

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Budget Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism, and Economic Development Appropriations

BILL: CS/CS/SB 244

INTRODUCER: Budget Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism, and Economic Development Appropriations; Transportation Committee; and Senator Bennett

SUBJECT: Motor Vehicles

DATE: January 20, 2012 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Eichin</u>	<u>Buford</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Carey/Smith</u>	<u>Meyer, R.</u>	<u>BTA</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
3.	_____	_____	<u>BC</u>	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE..... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Statement of Substantial Changes |
| B. AMENDMENTS..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Technical amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Significant amendments were recommended |

I. Summary:

This bill, known as the “Highway Safety Act,” declares the Legislature’s finding that road rage and aggressive driving are a growing threat to the public’s health, safety, and welfare and the Legislature’s intent to reduce road rage and aggressive careless driving, minimize crashes, and promote the orderly free flow of traffic in Florida.

The bill:

- Directs the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) to provide information about this act in driver’s license educational materials;
- Prohibits a driver from continuing to operate a vehicle in the left lane of a multi-lane highway when the driver knows, or should reasonably know, he or she is being overtaken (and establishes exceptions to this prohibition);
- Increases from two or more to three or more, the number of driving infractions committed simultaneously in order to qualify as aggressive careless driving;
- Includes the failure to yield to overtaking vehicles to the infractions considered acts of aggressive careless driving;
- Establishes penalties for aggressive careless driving; and

- Provides for the distribution of money received from increased fines associated with penalties, including financial support of trauma centers and emergency medical services organizations throughout Florida.

The effective date of the act is October 1, 2012.

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 316.003, 316.083, 316.1923, 318.121, 318.18, and 318.19.

The bill creates two undesignated sections of Florida Law.

Section 316.650, F.S, is reenacted for the purpose of incorporating amendments made by this act.

II. Present Situation:

Road Rage and Aggressive Driving

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), “aggressive driving” comprises following too closely, driving at excessive speeds, weaving through traffic, running stoplights and signs, and other forms of negligent or inconsiderate driving.¹

Occasionally, aggressive driving transforms into confrontation, physical assault, and even murder. A study on road deaths and injuries shows that:

road death and injury rates are the result, to a considerable extent, of the expression of aggressive behavior. . . Those societies with the greatest amount of violence and aggression in their structure will show this by externalizing some of this violence in the form of dangerous and aggressive driving. . .²

“Road Rage” is the label that has emerged to describe the angry and violent behaviors at the extreme of the aggressive driving continuum. A literature review commissioned by the American Automobile Association (AAA) Foundation for Traffic Safety defines road rage as:

an incident in which an angry or impatient motorist or passenger intentionally injures or kills another motorist, passenger, or pedestrian, or attempts or threatens to injure or kill another motorist, passenger, or pedestrian.³

The willful intent to injure other individuals or to cause damage, although directed at a specific target, presents an immediate danger to all in the vicinity of those engaged in acts of road rage. There are numerous accounts in which road rage incidents inadvertently involve drivers or pedestrians not targeted in the incident.

¹National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Aggressive Driving Enforcement: Evaluations of Two Demonstration Programs* (Mar. 2004) (DOT HS 809 707), available at: <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/research/AggDrivingEnf/images/AggresDrvngEnforce-5.0.pdf> (last visited October 18, 2011).

²Whitlock, F.A., *Death on the Road: A Study in Social Violence*. London (Tavistock Publications 1971).

³Daniel B. Rathbone and Jorg C. Huckabee, AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety, *Controlling Road Rage: A Literature Review and Pilot Study* (June 1999), available at: <http://www.aaafoundation.org/resources/index.cfm?button=roadrage> (last visited October 18, 2011).

Aggressive driving maneuvers, such as tailgating and speeding, can also be seen as the result of the driving environment, and they are also connected with the issue of congestion.⁴ Studies show most incidents happen between the hours of four and six o'clock in the evening, times in which traffic congestion is more than likely a factor or the primary cause of an accident. In addition, there is strong evidence correlating the number of lane change maneuvers to accidents, and speed to accidents. Some researchers have theorized the root cause of these aggressive behaviors is passive-aggressive driving, i.e., the failure to move to the right from a left lane of a multi-lane highway when being overtaken by faster traffic. The theory contends that because slower moving traffic often refuses to yield to vehicles wishing to pass, those faster moving vehicles resort to aggressive driving such as "bobbing and weaving" from lane to lane.

On most roads, drivers are made relatively equal by the prescribed limits of the law regardless of individual differences in capability and status. The vast majority of cars are fully capable of exceeding 70 mph, yet all cars are directed by law to adhere to the same upper and lower limits. Drivers must adhere to the limitations placed on their speed and movement, prescribed directly (by speed limits, or variations in the number of lanes available) and indirectly (by congestion). For this reason, it is easier for the driver to ascribe frustration at being impeded by an ambiguous source, especially if there is no logical reason for the obstruction (to the impeded driver).⁵ This is an example of the possible escalating frustration, which may transform from driving aggressively into an instance of road rage.

Current Florida law in relation to "driving on right side of roadway" requires vehicles moving at a lesser rate of speed to drive in the right hand lane as soon as it is reasonable to proceed into that lane. Exceptions and exemptions include: when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.⁶ Violations of this law are noncriminal offenses. However, enforcement of these provisions has been minimal.

Aggressive driving is considered a traffic violation, while road rage results in criminal offense(s). Currently nine states have laws pertaining to aggressive driving as described above (including Florida). Most, if not all acts under the umbrella of what is considered road rage, are labeled criminal offenses with applicable punishments. Road rage, if not accompanied by some other type of violation, is not considered a punishable crime in any existing statute. Some crimes considered to be an act of road rage if carried out while driving include: *Criminal Damage; Using Threatening, Abusive, or Insulting Words or Behavior* (thereby causing fear or provocation); *Wounding with Intent; Common Assault; Assault with a Deadly Weapon; Murder; Manslaughter; and Vehicular Homicide.*

⁴Dominic Connell and Matthew Joint, *Driver Aggression*, Road Safety Unit Group Public Policy (November 1996), available at: <http://www.aaafoundation.org/resources/index.cfm?button=agdrtext#Driver%20Aggression> (last visited October 18, 2011).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Section 316.081(1), (2), and (3), F.S.

Florida Aggressive Driving Laws

Section 316.1923, F.S., describes, “aggressive careless driving” as committing two or more of the following acts simultaneously or in succession:

- Exceeding the posted speed as defined in s. 322.27(3)(d)5.b., F.S.;
- Unsafely or improperly changing lanes as defined in s. 316.085, F.S.;
- Following another vehicle too closely as defined in s. 316.0895(1), F.S.;
- Failing to yield the right-of-way as defined in ss. 316.079, 316.0815, or 316.123, F.S.;
- Improperly passing as defined in ss. 316.083, 316.084, or 316.085, F.S.; or
- Violating traffic control and signal devices as defined in ss. 316.074 and 316.075, F.S.

These violations carry separate penalties for each offense. Section 316.1923, F.S., does not, however, provide for any penalties to be administered for the act of aggressive driving itself. Law enforcement officers, by law are to check off a box, which is included on a ticket or an accident report form, when the officer believes the traffic violation or crash was due to aggressive careless driving. This information is recorded and used by DHSMV.

Current law provides that drivers overtaking other drivers must use the proper signal, and those being overtaken must yield the right of way to the overtaking vehicle. In addition, vehicles being overtaken may not increase speed until the attempted pass is complete or it is reasonably safe to do so.⁷ Some of the infractions may require a mandatory court hearing.⁸

Trauma Centers, Emergency Medical Services/Funding from Traffic Violations

Trauma centers are governed by ch. 395, part II, F.S. A trauma center is defined as “a type of hospital that provides trauma surgeons, neurosurgeons and other surgical and non-surgical specialists and medical personnel, equipment and facilities for immediate or follow-up treatment for severely injured patients, 24 hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week.”⁹ Florida currently has 22 trauma centers. There are seven Level I Centers, thirteen Level II Centers (four of which are also Pediatric Centers), and two centers specializing solely in pediatrics. “Florida is divided into 19 trauma service areas to facilitate planning for system development.”¹⁰

Trauma centers are defined in s. 395.4001, F.S. as follows:

A Level I trauma center:

- Has formal research and education programs for the enhancement of trauma care; is verified by the department to be in substantial compliance with Level I trauma center and pediatric trauma center standards; and has been approved by the Department of Health (department) to operate as a Level I trauma center.
- Serves as a resource facility to Level II trauma centers, pediatric trauma centers, and general hospitals through shared outreach, education, and quality improvement activities.

⁷ Section 316.083, F.S.

⁸ Section 318.19, F.S.

⁹ The Department of Health, Division of Emergency Medical Operations website, *Office of Trauma*, located at: <<http://www.doh.state.fl.us/demo/trauma/center.htm>> (Last visited on October 18, 2011).

¹⁰ Comm. On Appropriations, Fla. Senate, *Review of Trauma Care Planning and Funding in Florida* (Interim Project Report 2004-108)(Nov. 2003).

- Participates in an inclusive system of trauma care, including providing leadership, system evaluation, and quality improvement activities.

A Level II trauma center:

- Is verified by the department to be in substantial compliance with Level II trauma center standards and has been approved by the department to operate as a Level II trauma center.
- 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 as a hospital that is verified by the department to be in substantial compliance with pediatric trauma center standards as established by rule of the department and has been approved by the department to operate as a pediatric trauma center. “Pediatric trauma centers are required to participate in collaborative research and conduct education programs for the enhancement of pediatric trauma care.”¹¹

Emergency Medical Services are defined in s. 401.107, F.S., as the activities or services to prevent or treat a sudden critical illness or injury and to provide emergency medical care and prehospital emergency medical transportation to sick, injured, or otherwise incapacitated persons in this state. “Florida’s trauma system helps to ensure that emergency medical services providers provide pre-hospital care and transport of injured residents and visitors to the nearest trauma center.”¹²

Florida law provides for the distribution of fines from various traffic violations to be deposited into the department’s Administrative Trust Fund and the department’s Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund to support trauma centers and emergency medical services according to various allocation methodologies.¹³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1. Creates the “Highway Safety Act.”

Section 2. Provides findings and expresses the legislative intent of the Highway Safety Act to reduce road rage and aggressive careless driving, reduce the incidence of drivers’ interfering with the movement of traffic, minimize crashes, and promote the orderly, free flow of traffic on the roads and highways of Florida.

Section 3. Amends s. 316.003, F.S., which defines terms used in the “Florida Uniform Traffic Control Law,” by defining the term “road rage” to mean:

¹¹ The Department of Health, Division of Emergency Medical Operations website, *Office of Trauma*, located at: <<http://www.doh.state.fl.us/demo/trauma/center.htm>> (Last visited on October 18, 2011).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ See for example ss. 318.14, 318.18, 318.21, 395.4065, and 401.113, F.S.

The act of a driver or passenger to intentionally or unintentionally, due to a loss of emotional control, injure or kill another driver, passenger, or pedestrian, or to attempt or threaten to injure or kill another driver, passenger, or pedestrian.

Section 4. Amends s. 316.083, F.S., to provide that on roads, streets, or highways having two or more lanes that allow movement in the same direction, a driver may not continue to operate a motor vehicle in the furthestmost left-hand lane if the driver knows, or reasonably should know, that he or she is being overtaken in that lane from the rear by a motor vehicle traveling at a higher rate of speed.

The bill provides that this prohibition does not apply to a driver operating a motor vehicle in the furthestmost left-hand lane if:

- The driver is driving the legal speed limit and is not impeding the flow of traffic in the furthestmost left-hand lane;
- The driver is in the process of overtaking a slower motor vehicle in the adjacent right-hand lane for the purpose of passing the slower moving vehicle so that the driver may move to the adjacent right-hand lane;
- Conditions make the flow of traffic substantially the same in all lanes or preclude the driver from moving to the adjacent right-hand lane;
- The driver's movement to the adjacent right-hand lane could endanger the driver or other drivers;
- The driver is directed by a law enforcement officer, road sign, or road crew to remain in the furthestmost left-hand lane; or
- The driver is preparing to make a left turn.

A driver simultaneously violating these provisions and the provisions of s. 316.183, F.S. (relating to Unlawful Speed) shall receive a uniform noncriminal traffic citation for the unlawful speed violation.

Section 5. Amends s. 316.1923, F.S., by adding "failing to yield to overtaking vehicles" to the list of offenses that constitute aggressive careless driving. In addition, the number of acts performed simultaneously, or in succession, constituting aggressive careless driving is increased from two or more to three or more.

The bill provides that any person convicted of aggressive careless driving is to be cited for a moving violation and punished as provided in ch. 318, F.S., and by the accumulation of points as provided in s. 322.27, F.S., for each act of aggressive careless driving. Under s. 322.27(3)(d)7. and 8., F.S., a driver will accumulate 3 points for this moving violation or 4 points if it results in a crash.

Section 6. Amends s. 318.121, F.S. to authorize additional fines for aggressive careless driving provided for in the bill to be included in ch. 318, F.S.

Section 7. Amends s. 318.18, F.S. to include subsection (22), to read:

In addition to any penalties or points imposed under s. 316.9123, F.S., (section 5 of the bill), a person convicted of aggressive careless driving must also pay:

- Upon a first conviction, a fine of \$100.
- Upon a second or subsequent “conviction,” a fine of not less than \$250 but not more than \$500 and be subject to a mandatory hearing under s. 318.19, F.S.

The moneys collected from the increased fine are to be remitted by the clerk of court to the Department of Revenue (DOR) for deposit into the department’s Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund. The department is required to transfer \$200,000 in the first year and \$50,000 in the second and third years after this bill takes effect into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to offset the cost of providing educational materials related to the act. The remaining funds deposited into the department’s Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund under this act, are to be allocated as follows:

- Twenty-five percent is to be allocated equally among all Level I, Level II, and pediatric trauma centers in recognition of readiness costs for maintaining trauma services;
- Twenty-five percent is to be allocated among Level I, Level II, and pediatric trauma centers based on each center’s relative volume of trauma cases as reported in the department’s Trauma Registry;
- Twenty-five percent is to be transferred to the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund and used by the department for making matching grants to emergency medical services organizations as defined in s. 401.107(4), F.S.; and
- Twenty-five percent is to be transferred to the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund and made available to rural emergency medical services as defined in s. 401.107(5), F.S., and must be used solely to improve and expand prehospital emergency medical services in Florida. Additionally, these moneys may be used for the improvement, expansion, or continuation of services provided.

Section 8. Amends s. 318.19, F.S., to include second or subsequent violations of s. 316.1923(1), F.S., (Aggressive Careless Driving) in the list of infractions requiring a mandatory court hearing.

Section 9. Requires DHSMV to provide information about the Highway Safety Act in all newly printed driver’s license educational materials after October 1, 2012.

Section 10. Reenacts s. 316.650, F.S., for the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act.

Section 11. Establishes an effective date of October 1, 2012.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Persons convicted of aggressive careless driving are to pay \$100 in addition to all fines associated with each individual violation. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, violators will have to pay a fine of no less than \$250 and no more than \$500 in addition to any other fines associated with each individual violation. Additionally, DHSMV states that increased public education on the penalties associated with violation of the act could result in decreased road rage and aggressive careless driving accidents.

C. Government Sector Impact:

	Amount Year 1 <u>FY 2012-2013</u>	Amount Year 2 <u>FY 2013-2014</u>	Amount Year 3 <u>FY 2014-2015</u>
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REVENUES

Highway safety Operating Trust Fund

Revenues from Fines	\$200,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
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The bill requires that \$200,000 will be transferred to the DHSMV Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund in the first year and \$50,000 for the 2 subsequent years to fund the cost of developing educational materials related to this bill. Additional fine revenue collected will be distributed to the DOH Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund for use by certain trauma centers and emergency medical services organizations, of which the total amount is indeterminate.

EXPENDITURES

Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund

Expenses	\$200,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
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Estimated costs above to provide educational materials to the public relating to this Act.

According to DHSMV, the bill will require programming costs that will be absorbed within existing department resources.

Local governments may incur additional costs relating to mandatory court hearings for persons receiving two or more convictions.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

The bill does not prescribe a funding transfer scenario that would be necessary should less than \$200,000 in fines be collected the first year or less than \$50,000 in years two and three.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Transportation on November 16, 2011.

The bill was amended to have the monies collected by the fine imposed for aggressive careless driving deposited directly into the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund, rather than into the department's Administrative Trust Fund.

CS by Budget Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism, and Economic Development Appropriations on January 19, 2012.

The Committee Substitute changes the definition of road rage to add bicyclists to the list of persons who could be threatened or killed due to a loss of emotional control.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.