

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: Health and Human Services Appropriations Committee

BILL: CS/CS/SB 1264

SPONSOR: Health and Human Services Appropriations Committee, Transportation Committee and Senator Saunders and others

SUBJECT: Velez Memorial Traffic Safety Act

DATE: April 26, 2005

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Davis</u>	<u>Meyer</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Munroe</u>	<u>Wilson</u>	<u>HE</u>	<u>Fav/1 amendment</u>
3.	<u>Keating</u>	<u>Johansen</u>	<u>GE</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
4.	<u>Fabricant</u>	<u>Peters</u>	<u>HA</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

The Committee Substitute for SB 1264 (CS) creates the “Anjelica and Victoria Velez Memorial Traffic Safety Act.” This CS increases the fine and points assessed against a person’s driving record for a red light violation. Specifically, the CS imposes a fine of \$125 for a violation of a traffic control steady red indication, of which \$60 would be distributed as provided in s. 318.21, F.S., and the remaining \$65 would be remitted to the Department of Revenue (DOR) for deposit into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the Agency for Health Care Administration. In addition, a red light violation results in four points being assessed against the violator’s driving record.

The CS would require the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) to identify any operator convicted of or who pleaded nolo contendere to a second violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1., F.S., which violation occurred within 12 months after the first violation, and shall require that operator, in addition to other applicable penalties, to attend a DHSMV-approved 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 DHSMV, the operator's driver license is canceled by the DHSMV until the course is successfully completed.

The CS also provides financial support to the current verified trauma centers and to provide incentives for the establishment of additional trauma centers. Funds deposited would be distributed as follows:

- Twenty percent of the total funds collected would be distributed to verified trauma centers located in a region that has a local funding contribution as of December 31. Distribution of funds would be based on trauma caseload volume.

- Forty percent of the total funds collected would be distributed to verified trauma centers based on trauma caseload volume of the previous calendar year. The determination of caseload volume would be based on DOH Trauma Registry data.
- Forty percent of the total funds would be distributed to verified trauma centers based on severity of trauma patients. The determination of severity would be based on DOH Injury Severity Scores.
- Authorizes trauma centers to request that their distributions from the Administrative Trust Fund be used as intergovernmental transfer funds in the Medicaid program.

Any trauma center not subject to audit must annually attest, under penalties of perjury, that the proceeds were used in compliance with law. The annual attestation must be made in a form and format determined by DOH. Trauma centers subject to audit must submit an audit report in accordance with rules adopted by the Auditor General. The annual attestation would be submitted to DOH for review within nine months after the end of the organization's fiscal year. DOH, working with the Agency for Health Care Administration, must maximize resources for trauma services wherever possible.

\$7.5 million is appropriated to the Grants and Donations Trust Fund in the Agency for Health Care Administration to implement the bill.

This CS substantially amends ss. 316.650, 318.18, 318.21, 322.0261 and 322.27, Florida Statutes, and creates s. 395.4036, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

Red Light Running

Section 316.074(1), F.S., requires a driver to obey all official traffic control devices, except in certain circumstances. "Official traffic control devices" are defined as all signs, signals, markings, and devices, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose, of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

Section 316.075(1)(c)1., F.S., prohibits traffic from entering an intersection when facing a steady red traffic signal (red light running). Violation of this prohibition is a moving traffic infraction punishable by a \$60 civil fine.¹ If a red light runner causes a crash or an injury, that person may be subject to a license suspension or an enhanced penalty. However, if the violation results in a crash that does not cause death or serious bodily injury, the driver is not subject to enhanced penalties. Even in cases involving death or serious bodily injury, imposition of the authorized enhanced penalty is a matter of the designated official's discretion.

Traffic Citations

Section 316.650, F.S., requires the DHSMV to prepare and supply to every law enforcement agency in the state the appropriate traffic citation forms. Currently, the uniform traffic citation includes a box to be checked by a law enforcement officer when the officer believes a traffic violation or traffic accident was caused by aggressive driving.

¹ Section 318.18(3)(a), F.S.

Penalties and Distribution

Under current law, the penalty for violations of traffic control steady red indications is a moving violation punishable by a \$60 fine. Section 318.21, F.S., provides for the distribution of funds received resulting from traffic-related dispositions. The moneys collected from violations of traffic law are distributed and paid monthly as follows:

- One dollar from every civil penalty is remitted to DOR for deposit into the Child Welfare Training Trust Fund for child welfare training purposes.
- One dollar from every civil penalty is remitted to DOR for deposit into the Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund for juvenile justice purposes.

Of the remainder:

- Twenty and six-tenths percent is remitted to DOR for deposit into the General Revenue Fund of the state, except that the first \$300,000 is deposited into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund in the Justice Administrative Commission for administrative costs, training costs, and costs associated with the implementation and maintenance of Florida foster care citizen review panels in a constitutional charter county.
- Seven and two-tenths percent is remitted to DOR for deposit in the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund.
- Five and one-tenth percent is remitted to DOR for deposit in the Additional Court Cost Clearing Trust Fund established for criminal justice purposes.
- Eight and two-tenths percent is remitted to DOR for deposit in the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation Trust Fund.
- Two percent is remitted to DOR for deposit in the endowment fund of the Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation.
- Five-tenths percent is paid to the clerk of the court for administrative costs.
- If the violation occurred within a special improvement district of the Seminole or Miccosukee Indian Tribe, 56.4 percent is paid to that special improvement district. Such moneys paid to a municipality or special improvement district must be used to fund local criminal justice training when such a program is established by ordinance; to fund a municipal school crossing guard training program; and for any other lawful purpose.
 - If the violation occurred within a municipality, 50.8 percent is paid to that municipality and 5.6 percent is deposited into the fine and forfeiture trust fund.
 - If the violation occurred within the unincorporated area of a county that is not within a special improvement district of the Seminole Indian Tribe or Miccosukee Indian Tribe, 56.4 percent is deposited into the fine and forfeiture fund.
- Twelve dollars and fifty cents from each moving traffic violation must be used by the county to fund that county's participation in an intergovernmental radio communication program or to fund local law enforcement automation.

Driver Improvement Courses

Section 322.0261, F.S., requires the DHSMV to require operators convicted of, or who pled nolo contendere to, a traffic offense involving: (1) a crash in which a death or bodily injury requires transport to a medical facility; or (2) a second crash by the same operator within the previous two-year period which involves property damage in an apparent amount of at least \$500, to

attend a departmentally approved 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 DHSMV, the operator's driver's license must be cancelled until the course is successfully completed. In determining whether to approve a driver improvement course, the DHSMV considers course content designed to promote safety, driver awareness, crash avoidance techniques, and other factors or criteria to improve driver performance from a safety viewpoint.

Florida's Point System

Section 322.27, F.S., establishes a system of points assessed against a driver's license when a person is convicted of violating certain motor vehicle laws. The point system is used for the evaluation and determination of the continuing qualification of any person to operate a motor vehicle. The DHSMV is authorized to suspend the license of any person upon a showing of its records or other good and sufficient evidence that the licensee has been convicted of violation of motor vehicle laws amounting to 12 or more points as determined by the point system. The suspension will be for a period of not more than one year. The statute provides the following:

- When a licensee accumulates 12 points within a 12-month period, the period of suspension will be for not more than 30 days.
- When a licensee accumulates 18 points within an 18-month period, the suspension will be for a period of not more than three months.
- When a licensee accumulates 24 points within a 36-month period, the suspension will be for a period of not more than one year.
- The point system has, as its basic element, a graduated scale of points assigning relative values to convictions of the following violations:
 1. Reckless driving—4 points
 2. Leaving the scene of a crash resulting in property damage of more than \$50—6 points
 3. Unlawful speed resulting in a crash—6 points
 4. Passing a stopped school bus—4 points
 5. Unlawful speed:
 - a) Not in excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted speed—3 points
 - b) In excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted speed—4 points
 6. All other moving violations (including parking on a highway outside the limits of a municipality)—3 points
 7. Any moving violation, excluding unlawful speed, resulting in a crash—4 points
 8. Dumping litter in an amount exceeding 15 pounds, which involves the use of a motor vehicle—3 points
 9. Driving during restricted hours—3 points
 10. Violation of curfew—3 points
 11. Open container as an operator—3 points
 12. Child restraint violation—3 points

Moving violations typically result in assessment of three points, unless the infraction or offense is among those viewed as more serious. For example, reckless driving, passing a

stopped school bus, and speeding in excess of 15 mph over the posted limit all require assessment of four points. Leaving the scene of a crash and speeding resulting in a crash require assessment of six points. All other moving violations require assessment of three points.

- A conviction which occurred out-of-state or in a federal court may be recorded against a driver based on the same number of points received had the conviction been made in a court of this state.
- In computing the total number of points, when the licensee reaches the danger zone, the DHSMV is authorized to send the licensee a warning letter advising any further convictions may result in suspension of their driving privilege.
- Three points are deducted from the driver history record of any person whose driving privilege has been suspended only once under the point system and has been reinstated, if such person has complied with all other requirements.
- The offense date of all convictions is used in computing the points and period of time for suspensions.
- The DHSMV revokes the license of any person designated a habitual offender, as set forth in s. 322.264, F.S., and such person is not eligible to be relicensed for a minimum of five years from the date of revocation, except as provided for in s. 322.271, F.S. Any person whose license is revoked may, by petition to the DHSMV, show cause why his or her license should not be revoked.
- The DHSMV revokes the driving privilege of any person who is convicted of a felony for the possession of a controlled substance if, at the time of such possession, the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle. A person whose driving privilege has been revoked pursuant to this subsection is not eligible to receive a limited business or employment purpose license during the term of such revocation.
- Review of an order of suspension or revocation is by writ of certiorari as provided in s. 322.31, F.S.

Trauma Centers

Part II, Chapter 395, F.S., governs trauma services and trauma center operations in Florida. There are twenty-one state-approved trauma centers in Florida. The DOH regulates trauma centers and has developed minimum standards for trauma centers based on national trauma standards. The DOH also has statutory authority to develop an inclusive trauma system to meet the needs of all injured trauma victims, which is accomplished through the development of a state trauma system plan and coordination with local trauma agencies.

Section 395.4001, F.S., defines various types of trauma centers. A “Level I trauma center” is defined to mean a trauma center that:

- Has formal research and education programs for the enhancement of trauma care and is determined by the DOH to be in substantial compliance with Level I trauma center and pediatric trauma referral center standards.
- Serves as a resource facility to Level II trauma centers, pediatric trauma centers, and general hospitals through shared outreach, education, and quality improvement activities.
- Participates in an inclusive system of trauma care, including providing leadership, system evaluation, and quality improvement activities.

A “Level II trauma center” is defined to mean a trauma center that:

- Is determined by the DOH to be in substantial compliance with Level II trauma center standards.
- Serves as a resource facility to general hospitals through shared outreach, education, and quality improvement activities.
- Participates in an inclusive system of trauma care.

A “Pediatric trauma center” is defined to mean a hospital determined by the DOH to be in substantial compliance with pediatric trauma referral center standards as established by rule of the DOH and has approved by the DOH to operate as a pediatric trauma center.

Part II, Chapter 395, F. S., specifies legislative findings that highlight the need for an inclusive trauma system which provides Floridians and visitors timely access to trauma care. Trauma standards and procedures are based on the “golden hour” principle, which is the optimal timeframe for the delivery of services to trauma victims. The DOH has the primary responsibility for the oversight, planning, monitoring and establishment of a statewide inclusive trauma system. Of the twenty-one trauma centers in the state, specifically, there are seven Level I trauma centers, twelve Level II trauma centers, of which five are also pediatric centers, and two pediatric trauma centers only.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1. Creates the “Anjelica and Victoria Velez Memorial Traffic Safety Act.”

Section 2. Amends s. 316.650(1)(a), F.S., to require that the traffic citation form include a box to be checked by law enforcement officers when citing a person for a violation of s. 316.074(1), F.S., as a result of the driver failing to stop at a traffic signal.

Section 3. Amends s. 318.18, F.S., to increase the penalty for a red light violation which is cited pursuant to s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1., F.S., from \$60 to \$125, and to provide for distribution of the remaining \$65 into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund in the Agency for Health Care Administration.

Section 4. Amends s. 318.21(13), F.S., to require the distribution of collected fines for red light violations, with \$65 to be deposited into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund in the Agency for Health Care Administration and the remaining to distribute as already provided in subsections 318.21(1) and (2), F.S., for various purposes.

Section 5. Amends s. 322.0261, F.S., to require the DHSMV to identify any operator convicted of or who pleaded nolo contendere to a second violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1., F.S., which violation occurred within 12 months after the first violation, and shall require that operator, in addition to other applicable penalties, to attend a the DHSMV-approved 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 DHSMV, the operator's driver license is canceled by the DHSMV until the course is successfully completed.

Section 6. Amends s. 322.27, F.S., to provide that violation of a traffic control signal device is assigned four points in the driver's licensing point system. Also, corrects an erroneous cross reference relating to assessment of points for littering violations.

Section 7. Creates s. 395.4036, F.S., to establish legislative intent to provide for the distribution of moneys deposited into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund in the Agency for Health Care Administration collected under s. 318.18(14), F.S. Funds deposited to the Grants and Donations Trust Fund to fund the availability and accessibility of trauma services throughout Florida would be as follows:

- Twenty percent of the total funds collected will be distributed to verified trauma centers located in a region that has a local funding contribution of \$250,000 or more as of December 31. Distribution of funds would be based on trauma caseload volume.
- Forty percent of the total funds collected will be distributed to verified trauma centers based on trauma caseload volume of the previous calendar year. The determination of caseload volume would be based on the DOH Trauma Registry data.
- Forty percent of the total funds will be distributed to verified trauma centers based on severity of trauma patients. The determination of severity would be based on DOH Injury Severity Scores.
- Authorizes trauma centers to request that their distributions from the Administrative Trust Fund to be used as intergovernmental transfer funds in the Medicaid program.

Any trauma center not subject to audit must annually attest, under penalties of perjury, that the proceeds were used in compliance with law. The annual attestation must be made in a form and format determined by the DOH. Trauma centers subject to audit under s. 215.97, F.S., must submit an audit report in accordance with rules adopted by the Auditor General. The annual attestation must be submitted to the DOH for review within nine months after the end of the organization's fiscal year. The DOH, working with the Agency for Health Care Administration, must maximize resources for trauma services wherever possible.

Provides for a \$7.5 million appropriation to the Grants and Donations Trust Fund in the Agency for Health Care Administration to provide funding for trauma centers consistent with this bill.

Section 8. Provides that the act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The provisions of this bill have no impact on municipalities and the counties under the requirements of Article VII, Section 18 of the Florida Constitution.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

The provisions of this bill have no impact on public records or open meetings issues under the requirements of Article I, Section 24(a) and (b) of the Florida Constitution.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

The provisions of this bill have no impact on the trust fund restrictions under the requirements of Article III, Subsection 19(f) of the Florida Constitution.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

On April 1, 2005, the Revenue Estimating Impact Conference estimated the fiscal impact of the increase in the fine for a red light violation to be as follows:

General Revenue		State TF		Local		Total (millions)	
FY 2005-06	Recurr.	FY 2005-06	Recurr.	FY 2005-06	Recurr.	FY 2005-06	Recurr.
\$ 0.6	\$ 1.2	\$ 7.5	\$ 15.1	0.0	0.0	\$ 8.1	\$ 16.3

B. Private Sector Impact:

The fine for running a red light would be increased from \$60 to \$125. Persons running a red light would have four points assessed on their driving record, which could result in additional license suspensions, the payment of reinstatement fees, and higher insurance premiums.

Persons found guilty of a second violation of running a red light within twelve months would be required to attend a driver improvement school to retain driving privileges.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Local Government Impacts

The CS may have a positive fiscal impact on local governments to the extent some funds may be directed to trauma centers that receive local government funding.

State Impacts (DHSMV)

This CS will also require contracted programming modifications to the Driver License Information System at a cost of \$16,200, which is based on 120 hours of contracted programming modifications at a rate of \$135 per hour. However, the DHSMV has not factored in the costs of revising the uniform traffic citation due to the additional check off box.

State Impacts (DOH)

According to the DOH, historically, any funds distributed to the trauma centers are delivered through the Agency of Health Care Administration, which has the authority over health care facilities and can reimburse trauma centers for patient care.

There are currently, twenty-one trauma centers in Florida as follows: seven level I trauma centers, seven level II trauma centers, five level II and pediatric trauma centers, and two pediatric only trauma centers. Shands Hospital at the University of Florida is a provisional level I trauma center.

Currently, the DOH receives no funding to support the existing trauma centers. Trauma centers in Florida received a lump sum disproportionate share payment in fiscal year 2002-03 of approximately \$11,000,000 and fiscal year 2003-04 of \$13,000,000, but in other years, they have received no reimbursement for uncompensated care.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The DHSMV has expressed concerns about the effective date of the CS allowing sufficient time for implementation to make necessary modifications to the Driver License Software Systems. The DHSMV suggests an effective date of October 1, 2005.

VIII. Summary of Amendments:

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.
