation may employ weight inspectors to operate its fixed-scale facilities. Weight inspectors on duty at a fixed-scale facility are authorized to



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enforce the laws governing commercial motor vehicle weight, registration, size, and load and to assess and collect civil penalties for violations of said laws. A weight inspector may detain a commercial motor vehicle that has an obvious safety defect critical to the continued safe operation of the vehicle, or which is operating in violation of an out-of-service order as reported on the Federal Safety and Fitness Electronic Records database. The weight inspector may immediately summon a law enforcement officer of the Department of Transportation, or another law enforcement officer authorized under s. 316.640 to enforce the traffic laws of this state, to take appropriate enforcement action. The vehicle shall be released if the defect is repaired prior to the arrival of a law enforcement officer. Weight inspectors shall not be classified as law enforcement officers subject to certification requirements of chapter 943, and are not authorized to carry weapons or make arrests. person who obstructs, opposes, or resists a weight inspector in the performance of the duties herein prescribed shall be quilty of an offense as described in subsection(1) for obstructing, opposing, or resisting a law enforcement officer.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 316.640, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) STATE.--
- (a)1.a. The Division of Florida Highway Patrol of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Division of Law Enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation

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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 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.

b. University police officers shall have authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state when such violations occur on or about any property or facilities that are



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under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of a state university, a direct-support organization of such state university, or any other organization controlled by the state university or a direct-support organization of the state university, except that traffic laws may be enforced off-campus when hot pursuit originates on or adjacent to any such property or facilities.

- c. Community college police officers shall have the authority to enforce all the traffic laws of this state only when such violations occur on any property or facilities that are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the community college system.
- d. Police officers employed by an airport authority shall have the authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state only when such violations occur on any property or facilities that are owned or operated by an airport authority.
- (I) An airport authority may employ as a parking enforcement specialist any individual who successfully completes a training program established and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking enforcement specialists but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for 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,



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and municipal laws and ordinances governing parking only when such violations are on property or facilities owned or operated by the airport authority employing the specialist, by appropriate state, county, or municipal traffic citation.

- e. The Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall have the authority to enforce traffic laws of this state.
- 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.
- g. The Division of the Florida Highway Patrol may employ as a traffic accident investigation officer any individual who successfully completes 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



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319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the accident. This sub-subparagraph does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do such officers have arrest authority.

- 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.
- Section 7. <u>Section 316.3027</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>and subsection (3) of section 316.610</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>are repealed</u>.
- Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 316.1937, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 522 316.1937 Ignition interlock devices, requiring; unlawful 523 acts.--

(5)

(b) Any person convicted of a violation of subsection(6) who does not have a driver's license shall, in addition to any other penalty provided by law, pay a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$500 per each such violation. In the event that the

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person is unable to pay any such fine, the fine shall become a
lien against the motor vehicle used in violation of subsection
(6) and payment shall be made pursuant to s. $316.3025(5)(4)$.
Section 9. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.