A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to uniform traffic control; creating the 3 "Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Act"; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; defining the term "traffic infraction detector"; 4 creating the Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Program to be 5 administered by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor 6 7 Vehicles; authorizing counties and municipalities to enact 8 ordinances permitting the use of traffic infraction 9 detectors; requiring signage; requiring certain public awareness procedures; requiring the ordinance to establish 10 a fine of a certain amount; prohibiting additional 11 charges; providing exceptions; providing penalties for 12 traffic control signal violations detected by traffic 13 infraction detectors; providing procedures; providing for 14 tickets to be issued; providing for disposition of tickets 15 16 issued; providing for disposition of revenue; providing complaint procedures; providing for the Legislature to 17 exclude a county or municipality from the program; 18 19 requiring reports from municipalities and counties in the 20 program to the department; requiring the department to make reports to the Governor and the Legislature; amending 21 s. 316.0745, F.S.; providing that traffic infraction 22 detectors must meet certain requirements; amending s. 23 24 322.264, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "habitual traffic offender" to include a certain number of 25 26 violations of a traffic control signal steady red light indication within a certain timeframe; reenacting ss. 27 322.27(5) and 322.34(1), (2), (5), and (8)(a), F.S., 28

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relating to the authority of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to suspend or revoke a driver license and driving while a driver license is suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified, for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 322.264, F.S., in references thereto; providing for severability; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Act."

Section 2. Subsection (86) is added to section 316.003, Florida Statutes, to read:

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

vehicle sensor installed to work in conjunction with a traffic control signal and a camera synchronized to automatically record two or more sequenced photographic or electronic images or streaming video of only the rear of a motor vehicle at the time the vehicle fails to stop behind the stop bar or clearly marked stop line when facing a traffic control signal steady red light. Any citation issued by the use of a traffic infraction detector must include a photograph showing both the license tag of the offending vehicle and the traffic control device being violated.

Section 3. Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Program; administration, report.--

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- (1) There is hereby created the Mark Wandall Traffic
 Safety Program governing the operation of traffic infraction
 detectors. The program shall be administered by the Department
 of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and shall include the
 following provisions:
- (a) In order to utilize a traffic infraction detector, a county or municipality must enact an ordinance that provides for the use of a traffic infraction detector to enforce s. 316.075(1)(c), Florida Statutes, which requires the driver of a motor vehicle to stop the vehicle when facing a traffic control signal steady red light on the streets and highways under the jurisdiction of the county or municipality. A county or municipality that operates a traffic infraction detector must authorize a traffic infraction enforcement officer to issue a ticket for a violation of s. 316.075(1)(c), Florida Statutes, and to enforce the payment of tickets for such violation. This paragraph does not authorize a traffic infraction enforcement officer to carry a firearm or other weapon and does not authorize such an officer to make arrests. The ordinance must require signs to be posted at locations designated by the county or municipality providing notification that a traffic infraction detector may be in use. Such signage must conform to the standards and requirements adopted by the Department of Transportation under s. 316.0745, Florida Statutes. The ordinance also must require that the county or municipality make a public announcement and conduct a public awareness campaign of

the proposed use of traffic infraction detectors at least 30 days before commencing the enforcement program. In addition, the ordinance must establish a fine of \$125 to be assessed against the registered owner of a motor vehicle whose vehicle fails to stop when facing a traffic control signal steady red light, as determined through the use of a traffic infraction detector. Any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, an additional surcharge, fee, or cost may not be added to the civil penalty authorized by this paragraph.

- (b) When responding to an emergency call, an emergency vehicle is exempt from any ordinance enacted under this section.
- (c) A county or municipality must adopt an ordinance that provides for the use of a traffic infraction detector in order to impose a fine on the registered owner of a motor vehicle for a violation of an ordinance enacted under s. 316.008, Florida Statutes. The fine shall be imposed in the same manner and is subject to the same limitations as provided for parking violations under s. 316.1967, Florida Statutes. Chapter 318 and s. 322.27, Florida Statutes, do not apply to a violation of an ordinance enacted under s. 316.008, Florida Statutes. Such a violation is not a conviction of the operator, may not be made a part of the driving record of the operator, and may not be used for purposes of setting motor vehicle insurance rates. Points may not be assessed based upon such a violation.
- (d) The procedures set forth in s. 316.1967(2)-(5),

 Florida Statutes, apply to a violation of an ordinance enacted

 under s. 316.008, Florida Statutes, except that the ticket must

 contain the name and address of the person alleged to be liable

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as the registered owner or operator of the motor vehicle involved in the violation, the registration number of the vehicle, the violation charged, a copy of the recorded image, the location where the violation occurred, the date and time of the violation, information that identifies the device that recorded the violation, and a signed statement by a specifically trained technician employed by the agency or its contractor that, based on inspection of recorded images, the motor vehicle was being operated in violation of s. 316.075(1)(c), Florida Statutes. The ticket must advise the registered owner of the motor vehicle responsible for the violation of the amount of the fine, the date by which the fine must be paid, and the procedure for contesting the violation alleged in the ticket. The ticket must contain a warning that failure to contest the violation in the manner and time provided is deemed an admission of the liability and that a default may be entered thereon. The violation shall be processed by the county or municipality that has jurisdiction over the street or highway where the violation occurred or by any entity authorized by the county or municipality to prepare and mail the ticket.

- (e) The ticket shall be sent by first-class mail addressed to the registered owner of the motor vehicle and postmarked no later than 14 days after the date of the violation.
- <u>(f)1. The registered owner of the motor vehicle involved</u> <u>in a violation is responsible and liable for payment of the fine</u> assessed under this section unless the owner can establish:
- a. That the vehicle passed through the intersection in order to yield right-of-way to an emergency vehicle or as part

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of a funeral procession;

- b. That the vehicle passed through the intersection at the direction of a law enforcement officer; or
- c. That the vehicle was, at the time of the violation, in the care, custody, or control of another person.
- 2. In order to establish such facts, the registered owner of the vehicle must, within 20 days after receipt of notification of the alleged violation, furnish to the county or municipality, as appropriate, an affidavit that sets forth:
- a. The name, address, and, if known, driver's license number of the person who leased, rented, or otherwise had care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the alleged violation; or
- b. That the vehicle was stolen, with a copy of the police report indicating that the vehicle was stolen at the time of the alleged violation.
- 3. Upon receipt of an affidavit, the agency may issue a ticket to the person designated as having had care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation. The ticket must be issued no later than 14 days after the agency's receipt of the affidavit. The affidavit is admissible in a proceeding under this section for the purpose of proving that the person identified in the affidavit was in actual care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle.
- (g) A person may elect to contest the determination that such person failed to stop at a traffic control signal steady red light as evidenced by a traffic infraction detector by electing to appear before any judge authorized by law to preside

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over a court hearing that adjudicates traffic infractions. A person who elects to appear before the court to present evidence is deemed to have waived the limitation of civil penalties imposed for the violation. The court, after hearing, shall determine whether the violation was committed and may impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$125 plus costs. The court may take appropriate measures to enforce collection of any penalty not paid within the time permitted by the court.

- (h) A certificate sworn to or affirmed by a person authorized under s. 316.008, Florida Statutes, who is employed by or under contract with the county or municipality where the infraction occurred, or a facsimile thereof that is based upon inspection of photographs or other recorded images produced by a traffic infraction detector, is prima facie evidence of the facts contained in the certificate. A photograph or other recorded image evidencing such a violation must be available for inspection in any proceeding to adjudicate liability for violation of an ordinance enacted under s. 316.008, Florida Statutes.
- (i) In any county or municipality in which tickets are issued as provided in this section, the names of persons who have one or more outstanding violations may be included on the list authorized under s. 316.1967(6), Florida Statutes.
- (j) If the driver of the motor vehicle received a citation from a police officer at the time of the violation, a ticket may not be issued pursuant to this section.
- (k) The uniform traffic citation prepared by the department under s. 316.650, Florida Statutes, may not be issued

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for any violation for which a ticket is issued as provided in this section.

- (2) The fine imposed pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(g) shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for distribution as follows:
- (a) Sixty-five dollars of the fine amount shall be deposited into the Administrative Trust Fund of the Department of Health for distribution pursuant to s. 395.4036, Florida Statutes.
- (b) The remaining \$60 shall be distributed pursuant to s. 318.21(1) and (2), Florida Statutes.
- (3) A complaint that a county or municipality is employing traffic infraction detectors for purposes other than the promotion of public health, welfare, and safety or in a manner inconsistent with this section may be submitted to the governing board of such county or municipality. Such complaints, along with any investigation and corrective action taken by the county or municipal governing body, shall be included in the annual report to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and in the department's annual summary report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House Representatives, as required by this section. Based on its review of the report, the Legislature may exclude a county or municipality from further participation in the program.
- (4)(a) Each county or municipality that operates a traffic infraction detector shall submit an annual report to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles which details the results of using the traffic infraction detector and the

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procedures for enforcement.

(b) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall provide a summary report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the use and operation of traffic infraction detectors under s. 316.008, Florida Statutes. The summary report must include a review of the information submitted to the department by the counties and municipalities and must describe the enhancement of the traffic safety and enforcement programs. The department shall report its recommendations, including any necessary legislation, on or before December 1, 2008, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 4. Subsection (6) of section 316.0745, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.0745 Uniform signals and devices.--

- (6) (a) Any system of traffic control devices controlled and operated from a remote location by electronic computers or similar devices <u>must shall</u> meet all requirements established for the uniform system, and, if where such a system affects systems affect the movement of traffic on state roads, the design of the system <u>must shall</u> be reviewed and approved by the Department of Transportation.
- (b) Any traffic infraction detector deployed on the streets and highways of the state must meet requirements established by the Department of Transportation and must be tested at regular intervals according to procedures prescribed by that department.

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Section 5. Subsection (6) of section 316.1967, Florida Statutes, reads:

316.1967 Liability for payment of parking ticket violations and other parking violations.--

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- Any county or municipality may provide by ordinance that the clerk of the court or the traffic violations bureau shall supply the department with a magnetically encoded computer tape reel or cartridge or send by other electronic means data which is machine readable by the installed computer system at the department, listing persons who have three or more outstanding parking violations, including violations of s. 316.1955. Each county shall provide by ordinance that the clerk of the court or the traffic violations bureau shall supply the department with a magnetically encoded computer tape reel or cartridge or send by other electronic means data that is machine readable by the installed computer system at the department, listing persons who have any outstanding violations of s. 316.1955 or any similar local ordinance that regulates parking in spaces designated for use by persons who have disabilities. The department shall mark the appropriate registration records of persons who are so reported. Section 320.03(8) applies to each person whose name appears on the list.
- Section 6. Subsection (8) of section 320.03, Florida 276 Statutes, reads:
 - 320.03 Registration; duties of tax collectors; International Registration Plan.--
- 279 (8) If the applicant's name appears on the list referred 280 to in s. 316.1001(4), s. 316.1967(6), or s. 713.78(13), a

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license plate or revalidation sticker may not be issued until that person's name no longer appears on the list or until the person presents a receipt from the clerk showing that the fines outstanding have been paid. This subsection does not apply to the owner of a leased vehicle if the vehicle is registered in the name of the lessee of the vehicle. The tax collector and the clerk of the court are each entitled to receive monthly, as costs for implementing and administering this subsection, 10 percent of the civil penalties and fines recovered from such persons. As used in this subsection, the term "civil penalties and fines" does not include a wrecker operator's lien as described in s. 713.78(13). If the tax collector has private tag agents, such tag agents are entitled to receive a pro rata share of the amount paid to the tax collector, based upon the percentage of license plates and revalidation stickers issued by the tag agent compared to the total issued within the county. The authority of any private agent to issue license plates shall be revoked, after notice and a hearing as provided in chapter 120, if he or she issues any license plate or revalidation sticker contrary to the provisions of this subsection. This section applies only to the annual renewal in the owner's birth month of a motor vehicle registration and does not apply to the transfer of a registration of a motor vehicle sold by a motor vehicle dealer licensed under this chapter, except for the transfer of registrations which is inclusive of the annual renewals. This section does not affect the issuance of the title to a motor vehicle, notwithstanding s. 319.23(7)(b).

Section 7. Section 322.264, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.264 "Habitual traffic offender" defined.--A "habitual traffic offender" is any person whose record, as maintained by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, shows that such person has accumulated the specified number of convictions for offenses described in subsection (1) or subsection (2) within a 5-year period or the specified number of convictions for offenses described in subsection (3) within a 3-year period:

- (1) Three or more convictions of any one or more of the following offenses arising out of separate acts:
- (a) Voluntary or involuntary manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle;
- (b) Any violation of s. 316.193, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01;
- (c) Any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used;
- (d) Driving a motor vehicle while his or her license is suspended or revoked;
- (e) Failing to stop and render aid as required under the laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle crash resulting in the death or personal injury of another; or
- (f) Driving a commercial motor vehicle while his or her privilege is disqualified.
- (2) Fifteen convictions for moving traffic offenses for which points may be assessed as set forth in s. 322.27, including those offenses in subsection (1).

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(3) Three convictions under s. 316.075 for a violation of a traffic control signal steady red light indication.

Any violation of any federal law, any law of another state or country, or any valid ordinance of a municipality or county of another state similar to a statutory prohibition specified in subsection (1), or subsection (2), or subsection (3) shall be counted as a violation of such prohibition. In computing the number of convictions, all convictions during the 5 years previous to July 1, 1972, will be used, provided at least one conviction occurs after that date. In computing the number of convictions for offenses listed in subsection (3), all convictions during the 3 years previous to July 1, 2007, will be used, provided at least one conviction occurs after that date. The fact that previous convictions may have resulted in suspension, revocation, or disqualification under another section does not exempt them from being used for suspension or revocation under this section as a habitual offender.

Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 322.264, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 322.27, Florida Statutes, is reenacted 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

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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 9. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 322.264, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (1), (2), and (5) and paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 322.34, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

- 322.34 Driving while license suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified.--
- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), any person whose driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled, suspended, or revoked, except a "habitual traffic offender" as defined in s. 322.264, who drives a vehicle upon the highways of this state while such license or privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked is guilty of a moving violation, punishable as provided in chapter 318.
- (2) Any person whose driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled, suspended, or revoked as provided by law, except persons defined in s. 322.264, who, knowing of such cancellation, suspension, or revocation, drives any motor vehicle upon the highways of this state while such license or privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked, upon:
- (a) A first conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(b) A second conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (c) A third or subsequent conviction is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- The element of knowledge is satisfied if the person has been previously cited as provided in subsection (1); or the person admits to knowledge of the cancellation, suspension, or revocation; or the person received notice as provided in subsection (4). There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the knowledge requirement is satisfied if a judgment or order as provided in subsection (4) appears in the department's records for any case except for one involving a suspension by the department for failure to pay a traffic fine or for a financial responsibility violation.
- (5) Any person whose driver's license has been revoked pursuant to s. 322.264 (habitual offender) and who drives any motor vehicle upon the highways of this state while such license is revoked is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (8)(a) Upon the arrest of a person for the offense of driving while the person's driver's license or driving privilege is suspended or revoked, the arresting officer shall determine:
- 1. Whether the person's driver's license is suspended or revoked.

2. Whether the person's driver's license has remained suspended or revoked since a conviction for the offense of driving with a suspended or revoked license.

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- 3. Whether the suspension or revocation was made under s. 316.646 or s. 627.733, relating to failure to maintain required security, or under s. 322.264, relating to habitual traffic offenders.
- 4. Whether the driver is the registered owner or coowner of the vehicle.

Section 10. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared severable.

Section 11. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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